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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH

For the year ending 31st March, 1887.

ALLAHABAD:

GOVERNMENT PRESS, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

1888.

(163)
H/175
(1555)

Report on the administration of the NW Provinces & Oudh for the yr ending 31st March 1887

page. 178
year. 1555
Author. Govt. of N.W. Provinces

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE N.-W. P. AND OUDH,

FOR

1886-87.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

THIS was the fifth year of the administration of SIR A. C. LYALL, K.C.B., as Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh. Some difficulty and delay in preparing the report were occasioned by the destruction of the records of Government in the fire at the Secretariat offices at Allahabad; but a summary of the principal measures of the year has already been given in the Note on the administration of the Provinces from April, 1882, to November, 1887, which was published by Sir Alfred Lyall shortly before his retirement.

THE YEAR.

The agricultural year, which ended on September 30th, 1886, was marked, like the year before, by an unusually heavy rainfall. Some damage was done to the autumn crops by the early cessation of the preceding rains; and the spring harvest, which at first promised well, suffered generally from inopportune showers in March, and, in some places, from hailstorms; but there was no general failure, such as would call for special measures either in relaxing the revenue demand, or in the provision of relief to the people. There were no severe epidemics, and the health both of men and cattle was good. The prices of food-grains were steady, and the year was, on the whole one of little less than ordinary prosperity.

The returns of the railway-borne traffic continued to show a development in the external trade of the Provinces, and a decre from 260 to 248 lakhs of maunds in the exports, when compared those of the preceding year, was more than counterbalanced by increase of from 203 to 225 lakhs of maunds in the imports, whdy the total value of both combined rose from 288 to 303 millions of rupees. The exports of wheat, which as usual were largest from Oudh and the Meerut and Rohilkhand Divisions, amounted to more than six and-a-half million maunds, and, though less by 1½ million maunds than they had been in 1885, when there was a bumper harvest, and the conditions of trade were very favourable, they exceeded the average exports of the six preceding years by 26 per cent. The export of cotton, of which 56 per cent. is contributed by the Agra Division, rose from 1,018,257 to 1,666,056 maunds, and of oil-seeds from 2,730,518 to 3,723,799 maunds, and there was an increase under nearly all other commodities except tea and opium. A rise in the

imports of salt from 3,271,203 to 3,835,357 maunds may be accepted as satisfactory evidence of the welfare of the lower classes.

The evidence of the general economic history of the year is to the same effect. The relations subsisting between landlords and tenants are reported to be usually excellent. The prosperity of the labouring classes in Bundelkhand is inferred from the fact that, in spite of the high wages that were offered, coolies had to be imported from a distance for employment on the railway. The silk industry appears at last, after many years of doubtful experiment, to have taken a firm footing in the Dún, and if eventually successful, ought to fully repay the trouble and attention which have been devoted to it. In Bundelkhand, where the need for protection against agricultural calamities was greater than in any other part of the Provinces, the Betwa Canal was opened, and is now in operation. The railway connecting Kálpi with Cawnpore was also completed, and its extension through Jhánsi and Lalitpur to Bhopal is being vigorously prosecuted. Another line to serve the country between Jhánsi and the East Indian Railway at Mánikpur is under construction, and, with its completion, effectual provision will have been made against the worst forms of distress throughout this region. The railway between Saháranpur and Bijnor was thrown open to traffic, and the completion of the bridge over the Ganges at Benares will materially abridge the distance between Calcutta and the Panjáb. The only serious drawback to the general prosperity was the failure of the indigo manufacture in Aligarh, which caused considerable loss to both manufacturers and labourers.

LEGISLATION.

The following Acts, having special application to these Provinces, received the sanction of the Imperial Legislature during the year:—

(1) Act XIV.—An act to amend the North-Western Provinces Rent Act, 1881.

(2) Act XV.—An Act to amend the North-Western Provinces Land Revenue Act, 1873.

(3) Act XVII.—An Act to annex the Town and Fort of Jhánsi and certain adjacent territory to the Jhánsi district.

(4) Act XIX.—An Act to legalize the discharge by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces of certain functions of the Governor-General in Council.

(5) Act XXI.—An Act to declare certain allowances collectively known as Oudh Wasíkas to be pensions within the meaning of the Pensions Act, 1871.

(6) Act XXII.—An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to Rent in Oudh.

(7) Act XII of 1887.—An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to Civil Courts in Bengal, North-Western Provinces, and Assam.

Of these all but the last have already been noticed in the General Summary which prefaced the Administration Report for last year.

POLITICAL.

The ruling Chiefs of Rámpur and Tehri died in 1887 within a short time of each other. His Highness Nawáb Kalb Ali, Khan Bahadur, G.C.S.I., C.I.E., of Rámpur, died on the 23rd March, 1887, and was succeeded by his son, Nawáb Mushtaq Ali Khan, whose position as the heir-apparent had been formally recognized by Sir Alfred Lyall at a darbár held for the purpose in Rámpur in 1885. Nawáb Kalb Ali Khan had ruled the Rámpur State for twenty-three years, with a prudence and sagacity which had earned him a high reputation among all the Muhammadans of Upper India, and his death was regretted as well by all classes of his people, as by the British Government, to which his family has shown an unswerving loyalty, and which has repeatedly recognized the eminent merits of his long administration.

Rája Partab Shah, of Tehri, a secluded but considerable State in the interior of Garhwál, died on the 6th February, 1887; his son, Kirti Shah, a minor, succeeded and was installed on the 31st March, 1887. The brother of the late Rája was appointed Regent, with three Councillors to assist him in the details of the administration.

In connection with the recent territorial exchange between Gwalior and the British Government, some further correspondence took place. An additional area was acquired for military purposes between the Fort and Cantonment of Jhánsi. The gross outlay of Government for the adjustment of debt under the Jhánsi Encumbered Estates Act in the villages transferred to Gwalior was ascertained to be Rs. 27,453, and the Resident was asked to arrange for the recovery of these advances through the Gwalior officials. A clause was added to the treaty in protection of the rights of proprietors and tenants in the villages received from the British Government.

PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL FINANCES.

The figures of the year 1886-87 call for no special remark. The total amount at credit (including opening balances) was as under according to the figured statements:—

	Rs.
Provincial	3,85,49,000
Local	73,75,000
Total ...	4,59,24,000

The corresponding expenditure was the following:—

	Rs.
Provincial	3,42,17,000
Local	72,13,000
Total ...	4,14,30,000

The closing balances therefore stood as under:—

	Rs.
Provincial	43,32,000
Local	1,62,000
Total ...	44,94,000

As compared with the preceding year, the returns of 1886-87 show favourably on the whole. The statement given in chapter V-B explains

the chief figures. It may be observed, however, in the matter of land-revenue, that while the receipts of 1885-86—shown in the accounts at Rs. 1,42,95,000—include a debit of Rs. 7,79,000 to Productive Railway Capital, those for 1886-87 (Rs. 1,56,14,000) have no such debit. Allowing for this, the total Provincial receipts of the latter year exceeded those of the former by about thirteen lakhs of rupees: a result due to increases in most of the great heads of account, but mainly in Excise, which of itself accounts for Rs. 2,00,000. The Provincial expenditure of 1886-87, on the other hand, exceeded that of 1885-86 by Rs. 4,00,000, a result due almost wholly to largely-increased demand on account of railways; counterbalanced by curtailed expenditure in Public Works, Police, and Law and Justice. The year under review was the last of the five for which the then current contract was in force. It closed with what may be reckoned—in view of the very large expenditure incurred during the five years on railway construction—a satisfactory balance at credit.

PUBLIC WORKS.

(1) *Buildings and Roads.*

The total expenditure incurred during the year under all branches of the Public Works Department (Buildings and Roads) amounted to Rs. 55,60,232, against a budget grant of Rs. 56,48,800.

This expenditure was distributed as follows:—

	Rs.
Imperial	3,24,319
Provincial	27,93,780
Local	24,10,842
Contributions	31,291
Total ...	55,60,232

Taking the three main heads of Original Works, Repairs, and Establishment, the figures are—

	Rs.
Original Works	18,92,202
Repairs	23,48,856
Establishment	11,15,724

viz., Original Works:—

Imperial ...	Military Works		83,418
	Civil Works		1,24,426
	Total ...		2,07,844
Provincial ...	Civil Buildings		6,74,121
	Communications		2,14,693
	Miscellaneous Public Improvements,		15,928
	Total ...		9,04,742
Local ...	Civil Buildings		95,831
	Communications		6,53,967
	Miscellaneous Public Improvements,		2,647
	Total ...		7,52,445
Contributions			27,171
Total, Original Works ...			18,92,202

			Rs.
Repairs—			
Imperial	Military Works	... ...	2,895
	Civil Works	... ...	49,914
		Total ...	52,809
Provincial	Civil Buildings	... ...	2,88,498
	Communications	... ...	8,76,640
	Miscellaneous Public Improvements,		6,898
		Total ...	11,72,036
Local	Civil Buildings	... ...	1,03,183
	Communications	... ...	9,99,248
	Miscellaneous Public Improvements,		17,920
		Total ...	11,20,351
Contributions	... ...	... ...	3,660
		Total Repairs ...	23,48,856
Establishment—			
Imperial	... ...	... ...	60,438
Provincial	... ...	... ...	5,38,411
Local	... ...	... ...	5,16,443
Contributions	... ...	... ...	432
		Total ..	11,15,724

In addition, Tools and Plant cost Rs. 40,751; and the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Rs. 1,80,391.

The distribution of expenditure is shown in the detailed report of the Public Works Department for the year. The following remarks indicate the chief points of interest in the year's working of this branch of the administration.

The grants at the disposal of the districts for expenditure on Public Works have been well and fully utilized, and the results of the administration by the Local Boards of this important branch of their duties continue to be satisfactory. As in former years, the chief expenditure under Local agency has been on the construction and maintenance of the district communications; of a total of Rs. 18¾ lakhs expended by the Boards upon Public Works, upwards of 16½ lakhs of rupees have been spent on this head, of which 10 lakhs have been devoted to repairs of existing roads and the balance of Rs. 6½ lakhs to the construction of new ones. The remaining Rs. 2¼ lakhs have been spent on the construction and repairs of buildings.

Under Provincial agency, only a little over 2 lakhs of rupees were spent on new works of communication, the chief item being the new military cart-road between Ránibágh, the terminus of the Rohilkhand-Kumaun Railway, and the military hill cantonment of Ránikhet. Work

on this road has progressed steadily, the only work of importance now unfinished being the bridge over the Kosi at Rámgarh; this should be completed by the rains of 1888, when there will be through communication over the whole road—a length of 36 miles.

Provincial expenditure has been incurred on new buildings to the extent of Rs. 6¾ lakhs, of which administration buildings have received Rs. 1½ lakhs and jails Rs. 3¼ lakhs, inclusive of the value of prison labour. Of this latter sum, about one-half has been devoted to extending and improving the prisons at Bareilly and Fatehgarh.

The negotiations for the transfer of the Roorkee Foundry, which had been commenced in the winter of 1885-86, were continued during the year under review. They have proved inconclusive.

The Husainabad Clock Tower at Lucknow, constructed by the agency of the Public Works Department, with funds contributed from the Husainabad Trust, was finished during the year at a total cost of Rs. 16,300.

The question of the increased cost of establishment consequent on the employment of two separate agencies for Local and Provincial Works has continued to occupy the attention of the Local Government, and the experiment referred to in last year's report of entrusting all the works in a district, whether Local, Provincial, or Imperial, to one agency, *viz.*, that of the Public Works Department, has been gradually extended to all the Divisions of the Province. The scheme has so far worked well; and in November, 1887, detailed proposals for giving it permanent effect were submitted to the Supreme Government. The percentage of establishment to works for the whole Province was 26·42, whilst for the total outlay it was 20·07.

(2) *Railways.*

The expenditure on Provincial lines is not included in the statements given above under the head of Public Works.

The detailed report of the capital and revenue operations of the Provincial lines has already been submitted to the Government of India, and is included in the General Administration Report on Indian lines prepared by the Director-General of Railways. The following are the chief points of interest in the year's working.

Under the head of capital construction the only work of importance in progress during the year 1886-87 was the Lucknow, Sitapur, and Seramau line, on which a total outlay of Rs. 16 lakhs was incurred, work having been pushed on very vigorously throughout the year. The section from Lucknow to Sitapur, 55 miles long, was finished and opened for traffic in November, 1886, and a further length of 28 miles to Lakhimpur was opened in April, 1887.

On the Indian Midland Railway, the operations undertaken by the Local Government for the Company, *viz.*, the bridge over the Jumna river at Kálpi, and the construction of the section from Kálpi to Jhánsi, were also actively prosecuted during the year. In March, 1887, how-

ever, owing to the transfer of the Engineer-in-Chief, Major Gracey, R.E., to Burma, all the works were made over to the Company. The bridge was then nearing completion, and the section to Jhánsi was sufficiently advanced to allow of its being completed by October, 1887.

In regard to new lines proposed to be constructed, the surveys of the Pilibhít-Seramau section connecting the branches from Bareilly and Lucknow were completed, and in addition an association for constructing a line from Hardwár to Rájpur, at the foot of the Mussoorie hills, having applied for certain concessions, the Local Government, under the orders of the Government of India, deputed an officer to report on and revise the project prepared by the association. This was done during the year, and the selected alignment, after being estimated for, was located and marked out by masonry pillars.

Regarding the open lines, the working of the Cawnpore-Achneyra Railway was transferred to the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company during the month of October, 1886; this Government, however, receiving a certain proportion of the profits of the undertaking up to 31st March, 1887. In accordance with the new Provincial contract the interest of the Local Government in the Railway ceased from that date, and there are at present therefore no lines in these Provinces under direct Government management.

(3) *Canals.*

The total outlay on the capital account of the canals in the North-Western Provinces for and to the end of 1886-87, is shown in the following statement:—

	Canals.	*Outlay on construction under all heads.*	
		During 1886-87.	To end of 1886-87.
		Rs.	Rs.
Irrigation works classed as "Productive."	Upper Ganges	38,506	2,81,42,430
	Lower Ganges	16,13,668	3,00,44,201
	Agra	97,367	89,89,013
	Eastern Jumna	12,496	31,16,649
Irrigation works not classed as "Productive."	Dún	—419	6,36,994
	Rohilkhand	7,450	16,81,063
	Bijnor	70	70,036
	Bundelkhand Lakes... ...	—266	82,398
	Bundelkhand Irrigation Survey,	231	1,73,946
	Sarda Canal Survey ...	—181	49,461
	Cawnpore Branch extension ...	...	56,746
Famine relief and insurance: Protective irrigation works.	Betwa	1,40,706	40,16,286
	Total ...	19,09,628	7,70,59,223

Of the outlay during the year about Rs. 13,00,000 was incurred in connection with the Nadrai aqueduct, Lower Ganges Canal. The construction of this work was pushed on vigorously. By the end of the year all preliminary work was completed, and the building and sinking of the large number of foundation wells required was far advanced. The balance of the expenditure, about Rs. 6,00,000, was chiefly incurred on

all sources during the year was Rs. 57,17,108: deducting from this the working expenses, Rs. 25,64,096, the net income amounted to Rs. 31,53,012, or 4·1 per cent. on the total capital outlay. Excluding the Betwa Canal the net revenue amounted to Rs. 32,08,660, or 4·39 per cent. on the capital. The total accumulated interest charges on "Productive" and "Protective works" to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 5,03,53,465, and the total net revenue realized to Rs. 5,70,70,896; thus leaving a clear surplus of Rs. 67,17,431, or Rs. 72,87,978, if the interest charges on the Betwa Canal be excluded.

The working expenses amounted to Rs. 25,64,096, or Rs. 75,703 more than in the previous year. The increase is due partly to the revenue charges on the Betwa Canal, Rs. 74,212, appearing in the accounts for the first time; and partly to an increase in the provision for the write-back on account of the old Nadrai aqueduct.

Establishment charges show a decrease of Rs. 75,000, due partly to the increased capital outlay of the year, and partly to a reduction in the actual number of officers employed.

REVENUE.

The land-revenue was realized without difficulty. The total current demand from all sources in the North-Western Provinces rose from Rs. 5,28,61,625 in 1885 to Rs. 5,37,54,653, of which Rs. 4,28,14,970 was contributed by the ordinary land-revenue. In addition to this all but Rs. 72,425 of a balance from previous years, which amounted to Rs. 6,89,291, was cleared before the end of the year. The uncollected balance from all sources, including a nominal arrear of Rs. 76,582, was Rs. 3,71,127.

In Oudh, the total land-revenue under all headings was Rs. 1,41,76,272, as compared with Rs. 1,41,35,160 in the preceding year. Of this Rs. 1,41,17,195 was ordinary land-revenue. The net demand after remitting Rs. 4,695 was Rs. 1,41,71,577, which was collected with the exception of a small balance of only Rs. 5,339. In addition to this the revenue in arrears on account of previous years was Rs. 10,121, of which Rs. 5,098 was realized, and Rs. 3,983 remitted, leaving a small balance of Rs. 1,040 at the end of the year.

The revision of the record-of-rights in the permanently-settled portions of the Provinces, which had been rendered necessary in the interests of the ordinary revenue administration by the omission to correct and bring up to date year by year the maps and village papers prepared in those districts nearly 40 years before, was completed with the submission of the report for Jaunpur. The operations commenced in 1878 and extended over an area of 5,448 square miles in five districts. The Survey Department provided each village with a cadastral map on the scale of 16 inches to the mile, and correct field-books, rent-rolls, and khewats were prepared by a settlement party working, except in Jaunpur, where it was found necessary to employ a special Settlement Officer, under the orders of the Collector. The proceedings, which were in every district attended by a very great increase of rent litigation, cost from first to last Rs. 26,49,184. At their completion the

staff of patwáris was re-organized with the object of rendering it better able to maintain the correctness of the record; a task which, owing to the minute sub-division of both fields and properties and the number and variety of recorded tenant rights, is in these districts one of unusual difficulty and importance.

In Gorakhpur the assessment of one tahsíl was reported to the Board, and will effect an increase of nearly a lakh and-a-half of rupees, or about 50 per cent. on the current revenue. In two other tahsíls the work was wholly, and in a fourth more than half, completed. An Assistant Settlement Officer was appointed to Basti, and the work in that district is making good progress. The revision of settlement in Jalaun, which had been commenced in December, 1884, was completed before the end of the financial year. Operations were set on foot for the re-assessment and correction of the record-of-rights in Bulandshahr, and proposals were submitted to the Government of India for the re-settlement of Muzaffarnagar and Saháranpur, where the current engagements will shortly expire.

The methods employed in effecting the revisions were progressively simplified, with a consequent reduction of expense, in each succeeding settlement that has been set on foot. In Jalaun the cadastral survey, which had been thought necessary in Gorakhpur and Basti, was dispensed with; but a special settlement party was employed for the attestation and correction of the village papers. In Bulandshahr, the ordinary staff of patwáris and kanúngos was placed at the disposal and under the orders of the Settlement Officer, and is doing the work for which the special staff of munsarims and clerks was entertained at previous settlements. These simplifications of method, besides making the settlement proceedings far less harassing to the people of the districts in which they take place, have effected a reduction in the charges per square mile from Rs. 433 in Gorakhpur and Basti to Rs. 137 in Jalaun, and Rs. 107 in Bulandshahr. The revised rules for the assessment of the land-revenue received during the year the final sanction of the Government of India. The current settlement of the Jhánsi district was for a term of 20 years only, and expired on June 30th, 1884. On a review of a special inquiry made by the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, and of the opinions of the Board of Revenue and the local authorities, the Government came to the conclusion that it was not expedient to proceed at once to a general revision of the assessment of the district, and the present engagements were, with the sanction of the Government of India, continued till June 30th, 1891. In the meantime the Director was instructed to make a careful investigation into the condition of the maps and village papers in order to enable Government to decide in time how far they could serve as the basis for assessment, and what measures, if any, are required to bring them to the necessary degree of accuracy.

The large, but thinly-populated, pargana of Dúdhi, in the south of the Mirzapur district, is managed as a Government estate. The engagements which had been entered into with the cultivators fell in during the year, and an officer was deputed to make fresh arrangements under

the general control of the Collector. The proceedings were expected to result in an increase of more than Rs. 7,000 per annum, or nearly double the present revenue.

In the Family Domains of the Mahárája of Benares, the survey and revision of the village papers in pargana Gangapur was completed, and sanction was given to the institution of similar proceedings in pargana Kera Mangror.

The new system for the payment of land-revenue by money-orders, which had been introduced experimentally in the Benares Division, was reported to have worked satisfactorily, and to have proved a considerable benefit to the landowners. Its extension to all Divisions except Kumaun was therefore sanctioned.

In the Department of Land Records and Agriculture sustained attention was paid to the efficiency of the subordinate revenue staff, and a large number of districts were inspected by the Director or his Assistant. There was a very material increase both in the number of entries in the field books and rent-rolls which were attested by the superior Revenue Officers, and in the punctuality with which those papers were filed in the district offices. The establishment of kanúngos was strengthened, and the whole of the permanently-settled districts, where its introduction had been deferred pending the completion of the proceedings for the revision of the record, were brought under the provisions of the Patwári Code, and arrangements were made for the preparation of annual statistics of tenures and cultivation. Schools for the instruction of patwáris were kept up in every district but two, and the expense of maintaining them was more than covered by the fees which were realized from the pupils. A considerable reduction was made in the cost of printing the forms for the village records and statistics, and an improved system was introduced for the annual correction of the village maps.

A proposal to associate the revenue staff with the officials of the Registration Department for the purpose of checking the record maintained by the former was considered, and it was concluded, in accordance with a recent decision of this Government on a proposition of a closely similar character, that before the adoption of a measure which might be the occasion of complications between two entirely separate and independent departments, a trial should be made of the effect of more strictly enforcing the existing rules, which appeared to be amply sufficient for the purpose.

Among protective measures, the experiment of cultivating some parts and grazing the remainder of the úsar land which has been acquired by the department in the neighbourhood of Cawnpore promised some degree of success. A considerable extension was given to the employment by private persons of the apparatus introduced by the department for making trial borings for wells, and efforts were made to popularize improved dredgers. Apprentices trained at Cawnpore were sent to demonstrate, by actual use in the villages of seven districts, the advantages of the cheap improved ploughs which are made in the

workshops attached to the experimental station. Nearly 350 miles of road were planted with avenues, and the net expenditure on arboriculture was reduced, by judicious measures for the enhancement of the receipts from lopping and felling, to less than a quarter of the annual grant which used to be made by Government on this account, while the gross expenditure was nearly doubled.

A growing interest in the operations of the department was evinced by the landholders of the Provinces. A large number of zamíndárs assisted the Director in preparing his forecasts, by furnishing valuable information regarding the condition of the export crops, and he derived much assistance from the co-operation of an agricultural association which was founded during the year by a number of leading native agriculturists. The agricultural shows and meetings that were held in various districts were also useful in promoting the important object of working as much as possible with and through the people of the country.

In accordance with a scheme for the Botanical Survey of Northern India, the services of Mr. Duthie, Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens at Saháranpur, were transferred to the Imperial Government. That officer had previously made tours for scientific purposes in the Himalayas and Bundelkhand, and had furnished a valuable note on the fodder grasses of the latter region. He was succeeded in the charge of the Saháranpur gardens by Mr. Gollan.

Considerable progress was made in arranging and enlarging the collections in the Provincial Museum at Lucknow, and a new department was opened for exhibiting and recording orders for the art manufactures of the Provinces. The number of visitors continued to be very great. Shops for the sale of infused tea were opened under the encouragement of the department both at Cawnpore and at Lucknow, and are reported to have been moderately successful.

The question of making a better provision for the supply of grass to the mounted branches of the army was brought into notice in consequence of certain difficulties which had been experienced at Bareilly, and proposals were submitted for acquiring, as a permanent grass reserve, a large plot of arable land within a convenient distance from the cantonments. This was, however, considered to be unnecessarily expensive, and a trial was directed of the system of paying the village proprietors for the right of cutting grass on their lands.

The number of estates under the management of the Court of Wards was 124, with a total rent-roll of Rs. 19,92,915. The collections, including realizations on account of arrears from previous years, amounted to Rs. 19,43,507, and would have been still higher but for destructive floods in the Aligarh district and the release of large estates in Rohilkhand before the rabi rents were due. More than six lakhs were paid on all the estates against a capital debt of twenty-two lakhs, and considerable sums were spent on improvements in consultation with the Director of Land Records and Agriculture. The extension of well irrigation has been specially recommended by Government to the atten-

tion of officers in charge of estates. Twelve wards were admitted to the newly-opened Wards' Institute at Agra.

The general rule, which was referred to in the report for last year, that the officers of Government should be relieved whenever it may be possible, from the labour and responsibility of managing estates which have become encumbered through the extravagance or carelessness of their owners, was enforced by the release of three such estates, and further relief was given to the district staff by an extension of the system of special managers.

Rules which should authorize the Canal Department (1) to refuse canal irrigation to lands assessed as irrigated from other sources, and to which canal water has never yet been supplied, and (2) to withdraw canal water from lands of this description to which it was admitted since settlement, and which are now receiving it, were recommended, after a prolonged discussion, to the favourable consideration of the Government of India. The soundness of the principle, that the supply of water in the rivers of Upper India which can be utilized for irrigation should, being limited, be restricted to lands which can procure water from no other source, was admitted; but practical difficulties in application of the proposed rules were pointed out, and eventually, as the present rules were reported to have proved sufficient in the special case on account of which the amendments had been advocated, the subject was allowed to drop.

The results of an inquiry, which had been made in 1882 into the working of the rules for the assessment of an owner's rate on lands irrigated from canals, were not considered to justify the maintenance beyond the period of the current settlements of the system now in force, and the whole subject was re-opened in connexion with the revision of the settlement in the Bulandshahr district. The Board of Revenue and the Canal Department were consulted, and, after a careful consideration of the present condition and future prospects of canal irrigation in that district, the recommendations of this Government were submitted to the Government of India.

The special measures, under Act XVI of 1882, for the relief of the indebted proprietors of the Jhánsi district were completed during the year, and the results have since been reported to Government. The aggregate amount for which claims were presented was Rs. 16,58,901; but many of these were found to be either legally inadmissible or wholly fictitious, and the total sum on which the Judge was called upon to adjudicate was Rs. 11,25,581. Of this about a third was disallowed under the provisions of the Act permitting the reduction of exorbitant and unreasonable accumulations of interest, and the whole sum eventually decreed was Rs. 7,61,855, or less than half the amount that had originally been claimed. In satisfaction of the decrees it has not been found necessary to sell more than 15 per cent. of the encumbered property. The remaining debts have been cleared either by the zamíndárs themselves or by money advanced on mortgages by the State. The whole expense to Government (besides the cost of the

special establishment which altogether amounted to less than a lakh of rupees) has been Rs. 37,910 invested in the purchase of properties which are expected to yield a return of 8 per cent., and Rs. 3,30,238 advanced by way of loan on mortgages, which are amply secured, and should be redeemed within ten years.

A proposal, originating with the Government of the Panjáb, for the prevention of cattle-disease by legislation, was referred to this Government, and inquiry was made as to how far, in the absence of a trained veterinary staff, there was any prospect of checking cattle-disease by legislative action. The question was discussed by the agricultural association of the Provinces, and a large number of opinions from their leading native correspondents were obtained by the Department of Agriculture. After considering all the evidence available, the Lieutenant-Governor concluded that cattle-disease did not at present appear to be very formidable in these Provinces, and that by far the greater number of cattle died from bad food and starvation, overwork, and extreme old age. As this Government had no means for supplying qualified cow-doctors, or competent persons to supervise their proceedings, which were essential parts of the scheme, it was thought that any action in the direction suggested would be premature.

The Code for administration of relief in times of famine was sanctioned by the Government of India, and issued for the information and guidance of Commissioners and District Officers. Detailed instructions for the preparation of lists of relief works under the control (1) of the civil officers and (2) of professional agency were subsequently promulgated.

Rules were framed, under Act XXI of 1883, for the registration and recruitment of emigrants beyond the limits of British India. The provisions of the law, which came into force in these Provinces within the year, were explained, and authority to register emigrants was conferred on the following officers:—

(1) Magistrates of districts.

(2) Magistrates in charge of sub-divisions.

(3) All full-powered Joint, Assistant, and Deputy Magistrates.

The Civil Surgeons of Meerut, Azamgarh, Sitapur, and Gházipur, and the special Sub-Registrar of Benares, were subsequently added to the list.

REVENUE, OUDH.

Though the rainfall of Oudh in 1885-86 was unusually heavy, the harvests were not, on the whole, above the average. The area of land under cultivation, however, was considerably increased, especially in the case of the crops which have long formed the most profitable items of export, wheat and oil-seeds: in Gonda and Bahraich the increased wheat cultivation, owing to the opening of the Bengal and North-West Railway, was very marked. There was also a general increase in the area under rice, sugarcane, and tobacco.

The collections under all heads were excellent, and were made without resort to the serious measures of sale or sequestration. Out of Rs. 1,40,67,435 on the land-revenue roll, Rs. 1,40,59,909, or 99·94 per cent. were collected. Of the balance Rs. 4,618 were nominal and the remainder in course of liquidation.

The whole of the demand for local cesses (Rs. 3,67,219) and that for local rates (Rs. 6,60,530) was collected within the year.

The advances for land improvements diminished by a third, decrease being especially marked in the Lucknow and Sitapur Divisions. On the other hand, the issue of loans for seed and cattle increased from Rs. 21,818 to Rs. 28,627. The instalments due during the year on both accounts were recovered with commendable punctuality, and the balances at the close of the year were trifling. Careful supervision has been found necessary to ensure that the loans are employed for the purposes for which they are taken.

As was expected, ejectments were more numerous in this the last year of operations under the old rent law. The number of notices increased from 85,138 to 92,451. In the coparcenary estates of Unao in particular the increase was very great. Nearly 30 per cent. of the notices were followed by enhancement, and 20,315 tenants were actually evicted.

The number of relinquishments tendered by tenants diminished from 9,427 to 7,178, more than a third of the number being returned from Unao, a further instance of the strained relations between landlords and tenants in that district.

Out of 1,152 partitions of all sorts for disposal, 348 were completed during the year.

The steady and general improvement in the work of patwáris and kanúngos was the subject of general remark. There was far greater punctuality in the submission of records and returns; and the quality of the work, as judged by closer supervision and inspection, was much improved.

The year was one of steady and satisfactory progress. The seasons were healthy, the harvests fair, prices were good, the export trade was active, and tracts in the Province hitherto backward came for the first time prominently into the markets from the opening of the railways through the northern districts.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

Income-tax.—The income-tax under Act II of 1886 came into force from the year 1886-87, superseding the license-tax which had previously been in vogue. The gross receipts of the first year's working amounted to Rs. 21,86,000, an increase of Rs. 9,76,000 over the results (Rs. 12,10,000) of the previous year's license-tax; the charges were Rs. 94,000 against the Rs. 59,000 of the previous year's operations; the net realizations were thus Rs. 20,92,000 and Rs. 11,51,000 respectively, the increases averaging 71 per cent. in the North-Western Provinces and 152 per cent. in Oudh. The most important figures were those from "Other sources" (apart, that is, from salaries, pensions, annuities,

and interest on securities): with 65,358 assessees and a realization of Rs. 16,87,000. The money was collected without difficulty; and although a considerable number of objections were filed, there were only four sales of property and 159 coercive processes. The general incidence of the tax was as under; in every one thousand of population, two persons only were assessed; the amount assessed per 1,000 was Rs. 42; and the average assessment on each person was Rs. 27.

Stamps.—The working of the Stamp Department was normal, and calls for no special remarks. The gross receipts aggregated Rs. 60,94,000, or Rs. 33,000 over those of 1885-86: the expenditure was Rs. 66,000, against the previous year's Rs. 73,000; the net receipts were thus Rs. 60,28,000, an excess of Rs. 40,000 on the year's transactions. The main increases were in document and one-anna adhesive stamps. The number of licensed-vendors, which is steadily increasing, rose from 2,095 to 2,291; a result mainly due to the abolition of the discount previously allowed to private purchasers. The condition of district stamp offices and record-rooms was good; the financial result was the largest on record; and the general working of the Department was satisfactory.

Excise.—The excise receipts of the year ending on the 30th September, 1886, amounted to Rs. 56,78,000—an increase over those of the preceding year of Rs. 5,85,000, or 11·47 per cent. The season was one of agricultural prosperity; it was regarded, moreover, as auspicious for Hindu marriages; and the revenue showed a corresponding increase. The charges amounted to Rs. 1,13,000; a large proportion of this sum consisting of the so-called "discount" on sales of opium. The largest item on the receipt side was the still-head duty on country spirits, which realized over 20 lakhs of rupees, and showed an advance of Rs. 2,39,000 on the figures of the preceding year: and it is noteworthy that every division in which the distillery system was in force shared this increase. License-fees for sale of country spirits yielded 13½ lakhs, competition being brisk at almost every auction owing to the favourable prospects of the year. Opium and drugs brought in, respectively, 6⅓ and 6 lakhs. The realizations from out-still licenses were over 4 lakhs: those from farms amounted to 2 lakhs. One thousand and twenty-eight drug shops were closed during the year, with a view to approaching the standard number prescribed by the Government; and attention was directed to the question whether these drugs are sufficiently taxed, as the district contract is believed to be often a practically permanent monopoly. The figures of prosecutions and punishments for breaches of the excise and opium laws point to increased activity in dealing with these matters. The general opinion come to—concurred in by almost all concerned in the administration—was that the expansion of revenue and excise, especially from country spirits, had not been attended generally by any increase in drunkenness.

FORESTS.

The administration of the forests continued to be particularly successful. The surplus increased by a lakh and-a-half of rupees to six and-a-half lakhs, the highest contribution which the department in

these Provinces has as yet made to the general revenues. The surplus was in some measure accidental, because the stocks accumulated in the forest depôts from the works of the previous year were unusually large, and sales were much in excess of the new supplies. The extensive operations in the Oudh Circle to provide sleepers for the new railways have, with the completion of those lines, come to an end for the present, and with them has ceased a demand which was very profitable to the revenue of the forests, and at the same time advantageous to the growth of the younger stock, by the removal of timber which was fitted for few other purposes.

With the opening of these railways, however, some of the most valuable of the provincial forests have been brought for the first time within convenient reach of important markets, and their resources in both timber and fuel may be expected before long to obtain a large development.

The capabilities of the various forests have received much closer examination, and in every circle the preparation of the working plans, which are essential to a sound system of working, has been pushed on with all the expedition that is consistent with thoroughness and the strength of the staff at the disposal of the Provincial Government. The working plans for the Naini Tal and Rânikhet forests and for part of the Kumaun and Ganges forest divisions were completed. The materials for the plan of the valuable sál forests in Kheri were collected, and the plan for the forests in the Dehra valley was nearly finished. The result of these examinations has been in all cases to show that the output of the forests may now with safety be extended, should demand be increased.

Fire operations were considerably extended, at a less cost, moreover, than in previous years, and the area successfully protected exceeded a million of acres. Reproduction was on the whole satisfactory: the seeding of the sál was abundant and the germination good, though the exceptionally severe frosts did considerable damage.

Timber to the amount of five million cubic feet, fuel to the amount of six and-a-half million cubic feet, and minor produce to the value of four lakhs of rupees were removed from the forests during the year. These figures include the produce given to villagers on the borders of the forests who may be entitled to free supplies for their requirements.

The outturn of wood for sale came to five and-a-half million cubic feet of the more valuable sorts, and the realizations reached the unprecedented figure of 15¾ lakhs of rupees.

Expenditure was at the same time lessened. The debits on the balance-sheet of the previous year had been 9¾ lakhs; in the year under report they were below 9¼, a result partly due to the gradual substitution of the system of private felling and handling for the departmental preparation of timber for sale. The want of reputable wood merchants, the requirements of State Railways for large quantities of timber on a single pattern, the tuitional requisites of the forest school, are arguments which have been variously used in support of

the old plan of felling, sawing, stacking, and transporting by a paid staff of foresters; but experience is steadily proving to the Forest Officers the economy and commercial advantage of allowing purchasers to buy their wood standing, and convert it according to their immediate needs.

EDUCATION.

The number of elementary schools (which are under the management of District Boards) was somewhat reduced, owing to measures taken to close all inefficient institutions: and, as a result, the total attendance fell from 172,414 to 163,466: but, on the other hand, there was an increase in the numbers in the upper classes, where probably the children first obtain education of permanent practical value. The instruction principally of use to the middle class of the population is afforded by town and tahsíli schools; and at these the attendance increased from 24,976 in 1885-86 to 27,018 in 1886-87. The number of self-supporting boarders increased in a still greater ratio. Two reforms were introduced at the English zila schools during the year, which were calculated to diminish temporarily the attendance, *viz.*, (1) a standard of knowledge to be required before admittance, and (2) an enhancement in the scale of fees. In consequence, there was a decrease of 17½ per cent., or from 7,805 to 6,435, in the total number of students; the falling-off was, however, chiefly in the lower classes. There was a very large increase in the number of candidates both at the Anglo-vernacular and at the vernacular middle examinations; this being chiefly due to the influx of private candidates caused by the rules requiring a certificate of having passed the middle class examination as qualification for Government service.

The growing demand for a university education was illustrated by a rise from 383 in 1885, and 438 in 1886, to 489 in the year of report, in the number of students attending the Arts course at the colleges and at the collegiate classes of high schools; and there was also a substantial increase in the number of self-supporting students, and an improvement in the numbers presenting themselves at, and passing the examinations. The necessary measures for the establishment of the University at Allahabad (of which project an account was given in the Administration Report for 1885-86) were in progress during the year: but the actual opening of the University took place in the official year 1887-88.

The total expenses of the Education Department were Rs. 28,68,305 against Rs. 29,17,186 in the preceding year, and as the amount of charges defrayed from sources other than public revenues stood at Rs. 9,73,571 against Rs. 9,84,090, the actual charges to public funds were Rs. 18,94,734 against Rs. 19,33,096. The income derived from fees is developing steadily and satisfactorily, having risen in the last two years from Rs. 2,33,845 to Rs. 2,90,646. The Director in June, 1886, submitted proposals for an enhanced scale of fees to be applied to State and aided Anglo-vernacular schools: and the revised scale (which still left the payments somewhat lower than in most other Provinces) was approved, with certain relaxations in favour of the aided schools.

The subject of grants-in-aid to Anglo-vernacular schools was taken into consideration: and new rules submitted by the Director, regulating the grants according to the attendance, the tuition, the expenditure, and the sources from which it could be met, were provisionally approved, subject to the result of their experimental introduction during the cold weather of 1886-87.

MEDICAL AND SANITARY.

The death-rate during the year was 33·27 per thousand as compared with an average death-rate of 32·43 for the five years preceding. Fever and other malarious disorders were, as is usually the case in years of heavy rainfall, exceptionally prevalent, and accounted for no fewer than 1,216,618 deaths out of a total mortality of 1,467,613. Cholera, on the other hand, was far less virulent than usual, and the deaths from small-pox, in accordance with the now well-ascertained law of respite, by which one year of severe epidemic is followed by two of nearly complete freedom from the disease, were only 10,486; the number in 1884 having been 202,541, or considerably in excess of the total number of deaths from all causes during the year under report. The statistics for the year continued to support the conclusions that the principal cause of fever is excessive surface moisture, for which, in the vast plain which constitutes the greater part of these Provinces, it is nearly impossible to provide sufficient drainage outlets: and that deaths from small-pox are in the inverse ratio to the numbers in each district who have resort to vaccination. The birth-rate during the same period was 37·62 per thousand, which is lower than in any year since 1882; the average rate for the five preceding years having been 40·75. The causes which have led to the return of so low a birth-rate have not yet been clearly ascertained; it may probably be a question of more or less accurate registration.

The number of vaccinations was 713,916, or more than 16 per thousand on the total population. A decided and satisfactory improvement occurred in each of the three circles into which, for this purpose, the Province is distributed: but the advance was least marked in the eastern districts, where vaccination has always been most backward and the deaths from small-pox most numerous. The Vaccination Act (No. XIII of 1880), together with the subsidiary rules which had been found to work well in the case of the Meerut cantonment, was, with the sanction of the Government of India, extended to the Agra cantonment, except that part which lies north of the railway.

The remarks of the Sanitary Commissioner on the defects in drainage and water-supply, which he or his subordinates had observed when on tours of inspection, were communicated to the municipalities which they concerned, and such remedial works as were within their financial resources were brought to the notice of the local authorities. Schemes for providing a water-supply to the large towns of Allahabad, Agra, Lucknow, and Benares were under consideration, but they involved in every case a very heavy outlay, and, as the financial responsibility rested with the towns, they required very careful and thorough discussion and examination. The policy of promoting rural sanitation to the

extent of the means and influence at their command was recommended to the District Boards, and a considerable number of minor works for improving the health and cleanliness of the towns were undertaken during the year.

Seven new dispensaries were opened, bringing the total number at work in the Provinces up to 251, and several proposals for establishing others, especially in connexion with the Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, were received. The total number of patients treated was more than two and-a-quarter millions. As in every case the whole cost of the subordinate establishment, country medicines, the dieting of in-door patients, and all other contingent charges, must be defrayed from local income, and as the initiative in establishing a dispensary is never taken by the Government, the steady increase in the number of these institutions affords satisfactory evidence of their popularity. The growing resort to European medicine and surgery is shown in the returns for the sudder dispensaries, where, in 1886, 599,444 patients were treated and 39,473 operations performed, the average yearly numbers at the same dispensaries for the decade from 1861—1870 having been 288,117 and 25,921. The total expenditure was Rs. 4,05,039, of which the State contributed Rs. 2,40,584, or only Rs. 13,000 more than it did ten years ago, while the number of persons relieved has nearly doubled within that time, and the average expense to the public funds for each patient has fallen from 6 annas 2 pies to 3 annas 8 pies. The proportion of women remains low; but arrangements have been made in many places, and not infrequently by private liberality, for their separate accommodation and treatment; and there indications that the objections which have hitherto stood in the of their full participation in the advantages which are offered to are losing their force. A mission dispensary which was open by Mrs. Wilson at Agra was attended by as many as 11,000 women during the year.

The number of female pupils at the Agra Medical School increased from 25 to 46, and the total number, including males, from 120 to 146. The girls who attend are of all persuasions, 13 among them being Hindus and two Muhammadans. In the general classes no less than 70 per cent. of the original students went up for the final examination, and the standard of proficiency throughout the school was materially raised. Satisfactory evidence of the soundness of their training was afforded by the zeal and skillin the discharge of their duties which were exhibited by the members of the subordinate medical staff who had received their education at this school.

There was a slight falling off in the number of lunatics under confinement in asylums, the daily average under treatment having fallen from 984 to 964. As was the case in preceding years, the Benares Asylum was the only one of the four in which the accommodation was not amply sufficient. The high death-rate, 11·2 per cent., or about 1 per cent. above the ratio at English asylums, is perhaps adequately explained by the extreme destitution and weakness of the majority of

the patients at the time when they were admitted. A careful inquiry into the causes which gave rise to insanity showed that out of 380 cases in which stimulants were to blame, no less than 309 were due to the excessive use of the Indian hemp or its preparations, while only 39 were due to spirit-drinking and 19 to opium.

Four out of the eighteen lock-hospitals, that is to say those at Allahabad, Cawnpore, Meerut, and Chakráta, remained closed during the year. At those which were open the ratio of admissions was lower, and the type of disease less virulent than it had been in the year before. Some complaints were made of the ill-effects of unlicensed prostitution, but no sufficient case was made out either for curtailing the liberty of the men or for extending the operations of the police to large towns in the neighbourhood of cantonments. The misbehaviour of the prostitutes who had been sent for treatment to the Prince of Wales' Hospital at Benares made it necessary to exclude them from that institution.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

The recent measures, under Acts XIV and XV of 1883, have been in full operation for some time; in municipalities from the year 1884-85, and in districts from 1885-86. The municipal administration progresses satisfactorily; and it is believed that the people of the towns are slowly, but steadily, becoming aware of the objects aimed at, and showing increasing interest in taking their part in municipal administration. In districts, there is necessarily less progress: for the area is much wider, the constituency of persons directly interested is much smaller, and the all-important question of finance is much less prominent. Here too, however, some progress has been made.

No remarks are called for in regard to the Municipal Act—XV of 1883—as all the steps taken were completed before the currency of the year under inquiry and were duly noticed. The report for 1885-86 explained what was done towards the completion of the general scheme embodied in the Local Boards' Act, XIV of 1883, down to the close of that year: and very little remains to be said. A simple set of rules was drawn up for the guidance of district boards in respect of suits and other proceedings in civil courts, after consultation with the Legal Remembrancer and selected Divisional and District Officers. The difficult question of the audit and accounts of district boards—*(a)* in regard to all ordinary heads, and *(b)* in regard to public works—was fully gone into; and sets of rules, practically reproducing the orders hitherto in force, but aimed at the simplification of existing procedure and facilitation of the despatch of work, were issued on both branches of the subject. This completed the work of the year; and all the measures at present considered necessary for the efficient working of Act XIV of 1883 are now in operation.

MUNICIPAL.

There were 109 municipalities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1886-87, Act XV of 1883 having been extended to Mowana (in the Meerut district) during the year. Of the 109, 103 are

under the provisions of the new Act, while the six towns noted on the margin are still administered under the old Act of 1873.

Naini Tal, Jhánsi, Orai, Kálpi, Kunch, and Lalitpur.

The total municipal revenue (excluding balances) was Rs. 28,85,850 against Rs. 26,95,000 in 1885-86: an increase of Rs. 1,91,000. The income from taxation amounted to Rs. 22,10,029: of which Rs. 18,67,037 were derived from octroi (the principal tax in force); Rs. 3,25,444 from the rent of nazúl lands, public gardens, &c.; Rs. 94,862 from grants-in-aid; and Rs. 71,523 from receipts under special Acts. The balance was made up of miscellaneous items.

Of the forms of taxation in force, octroi was levied in 78 towns; a compound and site tax in 27; a tax on professions and trades in 18; a tax according to circumstances and property in 13; a tax on houses and lands in 13; and a tax on vehicles in 9.

The total available assets amounted to Rs. 33,24,200, and the total expenditure was Rs. 28,00,991, leaving a credit balance of Rs. 5,23,209 at the close of the year.

POLICE.

There was a considerable increase in the crimes reported during the year. It occurred chiefly in minor offences against property; and though credited in part to a substantial improvement in reporting, was undoubtedly due in the main to greater prevalence of crime.

The police had more work thrown upon them than in the previous year; but they were able to show better results both as regards the cases and the persons prosecuted to conviction.

The additions made in 1885 to the pay of the force have already had the effect of attracting a better class of men to its ranks, and of improving the tone and style of business among the men of the department. The Government has since had under consideration a better adjustment of the chaukídári system in Oudh and reforms in the establishment of Court Inspectors. Among matters of discipline and administration specially dealt with during the year were the discouragement of punishments of fine in the grade of constable and of frequent transfer of station officers. The manner in which inspection duties were performed also received attention.

The gradual decrease during recent years of violent crime was not sustained in 1886. Dakáitis and gang robberies in particular were numerous, and detection comparatively unsuccessful. Dakáiti is a crime the nature of which renders the detection of the whole of those concerned peculiarly difficult; but there has been a tendency among police officers to rest satisfied with the conviction of ringleaders. The police history of the year was least satisfactory in respect of this class of offences, though there were instances of excellent work in hunting down the members of individual gangs. The necessity of tracking and effectually punishing all connected with the crime has repeatedly been the subject of explicit orders of Government.

Instructions were issued enjoining the imposition of adequately deterrent sentences in districts where kidnapping, rioting, and grievous hurt had become exceptionally prevalent, and measures were taken to render more thorough the surveillance of time-expired convicts by confining it to such criminals as it is really necessary to watch. So many ex-convicts had been entered on the registers in Oudh as to preclude the possibility of proper supervision.

Professional poisoning continued to decrease; only 14 cases occurred throughout the Provinces. Intelligent detection, systematic patrolling, and the establishment of road chaukidárs—combined with the spread of general intelligence and the habit of travelling by railway—have now almost put an end to the professional poisoner's occupation.

The measures recently adopted for suppressing organized cattle-theft came into operation at the beginning of the year, and sufficient time has not yet elapsed to bring out their full effect. Already, however, thefts are better reported, and there has been an improvement both in the percentage of convictions and the number of cattle recovered.

INFANTICIDE.

The number of villages proclaimed under the Infanticide Act was still further reduced during the year. The statistics supply, on the whole, satisfactory evidence of the decrease of the crime except in a few districts, where a strict application of the repressive measures will for many years be required. In Oudh revised projects for the supervision of suspected villages were under consideration.

CRIMINAL TRIBES.

As in the preceding year the Sanauriahs of Lalitpur, the Aheriahs and Haburahs of Etah, and the Barwárs of Gonda were under the operation of the Criminal Tribes Act.

The Sanauriahs were treated kindly, but firmly. The roll-call system was fully enforced, and absconders apprehended and punished: at the same time passes were granted with liberality. A large majority of the tribe now hold land, and others have been induced to settle down contentedly to a variety of occupations. Surveillance of the Aheriahs and Haburahs of Etah was carried out with much greater thoroughness than in the previous year. The regular police were associated with the special establishment, unexpected visits were paid, and the rolls called at uncertain intervals. Systematic inquiry was also undertaken into the fitness for release from surveillance of members of these tribes whose names had been struck off the registers.

A large number of the Barwárs of Gonda absconded into Nipál. The Darbár captured and surrendered them, and the lesson thus taught had a good effect on the tribe. So far the recent application of the Act to the Barwárs has been a marked success. Of 1,600 male adults only 200 evaded the provisions of the law; and the thieving incursions of the tribe into Bengal, which two years ago absorbed every man of the tribe,

have been effectually checked. Every family has been given a holding in its own village at an easy rent, while the rules under the Act are resolutely enforced to restrict their wandering propensities. Of vagrants not proclaimed under the Act, a very successful colony of Haburahs has been formed in Moradabad, and experiments are being made with the Doms of Gorakhpur. The Bhatus of Moradabad have proved intractable to similar treatment.

The number of registered eunuchs diminished, and those retained on the register are kept on it less from apprehension of immorality than to prevent them from emasculating boys. Of this offence two cases came to light during the year.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

The criminal statistics for 1886 differ in no material respect from those of recent years. There was a slight increase in the number of offences against property, which was nearly counterbalanced by a decrease in violent crime. As usual, the great majority of the offences were of a trivial character, and while 25 persons in every 10,000 of the population were sentenced, two-thirds of the punishments were fines, usually of a very small amount; and only in less than seven per cent. were of a severer nature than imprisonment for six months. The number of capital sentences fell from 102 in the previous year to 69.

The number of cases disposed of by unpaid Magistrates, sitting singly or in benches, increased from 29,130 to 33,890, or by more than 16 per cent.; the total number disposed of by all courts, paid or unpaid, having been 136,267. The benches of Magistrates at Cawnpore, Lucknow, and Agra disposed of 2,168, 2,160, and 1,641 cases, respectively; and those at Allahabad, Bareilly, Moradabad, and Fyzabad, of more than 1,000 each. In nearly every district their work is highly spoken of by the Magistrate, and there is reason to believe that they are popular. The honor of an appointment to one of the benches is much sought for by gentlemen of wealth and position, and the growing participation of the best classes of the people in this important branch of the administration is satisfactory.

The number of cases tried by juries at Lucknow, Allahabad, and Benares, where this form of trial was introduced for certain classes of offences two years ago as a tentative measure, rose from 88 in the previous year to 102, and in none was the verdict interfered with by the High Court on a reference under section 307 of the Criminal Procedure Code. In all but 14 cases the Judge agreed with the jurors, and the Commissioner of Lucknow reports that the system has been, on the whole, a success, and that the verdicts given have been honestly and thoughtfully worked out. Both the numbers and the results of trials conducted by Sessions Judges with the help of assessors correspond very closely with those of last year.

The list of the towns in which the provisions of the Gambling Act (III of 1867) are in force, was carefully revised and amended in consultation with the local officers. A general rule was laid down that the Act should only be enforced in places where there was a

resident Magistrate, but special exceptions were made in cases where they were strongly recommended by the district authorities. The Inspector of Police where there was one, and in other cases the Sub-Inspector, was appointed as the officer authorized to exercise the power described in section 5 of the Act.

Rules were drawn up for the disposal of papers relating to matters dealt with by Magistrates in their executive capacity. Periods were prescribed for retention of each class of document, and an annual inspection of the offices and clearance of useless papers were ordered.

The Government of India having intimated that rules under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, relating to transport and importation, would be made and issued by the Governor-General in Council, while Local Governments and Administrations should frame the rules regarding manufacture, possession, and sale: the rules of the first description were published and criticized, as requested, in these Provinces, and were finally issued by the Government of India after the close of the year. With reference to manufacture, possession, and sale, this Government pointed out that the rules which were recommended for issue covered fireworks and ordinary gunpowder, which were already regulated under the Arms Act, and deprecated the imposition of a heavy license fee, or severe restrictions, upon the common and petty industry of ordinary firework-making. The rules to be issued by the Local Government were still under discussion at the commencement of 1887-88.

The Resident in Nipál brought to notice that the arrangements for the apprehension of criminals escaping either from or into Nipál were in some respects defective: and asked that the rules which had been approved some years previously by the Bengal Government might be brought in force in the frontier districts of these Provinces. The Magistrates concerned were accordingly informed that the Nipálese local officers would inform them promptly of the escape of a criminal, of his crime and probable place of refuge, in view to his arrest: and would communicate at once with the Darbár, which would move the Resident for further action. The British officers were instructed similarly to advise the Nipálese of a fugitive's crime and supposed hiding-place; to supply full particulars showing the *primâ facie* case against the accused; and to forward copies of these papers without delay to the Resident, to enable him to make and support the requisite application to the Darbár.

The criminal wards of lunatic asylums in these Provinces were found to be fully occupied, with no available space for a possible increase of numbers. At the same time, there was ample spare accommodation in the non-criminal parts of the asylums; and many of the inmates of the criminal wards were charged with trifling offences and were practically harmless. It was accordingly directed that the visitors of the asylums should in future furnish certificates in all cases where they considered that a lunatic could safely be discharged, or transferred to the non-criminal wards. And Magistrates were ordered, when reporting the case of a lunatic, under either section 466 or section 471 of the Criminal Procedure Code, to state whether any relatives or

friends would take care of the man, and whether they would recommend his being made over.

JAILS.

The poorer classes were affected by the slightly unfavourable character of the seasons, there was an increase in the number of petty offences against property, and the jail population, which had steadily declined in number since the famine of 1878, rose from 73,788 in 1885 to 77,313. Notwithstanding the abolition of the Meerut Jail, and of a large number of Magistrates' lock-ups, there was more accommodation than was required, and there was nowhere any approach to overcrowding. The health of the prisoners was good, and the death-rate (22·85 per cent.) was slightly below the average of the last ten years. Jail offences were rare, and with a larger population there was a reduction in nearly every form of punishment. The number of whippings was less by nearly 20 per cent. than what it had been in the preceding year. The imposition of fetters except under a written warrant was forbidden, and orders were issued allowing under-trial prisoners to retain their turbans and waistclothes while in lock-up, instead of being compelled to wear a prison uniform. The roofs were at the same time strengthened in such a manner as to prevent the employment of those garments as a means of escape. The new rules for the remission of punishment as a reward for good behaviour were worked successfully, and there was an increase of more than 50 per cent. in the number of remissions granted.

The Inspector-General was invited to submit proposals for the instruction of boy criminals in trades which may be of use to them after their release from jail, and for the establishment of a reformatory; and both subjects are now under the consideration of Government.

A difficulty having arisen as to the disposal of European British subjects, both while under trial and after conviction, instructions were issued prescribing certain jails for their accommodation; and it was decided that, whenever the sentence exceeded three months they should be sent to the Central Jail at Allahabad.

Magistrates of districts were authorized, subject to the sanction of Government, to appoint Assistant Surgeons, of not less than 10 years' standing, and in civil medical charge of the district, to the charge of the jail, during the absence of a regular Superintendent.

The net expenditure on all accounts was, in consequence of the increased number of prisoners, slightly in excess of what it had been in the previous year, but economies were effected by the closing of the Meerut Central Jail and in the cost of lock-ups; there was a considerable increase in the earnings of prison labour, and the net charge for each prisoner was reduced from Rs. 32-12-0 to Rs. 27-13-0. Of the new jails that were being constructed by prison labour, that at Benares was finished during the year, while the works at Fatehgarh and Bareilly nearly approached completion. The attention of the Inspector-General was called to the great variations in the rate of earnings at different

jails, and he was desired to take such measures as he might find possible for the more profitable employment of the convicts.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

There was an appreciable increase in the civil litigation in both Provinces, the number of institutions having risen by 3,929, when compared with those of the previous year, while the value of the property brought into court was Rs. 3,27,52,681, or Rs. 19,82,792 in excess of what it was in 1885. The average value of each suit was again much greater in the North-Western Provinces than in Oudh, while the number of suits continued to bear a higher proportion to the total population in the latter Province than in the former. A further indication of the greater readiness which appears to exist in Oudh to bring claims for small amounts before the civil tribunals is found in the fact that no less than 15,094 suits, or more than 40 per cent. of the whole number instituted, were on verbal contracts or account stated, whereas the same classes of suit in the North-Western Provinces numbered 10,263, and contributed little more than a tenth of the whole mass of litigation. The suits on written contracts bore almost exactly the same proportion to the population in both Provinces. The work was despatched by the courts with commendable promptness and punctuality, and in the North-Western Provinces the arrears outstanding at the close of the year were, notwithstanding the increased number of institutions, fewer than they had been at the end of the year preceding. The total income of the courts from all sources was Rs. 29,89,704.

The results of the litigation to which the State was a party were very satisfactory, and the Government derived much advantage from the advice and active supervision of the Legal Remembrancer, an office which had been established in 1883. The returns required by that officer from the district authorities were simplified, and a set of rules was drawn up for the conduct of litigation on behalf of cantonment committees.

It having been ruled authoritatively that all advocates, attorneys, and vakíls of the High Court were entitled to plead in the courts of the non-regulation districts of Kumaun, Garhwál, and the Tarái, from which they had hitherto usually been excluded, it became necessary to provide under the Legal Practitioners Act, which for that purpose invests the Commissioner of Kumaun with the powers of a High Court, for the enrolment of pleaders within the districts themselves, and a set of rules defining the conditions under which they might be admitted were drawn up by the Commissioner and received the sanction of Government.

Owing to the great increase of work in those districts it was found necessary to make temporary appointments of an additional Judge at Aligarh, and additional Munsifs at Ballia and Gonda, and the Munsif of Mirzapur was transferred to Allahabad.

Acts I of 1877 and XXIV of 1868, were, at the instance of the Government of India, extended to the scheduled districts in these Provinces.

REGISTRATION.

The number of voluntary registrations was nearly 6 per cent. lower than it had been in the previous year, while there was a slight decrease, not amounting to quite 2 per cent. and confined entirely to the North-Western Provinces, in the number of compulsory registrations. The total receipts fell in consequence by about Rs. 5,000. The nominal expenditure was reduced by about the same amount by a re-adjustment of the salary of the Inspector-General between this and the other departments under his charge. Except the gradual transfer of the work of registration in the North-Western Provinces from the tahsíldárs to special sub-registrars appointed for the purpose, no measure of importance has been undertaken within the year. The rareness of sales of immoveable property continues to give evidence of the general prosperity of the land-owning classes in Oudh.

GOVERNMENT PRESS AND BOOK DEPOT.

The total of charges incurred in working the Government Press during 1886-87—inclusive of rent and repairs, interest on sunk capital, and depreciation—was Rs. 4,39,220. The value of the work done, partly paid for and partly estimated according to the sanctioned rates, was Rs. 4,39,364; the net profit to Government in view of market rates was therefore Rs. 144. The Press is of course maintained for administrative requirements, but the above figures show a satisfactory financial adjustment. The total Press assets, *i.e.*, value of premises, stock, &c., on March 31st, 1887, were Rs. 6,86,593. The outstanding amounts due to the Press had been reduced by Rs. 500 in the year, *viz.*, to Rs. 1,278: and the Superintendent hopes by using the value payable post to avoid outstandings almost entirely in future.

As stated in the Summary of last Report, Heads of Departments were in 1885-86 requested by the Government to closely supervise their official indents for printing work: and the result of this was apparent in a considerable reduction in the demands made by Departments on the Press. The Superintendent was thereby enabled to effect a saving of Rs. 13,139 under "Salaries and Overtime." He has been instructed that the taking up of work on hand should, when possible, be so arranged as to employ the Press staff fully during working hours, and not beyond them: and that official work should only be given out to private firms when it requires speedy despatch and the Press staff are already fully occupied.

The receipts of the Government Book Depôt during 1886-87 were Rs. 12,443, and the charges Rs. 7,512. It having been decided that the Depôt should no longer undertake storage and sale of school books, the Educational Branch of the establishment was closed, and the whole educational stock was disposed of for a cash price of Rs. 24,118.

Official libraries throughout the Provinces are under the Curator of the Depôt, and they were satisfactorily managed during 1886-87.

One thousand four hundred and ninety-eight books or pamphlets newly published in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh—the largest number for some years past—were received by the Curator for registration under Act XXV of 1867.

BENGAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY

PART I.

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Brief Sketch of the Meteorology of the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, and Eastern Rájputána, for the year 1886.

In a general review of the year 1886, its chief meteorological features are seen to be identical with those of 1885; the year having been characterized by a mean temperature below the average for a long period, and a rainfall and degree of humidity greater than usual. The low temperature was, however, neither so general nor so much below the average as in 1885, and in other respects there were indications of a gradual return to the drier and hotter type of weather experienced in the years preceding 1880; the rainfall, for example, being somewhat less than 1885.

Temperature.

At five out of 19 registering stations the mean temperature of the year was above the average; at two there was no variation, and at the remaining 12 there was a difference in the negative direction. Taking all the stations together, the net result is that the temperature of the year was only 0·2 degree below the average, whereas in 1885 the defect was nearly a whole degree.

With respect to the average for many years the temperature was low only during the first nine months, October, November, and December being at most stations very considerably hotter than usual. This excess is found to be greatest at Agra when the three months are taken together, the variation from the mean having been nearly constant during this time and equal to 2·7 degrees. At Gházipur, however, a difference of +3·7° was observed in December. The defect in the earlier months was very great in March and May, especially at some of the hill stations; for example, Ránikhet, where it amounted to 3·8° in March and 3·5° in May. The immediate cause of the relatively low temperature of these months was an unusual precipitation of rain and hail. For a similar reason June was much cooler than usual at the north-western stations on the plains, the monsoon rains having set in unusually early over these districts and been abnormally heavy.

The lowest temperature in shade at any station on the plains was 34·1°, observed at Ajmír on the 28th and 29th of January, and again on the 4th of February. On the latter date the exposed thermometer for nocturnal radiation fell to 19·7° at Ajmír and to 21·2° at Sambhar. The first fortnight of June was more oppressively hot than any similar period for several years back; but, nevertheless, the thermometer did not rise extraordinarily high, the maximum temperature observed in June having been 115 degrees at Sutna on the 10th, whilst at Agra and Jeypore the thermometer rose on the 25th of May to 115·6 and 115·8 degrees respectively.

Pressure.

The pressure of the atmosphere was, on the whole, slightly above the normal, though the difference is so small as to lie within the limits of probable error of the mean, amounting to only ·005 inch on the average of all the stations. With the exception of Jhánsi, for which station the observations are somewhat doubtful, the departure from the mean did not much exceed one-twenty-fifth of an inch in any

month of the year, and the movements of the barometer, therefore, conformed with unusual exactness to the normal annual variation.

At nearly every station the pressure was most excessive in May and June and most defective in October. The former condition would have boded ill for the commencement of the monsoon rains had it not been that the excess was greater at the north-eastern than the south-western stations, in consequence of which distribution of pressure there was a tendency to an indraught of easterly winds along the base of the Himalaya. In October the relative distribution of pressure was similar, the defect common to all stations on the plains being least along their northern margin and greatest in Rájputána and Bundelkhand. In consequence of this the easterly winds, which temporarily stopped about the middle of September, several times recovered their strength before they finally died away near the end of October.

Winds.

The "resultant" wind directions for each month of 1886 and for many years have been compared; and notwithstanding the uniformity of atmospheric pressure, the resultant winds in many cases departed widely from the normal direction. In such cases the excess of observations in the direction of the resultant was, as a rule, very small; or, in other words, the winds were very unsteady, blowing nearly as often in any given direction as in its opposite.

The most notable departures from the normal direction occurred in October, when at nearly every station on the plains the resultant was easterly instead of westerly. A similar deviation was observed at several stations in May, and in September there was a deviation in the opposite direction at some of the north-western stations.

Owing to the prevalence of easterly winds along the southern face of the Himalaya in May, this month was remarkable for a number of violent thunderstorms accompanied by hail. About the middle of June a cyclonic storm of no great intensity travelled from the coast of Orissa along the southern border of these Provinces, and was traced as far to the northwestward as Sialkot or Rawalpindi. This ushered in the rains. Similar disturbances, but less violent, occurred at intervals during the rainy season and down to the end of October.

Humidity.

The mean humidity of the atmosphere was above the average at a majority of the stations, the excess for the whole region averaging two-hundredths of saturation, or about 4 per cent. of the normal amount. This was partly the result of the heavy rainfall and slightly defective temperature of the year, but was chiefly due to the circumstances that a good deal of precipitation occurred in the months of March, May, and October, which are generally dry.

In January the air was everywhere moister than usual, and March and May had humidities above the average except the Rájputána stations; whereas February and April were unusually dry. May was, comparatively speaking, a humid month at the northern stations especially, while during the rainy season proper the variations of humidity were irregular. In October, however, there was a great excess of moisture at the eastern stations and a smaller excess all over the country with the exception of the districts north of Agra. At the southern stations November and December had also humidities above the average.

In the observations of cloud the variations from the average corresponded closely with those of the humidity near the ground.

Rainfall.

The total rainfall of the year was very considerably over the average, though not quite so heavy as in 1885. The mean for the whole Province was about 5 inches above the average for many years. This average being 38·1 inches, the excess

amounts to 13 per cent. The means for each of the last seven years are the following :—

1880	...	...	...	...	...	28·33 inches.
1881	...	...	...	...	...	35·84 do.
1882	...	...	...	...	...	33·01 do.
1883	...	...	...	...	...	27·57 do.
1884	...	...	...	...	...	42·74 do.
1885	...	...	...	...	...	45·89 do.
1886	...	...	...	...	...	43·11 do.

The average for the whole Province was thus greater than in any year since 1879, with the exception of 1885.

In the hill districts the total for the year was nearly 10 per cent. below the average; but in every other Division there was an excess, which, in the case of Eastern Oudh and the adjacent districts of the Allahabad and Benares Divisions, amounted to 25 per cent. In these districts the excessive rain fell chiefly in June and October, that is to say, at the beginning and end of the season; but there was also some excess in July. Further west, August was the rainiest month, and there was a slight deficiency in July; while September was nearly rainless.

In January there were the usual winter showers, though, except in Kumaun, Meerut, and Rohilkhand, the quantity of rain in this month was below the average. In February there was little or no precipitation; but in March there was much more than the average (except in the Jhánsi Division), and a considerable part of it, specially in Rohilkhand, took the destructive form of hail. April was a very dry month, but in May there were many thunderstorms accompanied by rain or hail.

The regular rains set in with unusual force in June, commencing on the 15th in the hills and by the 19th extending to every corner of the Province. In July there was one break of a week, and in August several short ones of three or four days each; but, on the whole, the rainfall of these months was well distributed. In September, however, there was a very long break, the rainy season having apparently ceased about the 7th in the Meerut, Agra, and Jhánsi Divisions, and a week later over all the rest of the Province with the exception of the Benares Division; but afterwards the easterly winds re-asserted themselves two or three times and brought heavy showers in October, both to the districts near the hills and those south of the Jumna, as well as to the Benares Division and the adjacent districts, where rain fell at intervals throughout October. The rainy season cannot be said to have completely ceased until the 28th of October, when a small disturbance of the kind common throughout the season penetrated far into Rájputána. These late rains were so light as to be of very little use in all the districts west of Lucknow. In November there was no rain of any importance; but between the 10th and 12th of December there was general and in some places heavy rain over the southern districts, due apparently to a local storm. In the last week light showers of the usual cold-weather type fell at the north-western stations.

In 1886 there were no extraordinarily heavy falls of rain over a large area within a very short time, such as give rise to dangerous floods. The heaviest recorded was 12 inches at Ambari in Dehra Dún on the 28th of July; but such heavy rain did not extend over any considerable stretch of country.

PART II.

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

1.—Physical Features of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

2.—Chief Staples of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

3.—Historical Summary.

4.—Form of Administration.

5.—Character of Land Tenure—System of Survey and Settlements.

6.—Civil Divisions of British Territory.

For the above standard sections, see pages 13—52 of report for the year ending 31st March, 1883.

7.—Changes in the Administration.

[See General Summary.]

8.—Relations with Tributary States and Frontier Affairs.

Note.—There is nothing that deserves special notice under this head.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

1.—Survey and Settlement.

(*a*)—*North-Western Provinces.*

Jaunpur.—The work remaining over in Jaunpur, the only permanently-settled district not finished by the close of the year 1884-85, was completed by the end of March, 1886. The total cost has been Rs. 4,47,447-4-2.

Nánakmata, Tarái district.—The final Settlement Report of the Nánakmata pargana has not been submitted yet. The Commissioner of Kumaun reported on the 26th January, 1887, that the Superintendent could not submit the report until after the field season, during which time there is a press of unavoidable work.

Dehra Dún.—The final Settlement Report has been completed and printed. The net result of reassessments was an increase of Rs. 19,795, or 62·4 per cent. Excluding, however, the assessment on forests, it amounts to only Rs. 14,359, or 45·3 per cent.

Gorakhpur.—The new rules for the conduct of settlement operations in Gorakhpur and Basti were considered in January, 1886. The rules relating to survey, attestation by the Settlement Department, procedure in declaration of assessment, &c., were approved by the Local Government, while those connected with the assessment of the revenue demand were sanctioned by the Government of India. The system, under which the initial record and the village map are prepared by the Survey Department, while the Settlement Department attests the rough record and assesses on its verified statistics, continues to work satisfactorily.

The revised assessments of tahsíl Deoria were sanctioned by the Board in April, 1886, and the new jamas have since been declared. The increase in the land-revenue demand of the tahsíl amounts, in round numbers, to Rs. 1,49,000, but it will not be leviable till July, 1889; and, in certain cases, progressive enhancements may have to be ordered with the object of avoiding a too large and sudden increase. The report on the revised assessments of tahsíl Bansgaon was submitted by the Commissioner on 11th January, 1887, and is under the Board's consideration.

In the Bansgaon tahsíl all settlement work proper has been completed, with the exception of two jamabandis and two khewats which remained to be faired. The survey of the remaining portion of the Hata tahsíl was completed during the year. Out of 1,001 jamabandis and khewats only 77 remained to be attested and 245 to be faired. Attestation work in Hata was therefore practically finished. The fairing of about one-fourth of the records remains to be done. In tahsíl Padrauna, out of 1,309 villages, 789, comprising 535 square miles, or more than half the tahsíl, were surveyed. Attestation work in this tahsíl is somewhat backward; but this is due chiefly to the extreme unhealthiness of the tract, which necessitated the suspension of this work during August and September.

The disposal of case-work during the year was satisfactory. There were 21,441 cases instituted, and including the 1,776 cases pending at the close of 1884-85, the total number for disposal was 23,217. Of these 122 were transferred to the Collector's Court and 21,829 were decided, leaving only 1,266 pending at the close of the year: 1,383 cases were appealed, of which 788 were confirmed, 349 reversed, and 1 remanded, leaving 241 pending. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 1,92,581-9-6 and to Rs. 4,58,082-8-11 from commencement of operations. The

figures shown are higher than those exhibited last year, as the cost of the statistical work done by the Survey Department from the commencement of operations has, this year for the first time, been included in the settlement expenditure. In August 1886, Mr. LaTouche left for Burma, and Mr. A. W. Cruickshank has succeeded him as Settlement Officer.

Basti.—The demarcation of village boundaries in parganas Bansi West, Bansi East, and Benaikpur was completed during the year. This finishes the demarcation of the district. The preparation of the rough khewats, with the exception of the small pargana of Benaikpur, was also completed. The Survey Department completed the survey and khánapuri of parganas Mahuli West, Mahuli East, Maghar West, and of 787 villages in pargana Maghar East, or 2,262 villages in all, having an area of about 780 square miles. The Basti and Harraiya tahsíls are, therefore, finished, as well as the greater portion of tahsíl Khalilabad, where only four small tappas, with an area of 65 square miles, remained to be surveyed. This, with the tahsíls of Domariaganj and Bansi, comprising an area of about 1,255 square miles, remained to be surveyed at the close of the year under report.

Attestation work has been finished in tahsíl Harraiya and in two parganas, Basti East and Nagar East, of tahsíl Basti, and good progress has been made in pargana Mahuli West. The Settlement Officer reports that greater progress would have been made during the year but for three causes, *viz.*,—"First, the great number of boundary disputes in Mahuli East and West and Maghar East and West. On the 1st March, 1886, there were 1,145 such cases pending in these four parganas, either reported by the Survey or instituted directly by the parties in the Deputy Collectors' Courts. In order to enable the Survey to complete their maps and records, it became necessary to tell off four Deputy Collectors to dispose of these cases, and they were engaged on this work till close on the beginning of the rains, so that only one Deputy Collector was left for attestation. Secondly, when the misls which had been attested by one of the Deputy Collectors came into the fairing office, they were found to be so incomplete, that he had to go back to tahsíl Harraiya to remedy defects and supply omissions, and this took more than a month to do. The third cause was the heavy and continuous rains which delayed attestation work everywhere, and made some parganas, such as Maghar West, almost inaccessible. The preliminary attestation by munsarims, however, went on steadily throughout the rains, and is now well advanced. I expect that the munsarim's attestation of last survey work will be finished by the end of the year."

The rough jamabandis of 2,275 villages were prepared during the year, of which 1,725 were attested, and 1,811 faired. Copies of 1,815 out of the 2,537 rough khewats prepared during the year were faired: 1,134 copies of jamabandis, and the same number of khewats, in addition to first copies, were also completed. Fair Nagri khasras were also prepared and handed over to the patwáris along with the jamabandis. In the preparation of these khasras, the services of the patwáris and supervisor kanúngos have been utilized with advantage. The Settlement Officer thus describes the method adopted:—"The area and crop columns were first copied in by the muharrirs in the fairing office from the Urdu khasras; then, when the partal from 1293 fasli, the year following the year of survey, was finished, the patwáris and supervisor kanúngos were called in, and, with the assistance of a few Urdu muharrirs, were made, first, to compare the area and crop entries with the original Urdu khasras, and afterwards, to complete the Nagri khasras by filling in the remaining columns from the fair Nagri jamabandi. At the same time they were directed to report any errors which they might discover in the jamabandis, and were forbidden to sign the latter until they were rectified. Some errors were brought to light, though they were very few and mostly unimportant; but it was a good thing to have an additional check. I estimate that the saving of cost by the employment of patwáris and kanúngos on the Nagri khasras, for the Harraiya tahsíl, amounts to Rs. 4,000."

In December, 1885, the Commissioner of Benares submitted the Settlement Officer's report on the revised assessments of tappas Bangawán and Sikandarpur of tahsíl Harraiya. Orders were communicated on the report, and the Settlement Officer was directed to re-submit with the remainder of the tahsíl assessments. This was submitted by the Commissioner in March, 1887.

The case-work has not been so heavy this year. Out of a total of 18,931 cases for disposal, 10,362, or more than half, were decided on their merits, and 5,602 otherwise. There were 2,786 cases pending when the year closed. Appeals numbered 271, of which 233 were heard and 38 remained pending.

The charges incurred during the year amounted to Rs. 2,30,124-3-7, making a total expenditure of Rs. 4,48,523-9-9 from the commencement of operations.

Jalaun.—The new rules for the conduct of settlements in districts such as Jalaun, in which no cadastral survey is considered necessary, were submitted to Government in January, 1886, and were subsequently sanctioned. With the exception of 66 maháls, with an area of 63,411 acres, in pargana Kálpi, the work of correcting maps and khasras and of attesting jamabandis and khewats has been completed. The memorandum of village customs has been prepared for 869 maháls, leaving only 81 maháls, with an area of 73,523 acres, to be completed. In fact, the entire work of checking and verifying village records has been finished in parganas Jalaun, Orai, Kúnch, and Madhogarh, and in the remaining pargana of Kálpi about one-third only remains to be done. The progress made is satisfactory.

The Settlement Officer inspected 318,370 acres, of which 306,538 were assessed. The remaining inspected area (71,251) was also practically assessed during the year, as it was finished by the end of October, 1886. This represents the whole of parganas Jalaun and Orai, the revised assessments of which have since been sanctioned by the Board. The increase in the land-revenue demand amounts to Rs. 86,038, or 23·51 per cent.; but in individual cases of large and sudden enhancement, progressive jamas have been ordered. The three parganas of Kúnch, Kálpi, and Madhogarh, comprising an area of 347,012 acres, remained to be inspected and assessed.

The year commenced with 327 pending cases, and 4,448 were instituted, making in all 4,775 cases for disposal. Of these 265 were decided on their merits and 4,175 otherwise, leaving 335 pending when the year closed. There were no appeals pending from last year. Of the 24 instituted during the year, all but two were disposed of. The charges incurred amounted to Rs. 62,969-15-2, giving a total expenditure of Rs. 86,154-1-11 up to the 30th September, 1886. It is expected that settlement work in this district will be completed by the close of the current revenue year.

Bulandshahr.—The district was brought under settlement by Notification No. $\frac{1312}{I-834}$, dated 4th September, 1886, and Mr. T. Stoker appointed Settlement Officer. No resurvey was considered necessary, and special steps had previously been taken to verify, and as far as possible bring up to date, the village maps and records. The settlement proceedings will accordingly follow the lines adopted in Jalaun, and be based on the rules framed for that district.

Muzaffarnagar and Saháranpur.— Preliminary inquiries were made in both these districts by the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, in accordance with the general instructions in G. G. O. No. $\frac{2}{144\text{-}156}$, dated 4th October, 1881. The result of his inquiries was submitted to Government by the Board in their reports in regard to Muzaffarnagar. It was recommended that in both districts formal resettlement operations should be commenced in the field season of 1887-88, and that they should be carried out in accordance with the rules approved for Jalaun and Bulandshahr. The orders of the Government of India in regard to both districts have been now received.

During the year under report special inquiries were made by Mr. E. B. Alexander, who was invested with the powers of a Settlement Officer, as to the land-revenue assessments of pargana Fatehpur-Sikri, in Agra, and ten parganas of Muttra. Large reductions of revenue have been made in consequence. A reduction of revenue, amounting in all to Rs. 13,719, has been made in tahsíl Pawayan of the Sháhjahánpur district, and the revision operations in that district have now been completed. The assessment of 19 jungle grants in the Saháranpur district was also carried out in the year under report, and yielded an increase of Rs. 5,923 in the revenue demand.

Employment of patwáris and kanúngos in settlement work.—Special rules have been sanctioned by Government on this point. They place both patwáris and registrar and supervisor kanúngos at the disposal and under the control of the Settlement Officer during the progress of settlement operations in any tahsíl.

Maps.—The maps of the cadastral survey are reproduced in the Survey Office at Calcutta. The districts for which these maps are being prepared are Basti, Benares, Dehra Dún, Gorakhpur, and Mirzapur. Up to the end of June last 9,396 sheets have been printed, *viz.*,—

1,281 sheets of the Basti district.	651 sheets of the Dehra Dún district.
1,861 ditto Benares ditto.	1,965 ditto Gorakhpur ditto.
3,638 sheets of the Mirzapur district.	

Of the above 2,635 sheets were printed during the year, as shown below:—

Basti	1,281
Benares	7
Dehra Dún	83
Gorakhpur	1,264

The village maps of the settlement survey, which have been reproduced in the Board's office for lithography by the Government Press, comprise those for the districts of Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Fatehpur, Allahabad, and Bijnor. The following is the amount of work done under this head for each district:—

164 maps of Muzaffarnagar have been printed.	145 maps of Fatehpur have been printed.
78 ditto Meerut ditto.	273 ditto Allahabad ditto.
10 ditto Bulandshahr ditto.	608 ditto Bijnor ditto.

Making a total of 1,278 village maps printed during the year.

The further reproduction of these maps in the Board's office has been stopped with effect from the commencement of the official year 1887-88.

(*b*)—*Oudh.*

The survey and settlement of the Province were completed some years ago. The tables, however, which show the area of the several districts and the incidence of the land-revenue, have been altered and amplified this year under the orders of the Government of India. They show in abstract the cultivated area of each district and the incidence of the assessment on the acreage now under tillage and on the population of the latest census. The returns of the Settlement Officers at the time of the assessment have also been retained. The increase in cultivation is only the continuation of a progress which has been general and steady since the completion of the assessment some 20 years ago, and which has added two million acres to the arable area of the Province. The rate of increase has varied largely. It is naturally lowest in the thickly-populated districts adjoining the capital, and highest in the tracts under the hills, many of which are still under forest, but which under the influence of the railways that now penetrate them may be expected to produce a yet more rapid development of tillage.

The present revenue-rate on the fully assessed area is returned as Re. 1-10-6 per acre of cultivation and Re. 1-4-9 per head of population. Its incidence has grown lighter with the spread of cultivation, and the rise of prices which has

everywhere followed on the opening of communications by road and railway throughout the Province: and there is evidence to show that the revenue is everywhere paid with readiness and without official pressure.

2.—State Properties and Waste Lands.

(*a*)—*North-Western Provinces.*

State properties and waste lands.—Including the Tarái, Bhábar Chilkia and Dúdhi estates, there were 183 estates in the possession of Government on the 1st October, 1885, with a revenue demand of Rs. 1,06,634. Forty-two estates were acquired during the year, of which 25 were taken over under the Jhánsi Relief Act. The properties sold consisted of 46 small plots of land relinquished from Government occupation and restored to the original owners. There thus remained 179 estates, with a revenue demand of Rs. 1,09,402 in the possession of Government at the close of the year.

The rental demand, with arrears, amounted to Rs. 5,80,023, of which details are given in the appended statement. Of this sum Rs. 5,65,052, or 97·4 per cent., were collected. The bulk of the balance is in the Bhábar Chilkia estates in Kumaun, in respect of which special reports are submitted to Government. After meeting the demand for land-revenue and cesses, aggregating Rs. 1,14,022, the available surplus amounted to Rs. 4,51,030. The expenditure was as follows :—

	Rs.
Management charges	76,517
Contingencies	65,239
Improvements	2,08,868
Total	3,50,624

The main charges under the first two heads were incurred in the administration of the Khargapur and Dúdhi estates in the Allahabad and Mirzapur districts respectively, and of the Tarái and Bhábar Chilkia estates in the Kumaun Division. The percentage of the cost of management to the available income was 16·9 per cent. The amount shown against "Improvements" consists for the most part of the sums transferred to the Tarái and Bhábar Improvement Funds. As these funds have now been abolished, only the actual expenditure under this head will in future be entered. During the year Rs. 66,932 were advanced as takávi and Rs. 58,689 were outstanding on this account from previous years. The total recoveries amounted to Rs. 59,066. During the year arrangements were made for the resettlement of the Dúdhi estate in the Mirzapur district. It is expected that an increased income of about Rs. 7,000 will be obtained, and resettlement operations are now in active progress.

A separate report on the management of the estates acquired under the Jhánsi Relief Act has been rendered to the Government: and a final report on the working of the Act has since been submitted. Revised rules for the administration of Government estates are under the consideration of the Board of Revenue, as some of the present rules have become obsolete.

Statement showing the results of management of State Properties during the Revenue year 1885-86.

District.	*Rental demand for the year.*			*Collections credited to budget head.*				Balance due, *i.e.*, difference between columns 4 and 8.
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Local cesses.	Fixed land-revenue.	Land-revenue (Provincial)—ordinary revenue: 1.—Collections from Government estates.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Dehra Dún	...	105 0 0	105 0 0	7 0 0	58 0 0	40 0 0	105 0 0	...
Muzaffarnagar	...	50 10 2	50 10 2	4 10 10	31 11 4	14 4 0	50 10 2	...
Meerut	...	290 0 0	290 0 0	16 9 6	138 0 0	135 6 6	290 0 0	...
Muttra	62 13 5	2,492 6 3	2,555 3 8	127 14 3	700 0 0	1,620 9 4	2,448 7 7	106 12 1
Agra	55 9 0	506 1 2	561 10 2	52 15 6	215 11 2	74 7 0	343 1 8	218 8 6
Farukhabad	...	150 11 7	150 11 7	11 1 2	98 2 8	38 12 2	148 0 0	2 11 7
Bijnor	...	2,814 7 11	2,814 7 11	281 2 7	2,343 0 0	190 5 4	2,814 7 11	...
Moradabad	114 1 3	562 6 0	676 7 3	23 10 0	204 0 0	406 12 6	634 6 6	42 0 9
Pilibhít	...	154 12 0	154 12 0	16 12 0	138 0 0	...	154 12 0	...
Fatehpur	13 6 5	272 15 0	286 5 5	21 9 7	180 0 0	84 11 10	286 5 5	...
Bánda	78 1 2	17,511 12 10	17,589 14 0	942 1 11	7,701 0 0	8,700 7 1	17,343 9 0	246 5 0
Hamírpur	...	1,922 15 11	1,922 15 11	130 9 1	1,087 13 7	704 9 3	1,922 15 11	...
Allahabad	203 14 5	42,021 4 9	42,225 3 2	2,417 0 5	20,141 14 10	19,626 5 11	42,185 5 2	39 14 0
Mirzapur	538 10 7	21,314 6 9	21,853 1 4	...	...	21,612 3 4	21,612 3 4	240 14 0
Benares	...	6 4 0	6 4 0	...	...	6 4 0	6 4 0	...
Gorakhpur	...	1,120 10 6	1,120 10 6	17 3 10	142 0 0	961 6 8	1,120 10 6	...
Jhánsi	188 15 3	5,277 5 2	5,466 4 5	241 6 10	2,807 0 1	2,279 2 0	5,327 8 11	138 11 6
Jalaun	...	649 12 3	649 12 3	40 13 0	340 0 0	268 15 3	649 12 3	...
Lalitpur	...	1,718 1 3	1,718 1 3	98 11 4	707 5 3	912 0 8	1,718 1 3	...
Kumaun	12,989 14 4	2,23,672 4 6	2,36,662 2 10	...	13,008 0 0	2,10,522 6 3	2,23,530 6 3	13,131 12 7
Garhwál	514 5 9	6,952 4 3	7,466 10 0	167 5 3	...	6,496 1 1	6,663 6 4	803 3 8
Tarái	...	2,35,696 12 1	2,35,696 12 1	...	59,361 1 10	1,76,335 10 3	2,35,696 12 1	...
Total ...	14,759 11 7	5,65,263 4 4	5,80,022 15 11	4,618 9 1	1,09,402 12 9	4,51,030 12 5	5,65,052 2 3	14,970 13 8

Statement showing the results of management of State Properties during the Revenue year 1885-86—(concluded).

District.	*Charges credited to V—Land-revenue (Provincial)—Charges for the management of Government estates.*				*Advances to tenants.*				
	Establishment.	Contingencies.	Improvement.	Total.	Outstanding at the beginning of the year.	Made during the year.	Total.	Recovered during the year.	Balance outstanding at the close of the year.
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Dehra Dún	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meerut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muttra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Farukhabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijnor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moradabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pilibhít	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fatehpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bánda	896 13 2	93 0 6	1,628 3 9	2,618 1 5	1,110 0 0	3,203 0 0	4,313 0 0	1,407 0 0	2,906 0 0
Hamírpur	43 8 0	3 12 0	...	47 4 0	...	...	...	...	...
Allahabad	2,656 12 7	353 5 0	1,300 0 0	4,310 1 7	...	...	...	...	...
Mirzapur	4,150 14 4	9,811 5 3	4,571 7 11	18,533 11 6	3,076 2 0	2,130 0 0	5,206 2 0	2,737 12 0	2,468 6 0
Benares	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur	...	319.11 2	265 0 0	584 11 2	...	173 0 0	173 0 0	...	173 0 0
Jhánsi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jalaun	...	...	...	...	30 0 0	...	30 0 0	20 0 0	10 0 0
Lalitpur	171 0 0	10 0 0	...	181 0 0	149 0 0	...	149 0 0	73 0 0	76 0 0
Kumaun	32,110 8 3	26.392 9 6	1,65,027 4 6	2,23,530 6 3	...	...	...	...	...
Garhwál	924 0 0	356 4 6	7,103 9 0	8,383 13 6	...	...	...	...	...
Tarái	35,563 2 7	27,899 6 3	28,972 10 8	92,435 3 6	54,323 12 8	61,426 0 0	1,15,749 12 8	54,828 1 4	60,921 11 4
Total ...	76,516 10 11	65,239 6 2	2,08,868 3 10	3,50,624 4 11	58,688 14 8	66,932 0 0	1,25,620 14 8	59,065 13 4	66,555 1 4

(*b*)—*Oudh.*

Fifty properties were on the books of the Deputy Commissioners, bearing an aggregate revenue of Rs. 17,679. One small plot was added in the Fyzabad district; one small plot was sold in Lucknow; many more of those on the register, made over from time to time by the Railway Companies, might with advantage be similarly disposed of; a fine village in the Sitapur district, assessed to a revenue of Rs. 878, was presented under the orders of the Government of India to Rae Kishn Singh, the celebrated Thibetan explorer. In the Kheri district part of the State lands were, with the permission of Government, exchanged for lands of the same value acquired for the construction of the railway in that district.

The rental due on these estates was Rs. 34,587; the collections amounted to Rs. 33,987—a very creditable result. The Deputy Commissioners of Sitapur and Kheri spent Rs. 900 in sinking wells for the improvement of the lands in their charge. Two of the resumed grants in the Gonda district have been made over to the Forest Department. In Kheri the Deputy Commissioner has charge of 19 such grants with an area of 26,000 acres. They were worked almost entirely as grazing-grounds, and yielded an income of Rs. 5,312. He has been desired to describe in his next report the system on which he manages these reserves, the number of cattle which graze in them and the localities from whence they come.

3.—Waste Lands.

(*a*)—*North-Western Provinces.*

[See under (2) State Properties.]

(*b*)—*Oudh.*

No waste lands were sold during the year, nor are there any outstandings of purchase-money. The accounts of the waste-land sales have indeed long been closed.

4.—Court of Wards.

(*a*)—*North-Western Provinces.*

The total number of estates in the charge or under the superintendence of the Court of Wards during 1885-86 was 124. As, however, some of these are held under more than one clause of section 194, Act XIX of 1873, the account showing the number of estates against each clause gives a total of 147. Of these, 97 belong to minors and females, seven to lunatics and imbeciles, and 43 to persons whom the Local Government has, at their own request, declared to be disqualified for managing their property. The following figures for 1885-86 and the preceding year show a continued decrease in the amount of property held under management :—

	Number of estates under the Court.	Total area.	Population.	Rental demand of the year.
		Acres.		Rs.
1884-85	128	1,473,730	1,315,305	20,80,895
1885-86	124	1,011,612	1,222,553	19,92,915

The Government has approved the principle of releasing, where possible, estates held solely for the purpose of clearing off their liabilities; of this class, three estates (Kázi Muhammad Abbas, Pawayan, and Dubari) were released during the year of report, and the Ramgarh estate was expected to be released in 1886-87, and Muhamdi Begam's estate in 1887-88.

Of the nine estates which came into the charge of the Court in the year, seven belong to minors: five of these were made over by order of the civil court, and two taken by the Court of Wards on its own motion. The most considerable property made over by the civil court under the Minors Act (XL of 1858) was Batak Parshad's in the Jaunpur district. This is encumbered with a debt of Rs. 40,000 to the Sherkot estate; the debt had been reduced by Rs. 5,796, paid from current

profits, at the end of the year, but it was found necessary to order the sale of six villages to set the estate free. Two estates only, Muhamdi Begam's in Moradabad and Bara in Allahabad, were assumed from persons disqualified on their own application. Both properties are much involved; but special reasons existed in each case for extending help to the owner. Muhamdi Begam's debts amount to Rs. 96,534, and sale of six villages has been ordered: it is hoped that six more may be saved to the owner, and the property will after the sale be speedily released. To save the Bara property it has been necessary to give it on usufructuary mortgage to Partab Chand's estate in return for a loan of Rs. 2,34,227; the eldest son of Rája Banspat Singh (the disqualified proprietor) is employed as assistant manager.

The total rental demand of the year was Rs. 19,92,915, besides Rs. 1,90,601 due for arrears. The total collections amounted to Rs. 19,43,507, or 98 per cent. on the current demand, and 89 per cent. on that and the arrear demand combined; and they would have been still higher but for destructive floods in the Aligarh district, and the release of large estates in Rohilkhand before the rabi rents could be realized. Rupees 28,486 out of the total arrears (Rs. 2,40,010) is reported as irrecoverable: of this Rs. 20,449 belongs to the Dube estate in the Jaunpur and Azamgarh districts. The jamabandis in the Azamgarh portion of the estate are said to be in much disorder, and the condition of the village records, which is disclosed by the Court of Wards' management, urgently calls for attention. The Board of Revenue have been directed to ascertain whether it is common to the whole district or confined to the estates under their management, and to lose no time in either case in enforcing a remedy.

The total fund available for expenditure in 1885-86 was Rs. 31,86,372: of this Rs. 29,70,977 were disbursed, and a cash balance retained of Rs 2,15,395. The management charges (Rs. 1,52,274) were satisfactorily low, being little above 5 per cent. of the total disbursements. Ordinary personal expenses were Rs. 1,67,058 and extraordinary Rs. 64,983: the largeness of the latter figure (against Rs. 33,491 in 1884-85) is due to the marriages of four wealthy wards. Rupees 1,05,370 were spent on improvements undertaken on 47 estates, Rs. 3,35,408 represent advances made by one estate to another, and Rs. 6,06,522 were paid towards liquidation of debts. With regard to the five State loans the only considerable arrear shown is that for principal and interest from the Arjanpur estate, Rs. 5,985. The year was a calamitous one for the tenants, and harsh measures for recovering the estate's dues were not considered advisable. Rupees 89,539 of the estate's surplus was invested in Government securities during the year, and Rs. 68,223 in land and houses. Sixty-two estates had a surplus, that of four of them being above a lakh of rupees.

The Wards' Institution at Agra was opened on 1st February, 1886, and up to the end of the year 12 wards had been admitted to it for education. The institution was personally inspected by the Junior Member of the Board of Revenue, who has reported favourably on its management. The Director of Agriculture and Commerce has rendered to Government an interesting account of the various operations, whether of well-sinking, cattle-breeding, or experimental cultivation, which have been undertaken during the year. The Government has directed the officers in charge of estates to continue to use every effort to extend well-irrigation wherever such extension is possible.

The cost of management on the estates where special managers were employed in no case exceeded 8·2 per cent. of the normal income, and the average percentage was 6·5. The results of the managers' work are reported as highly satisfactory in all districts: the system has also the obvious advantage of relieving the district staff of additional work not within the scope of their regular duties. The application of this system to a number of small estates in the Gházipur and Ballia districts indicates the possibility of its more extended adoption elsewhere.

The encumbrances on all estates held by the Court had been reduced by the beginning of 1884-85 to Rs. 19,49,697, of which Rs. 4,33,934 were paid off during

that year. The debts on the estates which came under management in the year of report brought the amount of encumbrances up to Rs. 22,14,319 (excluding interest): of this Rs. 6,06,522 were paid off. On the great majority of estates, the debts have been much reduced since they came under the charge of the Court of Wards. By far the largest outstanding debts are (1) Rs. 2,72,309 on the Bara estate, which has just been taken over, and (2) Rs. 2,23,400 on the Majhauli estate: this debt has, however, been reduced from an original figure of Rs. 7,55,528.

The receipts of the benevolent trusts over which the Board of Revenue exercise supervision amounted to Rs. 39,321, against Rs. 40,913 in 1884-85. The expenditure (Rs. 39,525) was somewhat in excess of the receipts. The excess of disbursements over the receipts of the year was considerable in the case of some trusts (*e.g.*, Rája Kali Shankar Ghosal's Asylum, and Bhábar Cultivators' Trusts): the excess being met from available balances. The total cash assets of the various trusts at the end of the year were Rs. 2,43,538. A small trust for establishing a Sanskrit teachership in the anglo-vernacular school at Ballia has since been added to the list of educational trusts controlled by the Director of Public Instruction. Their total income in the year was Rs. 43,466, and surplus of preceding years Rs. 8,605: Rs. 43,875 were expended for the various objects of the trusts.

(*b*)—*Oudh.*

There were 60 estates under management during the year: two in excess of the number in the previous year. Six estates were released from, and eight brought under, the management of the Court of Wards. Of the latter the two largest estates, Khairagarh and Mullanpur, lie in the Kheri district. The latter is heavily involved; the rental is over one and-a-half lakhs, but the debt is eight lakhs.

The gross rental of the estates under management amounted to Rs. 16,73,943, and the arrears of previous years to Rs. 1,84,049. The collections were Rs. 16,03,904 on account of current rents, and Rs. 43,629 on account of arrears, the total amount realized being 98·66 per cent. of a year's rental.

The demands, collections, and balances during the year on account of current and arrear rents are shown in detail as follows:—

Particulars.	Current rent.	Arrear rent.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Demands	16,52,557	1,84,049	18,36,606
Collections	16,03,906	43,630	16,47,536
Balances	48,651	1,40,419	1,89,070

The collections of the current rental were thus in 1885-86, as in 1884-85, extremely good, *i.e.*, 97·05 and 97·40 per cent. respectively. The total collections amounted to 99·69 per cent. of the current demand, a result not so high as in the previous year, when it was 101·1 per cent. The balance on account of current rental increased from Rs. 40,984 to Rs. 48,651, but there was a decrease from Rs. 1,52,506 to Rs. 1,40,419 in the arrear balance. These latter outstandings were largest in Rae Bareli (Rs. 80,940), Kheri (Rs. 29,599), and Bara Banki (Rs. 11,969). In the first named district the arrear balances have for some years past been a source of trouble to the management. Instructions have been issued to have the items of arrears carefully examined with a view to striking off those which are irrecoverable. The arrears in the Kheri district are of a more exceptional character, being due to the two large estates which were taken over towards the close of the year. Those in Bara Banki are virtually confined to two estates, and represent the accumulations of past bad seasons and somewhat lax management. Since the close of the year irrecoverable items to the extent of Rs. 14,527 have been struck off the provincial balance. The seasons were generally favourable, though in the Rae Bareli Division the partial failure of the opium crop diminished the resources of the tenants. Except in the districts named above, the collections of rent were decidedly satisfactory.

The demand on account of miscellaneous receipts amounted to Rs. 6,46,675, against Rs. 2,66,279 in the preceding year. The subjoined statement supplies the details of this sum, and shows the degree of success attained in realizing it:—

	Demands.	Collections.	*Percentage of collections to demands.*		
			1885-86.	1884-85.	1883-84.
	Rs.	Rs.			
Rent of houses	1,732	1,337	77	91	88
Takávi	22,789	16,791	73	72	68
Law expenses	9,781	3,429	35	72	40
Interest	16,550	10,426	62	59	76
Miscellaneous	5,95,823	5,62,154	94	86	88
Total ...	6,46,675	5,94,138	91	82	82

The increase of 3·8 lakhs in the total demand is confined to the last sub-head in the list, "Miscellaneous." Under this is included a sum of three lakhs borrowed to clear off the debts of the Mullanpur estate in the Kheri district, and a further sum of over Rs. 60,000 realized by the sale of property belonging to another estate in that district. Collections under the first head compare unfavourably with the results of 1884-85; but the balance is confined practically to the Rae Bareli district, and it is explained that the rents in question are not realized in full until after the expiry of the revenue year.

The collections on account of takávi advances are slightly better than in the previous year. The fiduciary position in which the Court of Wards is placed renders caution imperative in making these advances, and it is essential to the proper working of the system that such advances be not only liberally made, but carefully recovered.

Recoveries of law expenses show worse results than in the previous year; but it was shown in the last report that an exceptional case, in which a large sum had been recovered under special arrangements, made the returns of 1884-85 unduly favourable. The normal average of collections to demands under this head has hitherto been about 40 per cent. The results for the year under report are below even this low average. The other items of receipts call for no remark.

The land-revenue demand, which amounted to Rs. 7,51,394, or 45·4 per cent. of the total collections of rent, was paid in full except in the case of one estate in the Kheri district, which was released while the sum of Rs. 1,148 was still due. This sum was, however, paid in by the owner.

The following table shows the expenditure under each head, and the proportion borne by it in the past and in previous years to the total income:—

Heads of expenditure.	Amount.	*Percentage of total income of year.*			
		1885-86.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1882-83.
	Rs.				
Overdue Government revenue, cesses, and rates.	*Nil.*	...	...	...	...
Current Government revenue, cesses, and rates.	7,96,708	35·5	42·3	42·5	42·1
Management	92,942	4·1	5·3	4·7	4·3
Maintenance	1,57,822	7·0	8·0	7·8	8·0
Extraordinary personal expenses of proprietors.	66,192	2·9	2·5	2·2	3·4
Law expenses	23,395	1·0	1·5	1·5	1·5
Subscriptions	9,364	0·5	0·5	0·4	0·5
Education of minors	5,896	0·3	0·3	0·3	0·2
Improvements	65,195	2·9	3·9	4·3	1·4
Miscellaneous	1,92,055	8·5	13·0	6·7	7·3
Debts	6,56,033	29·2	19·5	25·6	28·0
Total ...	20,65,602	91·9	96·8	96·6	97·7
Balance ...	1,80,290	8·1	3·2	3·4	2·3
Income of year ...	22,45,892	100·	100·	100·	100·

The cost of management was Rs. 2,200 less than in the year 1884-85, and as the income of the current year increased considerably, the percentage of the cost of management to the gross income is unusually low. The experiment of placing the estates in the two districts of Rae Bareli and Partabgarh under a special manager of the standing of a Deputy Collector has worked well.

The next five heads of expenditure call for little remark. The "Extraordinary personal expenses of proprietors" show an excess of Rs. 21,000 over the expenditure of the previous year, due to numerous marriages and similar occurrences. "Law expenses" show a slight decrease, notwithstanding the contributions which the estates have now to make towards defraying a portion of the cost of the Legal Remembrancer's establishment. "Education of minors" shows a small increase. This increase may be expected to continue as the more wealthy minors are now being sent to the Wards' Institution at Agra, where the charges are necessarily high.

Expenditure under "Improvements" again shows a falling off, and many managers have, for various reasons, been unable to spend the whole sums allotted for this purpose. In the Bara Banki district three estates offer a good field for improvement, and the Deputy Commissioner has employed the District Board's Engineer in preparing for these estates a complete record of the results obtained by experimental borings in different parts of them. Four sets of boring apparatus had been obtained, and such progress had been made in thus collecting data that the active prosecution of well-sinking in the current year was regarded as certain. The information thus obtained will prove as useful to tenants willing to construct wells for themselves as to the estate, and under the Deputy Commissioner's encouragement a good many works of improvement were thus indirectly initiated.

In the Hardoi district though the actual expenditure on improvements within the year was small, the subject was taken up by the Deputy Commissioner in a methodical manner, and his remarks on the practical difficulties of the problem may be quoted :—

"It is easy enough to allow a number of wells to be made; but the difficulty is to get them well made. The managers have no knowledge of well-sinking, and the men they have to entrust the work to, they have no real confidence in. At the best the men so employed have but small wages, and the supervision over them is equally little. Nearly always the cost is under-estimated, and the attempt is made to work within the estimate. The result often is that the well is somehow or another patched up to pass muster, and soon comes to grief and becomes more or less useless. The more honest the manager is the more shy he is of undertaking such work. The question is how to overcome the difficulties we necessarily labour under.

"Being as convinced as most others as to the advantages of well-sinking, I purchased last cold weather, for the use of the estates, a set of well-boring tools for about Rs. 400 through the Agricultural Department. This set has been used to find by actual borings the best localities for wells. The experiments are being continued, and the work will be continued till we have marked off all the likely places where wells can with advantage be made. I have no doubt that in time the public will see what a benefit they are and the advantage of using them. I purchased one set for a talúqdár and another for the District Board, which is lent to any one who cares to use it. But it is through the estates under management that I hope in time to make the public use them largely. In the estates in this district experiments have already been made in 17 different places at a cost of Rs. 433-7-5. Six of the places have turned out failures, the borings having been taken down in each case 65 feet without water being found, but the other 11 are hopeful. One of these is where the well already referred to is being made. I must purchase more boring rods, as in many places the water is not found with the present number of rods. During the current year I hope very many more places will be marked

out as fit for wells. I am requiring the managers to learn to use the tools themselves, so that they may be independent of the men sent to me. As soon as they have learnt their use, they will teach this work to others under them. I may here mention, to illustrate how expensive well-making is, that a non-sanad talúqdár in this district began to sink a well three years ago. He failed at first, and was taunted by his neighbours and others for attempting to make a well in a locality where one had never yet been made. His pride was aroused, and he said he would not rest till he had made one, whatever the cost. He was as good as his word, though it cost him about Rs. 4,500. He employed professional divers, &c., and last year the well was finished. It is said to be only seven feet in diameter, but is practically inexhaustible. This enterprising gentleman is Rae Amar Nath, a relative of the young talúqdár of Marwan, whose estate is under the Court of Wards."

In Kheri only two properties were under management throughout the year, and apparently little was done in either case towards their improvement. Boring apparatus has now been purchased, and several wells are to be made during the current year. The two large estates of Khairagarh and Mullanpur, which were taken over during the year, offer a large field for activity. In the Fyzabad district improvements were practically confined to the two large estates of Khapradeh and Sammanpur, in which about Rs. 3,000 were spent on wells, embankments, and other similar works. Tenants were also induced to improve their holdings, no less than 28 wells being made by them on the Sammanpur property. In the Bahraich district nearly Rs. 12,000 was spent on improvements on the large estate of Rehwa, in which 18 wells were built. In the Gonda district the large sum of Rs. 4,517 is shown as spent on improvements on the Utraula estate, but of this about Rs. 3,000 was devoted to completing a mosque. A few wells and embankments were made or repaired, and an unsuccessful experiment was tried to introduce the cultivation of oats.

Greater attention was given to the subject in the three districts of the Rae Bareli Division. In Sultanpur the Deputy Commissioner reports a long list of improvements: 48 wells were in course of construction, six tanks have been deepened, and two new ones made, and 14 bandhs made or repaired. Fifty-eight wells were also made by tenants-at-will, and 41 others commenced. "The tenants," writes the Commissioner, "have been stimulated by example into making improvements for themselves; whilst, with a prudent boldness, the management has undertaken many costly and arduous works which the tenantry were perfectly incapable of undertaking." Experiments were also made to improve *úsar* land by means of simple enclosure, and the Deputy Commissioner writes hopefully of the result. The Partabgarh and Rae Bareli estates were for the first time placed under a common manager, Mirza Humayun Qadr; and in commenting on the difficulties which he has had to encounter, the Commissioner considers that as much has been done to effect improvements as could be expected. In both districts well-sinking, owing to the character of the soil, is often a doubtful and costly operation, and the Commissioner rightly remarks that the failures which the manager has to record show the necessity for applying scientific knowledge to the problem. On one well Rs. 1,273 had been spent without the spring-level being reached: on another Rs. 981; and the stability of a third, which had cost a good deal of money in previous years, was reported to be doubtful. The present manager is not apparently responsible for these unfortunate enterprises, as they were undertaken by his predecessors; but they indicate the importance of preliminary boring trials before any work is commenced. It is satisfactory to find that in both districts scientific boring apparatus has now been procured.

Of the 60 estates under management, 13 were free of debt at the commencement of the year. The debts on the other 47 amounted to Rs. 29,81,138, and in addition interest to the extent of Rs. 90,903 fell due during the year. The debts at the commencement of management amounted to Rs. 47,31,095.

The payments in liquidation of principal and interest during the year were as follows:—

		Rs.
Principal	...	5,82,256
Interest	...	82,777
Total	...	6,65,033

Of the encumbered estates, 15 were managed under the Oudh Talúqdárs' Relief Act. The debts of these at the commencement of management amounted to Rs. 12,15,734, and this sum was reduced to Rs. 3,31,368 at the close of the year, with a balance of Rs. 110 due on account of interest. The debts of four estates, *viz.*, Jasmandi, Asifpur, Partabpur, and Rajapur, were entirely liquidated. The estates were released from management and made over to their proprietors. There are now only 11 estates managed under this Act, and in four years the debts of all but two should be cleared off.

The debts of the 45 Wards' estates amounted at the commencement of management to Rs. 35,15,361. At the beginning of the year they stood at Rs. 26,05,280, principal and interest. A sum of Rs. 5,31,047 was paid off during the year, which includes Rs. 1,296 remitted by the creditors. At the close of the year the total debt was Rs. 20,74,233. Seventeen estates were entirely free from debts. The estates released from management during the year were Kasmori, Badhanpur, Sammanpur, Mungri, Nikahi, and Bilaspur.

Hitherto considerable attention has been usually given to the subject of ejectments, and the returns of such notices for the several estates have been carefully examined in order that the Government might be satisfied that the powers of the law were not abused by managers. The subject has now lost much of its importance in consequence of the enactment of the new Rent Law. It is satisfactory, however, to find that in the last year of the old law the managers of Court of Wards' estates have without exception shown great caution about issuing notices, and have only resorted to them in exceptional cases and for good reasons. With regard to the kindred subject of enhancement, it has already been said that the reports do not disclose any attempts to insist on unfairly high rents, or in fact to raise rents at all except where they are, or have become, owing to improvements effected at the cost of the estate, distinctly inadequate.

The general results show that the estates have received every care and attention from the managers. The rents were collected fairly well, and good progress has been made in clearing off the debts as well as in effecting practical improvements.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

1.—Legislating Authority.

For standard section on above see page 67 of report for year ending 31st March, 1883.

2.—Course of Legislation.

The course of legislation during the year has been noted in the introductory chapter.

3.—Police.

The number of cognizable crimes reported was considerably greater than in the previous year, but the increase was mainly in the less serious offences against property. It may partly be attributed to the substantial improvement that has taken place in reporting offences; but as the number of persons sent to jail during the year has risen, it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that crime has become somewhat more prevalent. The increase in petty offences was not attended by any material diminution of those of the more violent kind. Murders, though fewer than in 1885, were above the average of the last five years; gang robberies nearly doubled; and riots were almost as numerous as before.

In all, the number of cognizable cases reported was 166,595 in 1886 and 153,277 in 1885; and the following statement shows the percentage of convictions of persons and of cases in courts (exclusive of sanitary and hurt cases) for the last six years:—

	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
Percentage of cases	80·52	80·46	77·89	77·01	75·93	78·11
Percentage of persons	74·16	73·37	71·46	71·54	69·79	71·49

On the whole, the police performed their duties with greater vigilance and energy. Investigations were more numerous, but were also more successful, and convictions were more frequently obtained.

The majority of the districts which held a good position in the returns of 1885 continue to keep their high places. In other districts—Jhánsi, Allahabad, Bara Banki, Hardoi, Gonda—there is noteworthy improvement, which is to some extent counterbalanced by retrogression in the districts of Pilibhít, Muzaffarnagar, Etáwah, and Gházipur.

Statistics have been obtained of the proportion of acquittals in the courts of Native and European Magistrates respectively, which cannot be said to support the opinions expressed by the Inspector-General of Police in his report for 1885. In the graver cases, where the consequences to the prisoner are more serious, and where appeal takes him into an arena of stricter law, inquiry has shown that Native and European Magistrates treat evidence in much the same way. In less important cases which come before the lower grades of Magistrates, the appeal lies to the District Officer; and it must be his views, if any, which guide the decisions of his subordinates. There is no doubt that all courts require clearer proof than formerly, and the police by greater care and thoroughness must meet this requirement.

It was suggested that for some descriptions of crime more deterrent punishments were required, and that as severe penalties had helped to abate the prevalence

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of cattle-theft, equally beneficial results might be expected to follow from the passing of heavier sentences on conviction of kidnapping, rioting or grievous hurt. Communication to this effect was made to the Magistrates of the districts in which offences of the above-mentioned classes had recently been making headway.

The reform of certain matters connected with the police administration of Oudh is under consideration. The most important of these is the amelioration of the condition of the village chaukidárs. It is proposed to effect this by extending their beats, diminishing their numbers, and consequently raising their salaries; but these are reforms which from their nature must be gradual. Another subject which is now engaging the attention of Government in connection with other reforms is the appointment of Court Inspectors in Oudh.

A satisfactory feature of the year's administration was that the number of non-cognizable cases in which the police were employed fell from 5,866 to 4,877.

The number of names on the lists of time-expired convicts under surveillance was in 1885—26,094 in the North-Western Provinces and 16,134 in Oudh. In 1886 these figures were 25,133 and 13,614, respectively. The number on the Oudh register is still excessive, and orders have been issued for the reduction of it on the principle of retaining only those names which it is really necessary to have, so as to admit of a strict and real watch being kept on the men on the register.

At the beginning of the year there were 2,235 absconded offenders at large; of these 337 have been since arrested, which is creditable to the police.

There has been no practical diminution in punishments of the men and officers of the force. It is true that in the police a semi-military discipline has to be maintained; but a system of perpetual stoppages of pay is not the best means of securing either discipline or willing service, and measures have been taken to lessen the use of this kind of punishment. The improvements in the pay of constables, noticed last year, have made the force more popular, and there is no lack of recruits. The occasional dismissal of a constable for negligence, which repeated warning does not cure, would have a better disciplinary effect than incessant inflictions of petty fines. It is satisfactory to find that more frequent rewards have been earned by both the regular police and the village chaukidárs.

In some districts station officers were frequently and needlessly changed. Orders have been issued to check this and to give officers opportunities of becoming better acquainted with their circles. The number of inspection visits by District Superintendents and Inspectors of Police to outlying stations were fewer this year, but inspection has been more thorough and efficient.

Special Crime.—The number of dakáities reported during the year was 71 as against 42 in the previous year. This increase is partially attributable to the careful entry under the technical head of dakáiti of all cases in which five or more robbers were concerned. It is nevertheless discouraging, more especially as the statistics of recent years seemed to show that violent crime was on the decrease. Three hundred and sixty-two persons were supposed to have been concerned in gang robberies during the year 1885 and 690 in 1886. Coupling this with the low percentage of convictions (30 as compared with 42 per cent.), the work of the police in this particular cannot be commended. It seems evident that they were too much inclined to be satisfied with the conviction of the ringleaders of the various gangs. The necessity of sustained and unrelaxing inquiry has been repeatedly impressed on police officers.

The increase of dakáities is most marked in the case of attacks on houses and enclosures, the number of these being 18 as against 9 in the previous year. This form of dakáiti reached a higher figure than it has attained for several years. In one case a band of seventeen men, armed with guns, broke open and rifled the houses

of two shopkeepers, carrying off property valued at Rs. 1,056, but only two were convicted. In another case six cattle-lifters forced an entrance into a house and drove off three buffaloes, but neither buffaloes nor robbers were traced. In a third case, certain armed men carried off Rs. 5,000, and have not been apprehended.

There were, however, some instances of excellent police work. The authors of a most daring dakáiti were tracked from the Agra district into the Dholpur territory, where nine were arrested. In another case the Dawar railway station had been attacked and plundered by twenty dakáits: the police succeeded in recovering a large part of the stolen property and in arresting nine men, all of whom were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

Two cases of attacks "on public vehicles and marriage processions" also occurred during the year, in both of which the criminals were members of wandering tribes. In one they have not been arrested. In the other, seven arrests were made and five convictions were obtained. No crimes of this kind were committed in the previous year.

Attacks on "private vehicles and foot-travellers" were also more numerous. The police administration think that these will increase as the more organized and traditional forms of dakáiti decrease. Unfortunately, the figures of the last four years do not support the assumption that the rise of one of these classes of crime springs from the decline of the other:—

In 1883	attacks on	houses	were 10,	on travellers	81
,, 1884	ditto	ditto	13,	ditto	47
,, 1885	ditto	ditto	9,	ditto	29
,, 1886	ditto	ditto	18,	ditto	51

The cases of robbery reported were 152 in number, and differ little from those of the preceding years. The majority of them were the work of foot-pads of various sorts; but 16 are ascribed to members of wandering tribes, and it is not improbable that such persons were concerned in a larger number of these cases.

The percentage of convictions in robbery cases was 43 in the North-Western Provinces; 52 in Oudh. The percentage of convictions in dakáities (27) is much lower for obvious reasons; but has fallen even from the percentage of 1885, and shows the urgent need which exists for more skilful detection.

The arrest of the outlaws Himanchal Singh and Ishri Singh, and their subsequent convictions, are creditable to the police.

Robberies by administering intoxicating drugs are steadily decreasing in number. The figure for the year under review was 14 as against 17 for the previous year, 18 for 1884, 21 for 1883, and 30 for 1881. This decrease is mainly due to two reasons: the first of these being that travellers are now more on their guard against the seductions of professional poisoners; the second, experience gained by the police, coupled with greater efficiency in the matter of patrolling, and the establishment of road chaukidárs. The system of photographing all professional poisoners has also been introduced, and as the records of past years show that criminals on their release from jail very soon relapse into their old habits, there can be little doubt that this system will eventually bring forth good fruits.

Cattle-thefts.—The following table shows the total results which have been obtained in the 34 districts of these Provinces in which there was reason to believe cattle-theft was practised:—

	1884.	1885.	1886.
Number of theft cases	4,198	4,225	4,857
Ditto of cases of thefts and strays combined	24,176	22,677	22,529
Ditto of convictions, including those under section 411 ...	1,393	1,281	1,604
Percentage of convictions	5·76	5·64	7·11
Number of strays	19,978	18,452	17,672
Convictions under section 75, Indian Penal Code	75	96	157
Number of cattle stolen	6,165	6,263	6,778
Ditto recovered	4,524	4,218	4,754

These figures show a slight improvement on those of previous years. Little reliance, however, can be placed on the figures showing reported thefts, strays, and recoveries, as the special measures recently adopted by Government to break up the organization and suppress the practice of cattle-theft came into force only at the beginning of the year, and it will take some time to obtain anything like a reliable record. Thefts are often either not reported at all, or else reported as "strays" at a certain stage in the negotiations between the owner and the thief for the return of the stolen cattle. The first effect of the special arrangements, if they prove successful, will be seen in an increase in the number of thefts reported, a corresponding decrease of strays, and a larger number of convictions. The table given above shows that this movement has already begun. More thefts were reported and more convictions were obtained, while the number of strays considerably diminished.

Five hundred and eighty chaukidárs were rewarded during the year for service in the detection of cattle-theft as against two hundred and eighty-four in 1885. The question of granting rewards to constables employed in searching for cattle and tracking out the thieves is under consideration. The duty is an arduous one, and the men employed on it are subjected to great temptations.

Criminal Tribes.—The tribes subject to the provisions of Act XXVII of 1871 were, as in 1885, the Sanauriahs of Lalitpur, the Aheriahs and Haburahs of Etah, and the Barwárs of Gonda.

The total number of Sanauriahs borne on the register was 137 during the year. Seven names were struck out after proper inquiry in accordance with the provisions of the amended rules; one man was allowed to return to the Gwalior Ráj with the consent of the Gwalior authorities, and two died. Of the 42 who were absent at the beginning of and absconded during the year, 15 were arrested at Gujrát and brought back and punished. Passes were granted during the year to 32 men, and of this number 29 returned within the limit of their leave, and only two absconded whilst on leave. It is also satisfactory that of the men punished during the year 14 were punished under section 19 of the Act and only one under section 411 of the Indian Penal Code.

Ninety-two Sanauriahs hold land, and others are working at a variety of other occupations, to which they are now settling down contentedly. The roll-call system was fully enforced, and the Sanauriahs have in consequence been brought under more careful surveillance. The management of this tribe has been most creditable to the District Officers of Lalitpur, who have shown equal sympathy and firmness in their administration of the law.

It was last year observed that the Act had not worked well in the case of the Aheriahs and Haburahs of Etah. This year, however, measures were taken to secure obedience to the law among the registered families, the station police and chaukidárs were associated with the special establishment employed under the Act, and the system enforced of unexpected visits and roll-calls at various times in addition to the regular supervision which is liable to become a mere routine. The majority of the members of these tribes, who were originally proclaimed under the Act, had been allowed to release themselves from surveillance either by permission or by desertion. Their cases will now be severally enquired into and decided on. The total number originally proclaimed was 928; of these, at the beginning of the year, the names of only 214 were borne on the register. Thirteen were absent without passes, and six were imprisoned during the year.

The total population of the Barwárs of the Gonda district was 3,924 at the beginning of the year and 3,601 at the close. The deserters during the year were 488, 160 of whom were subsequently either apprehended or surrendered themselves. Amongst those arrested were 106 men, women, and children who absconded to Nipál, and whose surrender by the Darbár taught a salutary lesson; passes appear to have been freely granted during the year.

Looking at the results which have been obtained within the very short time the Act has been in force against the Barwárs, there is ground for much congratulation. This tribe two years ago sent out every able-bodied male on thieving expeditions, which lasted the greater portion of the year and extended to the utmost limits of Bengal. Last year not more than 200 out of the 1,600 male adults were able to evade the provisions which the law has made for their restraint. These excursions have been already very decidedly checked, so that the first and immediate object of the application of the Act has been fulfilled. The Barwárs are all agriculturists by origin, and every family has been given a holding at a light rent, sufficient for maintenance, in the village in which it resides. There is every reason to anticipate their eventual reclamation. As in the case of the Sanauriahs, their settlement on the soil on easy terms must be followed by a patient and resolute enforcement of the rules, and to this the local authorities have addressed themselves.

Among the other classes of vagrants in these Provinces who have not yet been brought under the provisions of the Criminal Tribes Act, are the Haburahs or Gidiahs of Meerut, the Haburahs and Bhatus of Moradabad, and the Doms of Gorakhpur. Measures were taken for colonization of these in the Moradabad and Gorakhpur districts: 201 Haburahs have been settled, and their conduct has been in every way satisfactory. Since the middle of 1884 only one man has been convicted of an offence under the Penal Code. They have already proved their industry by bringing under cultivation 657 bíghas of land. The experiment with the Bhatus has, however, been a failure. They are a small community of 35 persons, and since May, 1884, nearly 40 per cent. of their adult population have been under trial for offences of various kind. Two of their women were convicted of house-breaking by night in a neighbouring village. Five persons absconded from the settlement. They are generally said to be apathetic in their field work, and sullen in their manner.

The experiment of settling the Doms is on trial, and if the sympathies of the landholders can be enlisted in the undertaking, has every chance of proving successful.

Eunuchs.—The number of registered eunuchs at the close of the year 1885 was 703. Twelve names were added to the list and 70 struck off, leaving 645 names on the register at the close of the year 1886. Two cases came to light (one in the Cawnpore and the other in the Kheri district) in which two young men were emasculated.

Begging, singing, and cultivation are the principal occupations of the eunuchs of these Provinces, and they are kept under surveillance not so much from fear of their lapsing into immorality as to prevent them from castrating young boys. In the Agra district there was one case in which a eunuch was prosecuted for dancing at a fair in female attire, and there were four other prosecutions. Property to the value of Rs. 1,420-8-4 was left by eunuchs who died during the year, Rs. 91-5-1 of which escheated to Government, and the remainder, Rs. 1,329-3-3, was made over to their heirs or to other eunuchs.

4.—Criminal Justice.

(*a*)—*North-Western Provinces.*

The following figures compare the work that came before the courts in 1885 and 1886 :—

Original jurisdiction.				*Appellate jurisdiction.*			
Regular cases.		Miscellaneous (under the Code of Criminal Procedure).		Regular cases.		Revisional cases.	
1886 ...	102,411	1886 ...	3,344	1886 ...	9,015	1885 ...	3,091
1885 ...	102,041	1885 ...	3,166	1885 ...	8,171	1886 ...	2,962
Increase ...	370	Increase ...	178	Increase ...	844	Decrease ...	129

The number of cases reported rose from 255,743 to 260,927; and 215,258 cases were returned as true compared with 210,426 of the previous year.

The variations in the chief heads of offences between the figures of 1885 and 1886 are as follows:—

Increase.	*Cases.*	Decrease.	*Cases.*
1. Theft	1,940	1. Offences under chapter XIV (public health, &c.)	125
2. Receiving stolen property	508	2. Criminal intimidation	159
3. Criminal trespass	517	3. Criminal force and assault ...	946
4. False evidence and offences against public justice	228	4. Mischief	824
5. Offences against local and special laws,	1,738	5. Hurt	435

The number of persons under trial shows a further increase this year, and was—

	Persons.
1884	176,267
1885	182,888
1886	184,748

Of the number of persons under trial, 50 per cent. were acquitted or discharged. The percentage of acquittals had gradually risen from 46 in 1882 to 48 in 1883, to 49 in 1884, and to 51 in 1885.

The number of persons convicted was as follows:—

	Persons.
1884	87,203
1885	87,493
1886	89,859

Prosecutions were as usual most successful in the case of offences against the public tranquility, contempt of public authority, theft, receiving stolen property, and offences under local and special laws.

There was a slight increase in respect of miscellaneous proceedings under the Code of Criminal Procedure, the number of cases before the courts having risen from 3,286 to 3,423, though the number pending at the close of the year was less by 13 cases. Proceedings to prevent a breach of the peace were less by 616 cases; but the number of persons called on to furnish security for good behaviour was larger. Maintenance cases showed an increase from 686 to 769; but the number of convictions in such cases was comparatively small (208). Of the persons concerned in cases to prevent a breach of the peace there were 240 in Budaun, 204 in Ghâzipur, 184 in Fatehpur, and 171 in Mirzapur. Recognizances or security was taken from 1,792 persons, against 2,314 in 1884 and 2,165 in 1885.

Under special and local laws the most numerous convictions were—

	1884.	1885.	1886.
Act V of 1861 (Police)	13,753	14,462	14,222
Municipal Act	5,953	7,503	8,930
Canal Act	4,729	4,291	3,119
Cantonment Act	2,980	3,055	3,879
Gambling Act	1,812	1,685	2,030
Cattle Trespass Act	1,071	1,151	809
Excise Act	854	657	768

Convictions under the Police Act were most numerous at Agra (1,419), Meerut (1,241), Allahabad (1,229), Benares (1,159), Mirzapur (1,009), Bareilly (931), Cawnpore (732), Ghâzipur (728), Aligarh (704); and under the Municipal Act, at Cawnpore (1,711), Moradabad (1,146), and Sahâranpur (779). This latter class of prosecutions shows a considerable increase in the Cawnpore district.

Under the Canal Act there has this year been a decrease: Muzaffarnagar shows 661, Bulandshahr 561, and Meerut 504 convictions.

As regards breaches of cantonment laws, Dehra shows 902, Jhânsi 431, Cawnpore 415, Agra 402, Benares 329, and Meerut 302 convictions.

As regards gambling prosecutions, the following districts are conspicuous:—

Allahabad	330	Cawnpore	158
Gházipur	179	Benares	139
Agra	164	Mirzapur	134
		Sháhjahánpur ...	120

Budaun heads the list of convictions under the Cattle Trespass Act (107 out of 809); and Gorakhpur comes next, showing 92 persons convicted.

There has been a slight increase in convictions under the Excise Act: Allahabad shows 138 and Benares 49.

Under the Arms Act, out of 311 convictions Agra shows 54.

Under the Railway Act there were 370 convictions, of which 58 were in Allahabad, 44 in Cawnpore. and 32 in Benares.

Of 179 convictions under the Infanticide Act, 49 were in Mainpuri.

Of 433 convictions under the Stamp Act, 92 were in Allahabad and 49 in Jhánsi.

There were 288 persons convicted under the Hackney Carriages Act, of whom 172 belonged to Allahabad.

The following figures compare the work done during 1884–86 by the different classes of courts:—

		Cases.
Benches of Magistrates ...	1884	5,787
	1885	10,320
	1886	14,115
Unpaid Magistrates sitting singly	1884	12,689
	1885	11,665
	1886	11,802
Stipendiary Magistrates ...	1884	80,436
	1885	81,762
	1886	78,527
Sessions Judges	1884	1,319
	1885	1,453
	1886	1,305
High Court	1884	8
	1885	7
	1886	6

In 1884 it was noticed that Benches of Magistrates had disposed of nearly double the amount of work compared with 1883, while last year the figures showed that the number of cases disposed of in 1885 was nearly five times the number disposed of in 1883. A large increase is again noticeable in 1886, and the relief consequently afforded to the stipendiary Magistracy has again been considerable.

The number of cases disposed of by Benches and Honorary Magistrates is noticeable, especially in Cawnpore, Agra, Allahabad, Bareilly, Moradabad, and Gházipur. The work done by the Benches is highly spoken of in almost every district.

The number of persons convicted by the different classes of tribunals and the percentages they bore to the number acquitted were as follows:—

	1884.		1885.		1886.	
	No.	Percentage.	No.	Percentage.	No.	Percentage.
Magistrates ...	85,741	50	85,887	48	88,524	50
Courts of Session ...	1,458	67	1,600	65	1,330	63
High Court ...	4	100	6	75	5	83

There was an increase from 9,051 to 9,681 in the number of persons convicted on summary trial. Benches of Magistrates invested for the first time with summary powers convicted 2,857 persons.

The number of persons remaining under trial at the close of the year was 2,501 as against 1,874 in 1884-85.

The number of persons under trial at the close of the year concerned in miscellaneous proceedings under the Code of Criminal Procedure was 149 compared with 162 for 1885.

There was in no Sessions Court a large number of persons remaining under trial at the close of the year except at Allahabad (54) and Gorakhpur (26). As regards Magistrates, the most conspicuous were the courts of the following districts, namely, Gorakhpur (253), Meerut (146), Agra (136), and Allahabad (128). The total number under trial at the close of the year in magisterial courts has increased from 1,347 in 1884 to 2,238 in 1886.

The average duration of cases remained much the same; the figures being 5 days in the Courts of Magistrates, 35 days in the Courts of Session, and 31 days in the High Court.

The following figures show the number of witnesses who attended the courts and were examined in 1885-86, together with the number who received remuneration and the amount paid to them:—

	Attended.			*Examined.*			*Paid.*			*Amount.*		
	1884.	1885.	1886.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1884.	1885.	1886.
	Number of witnesses.									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Courts of Magistrates,	358,772	366,845	373,902	327,127	333,014	336,599	53,147	61,746	67,582	19,129	22,877	21,517
Courts of Session ...	13,991	16,354	14,218	10,277	12,176	11,245	10,490	11,968	11,540	7,774	9,187	9,748
High Court ...	67	77	45	27	77	45	67	77	45	2,490	3,719	1,254

Of those witnesses who attended Courts of Magistrates 340,651, or 91 per cent., were discharged on the first, 25,334 on the second, 5,495 on the third, and 2,422 after the third day.

Of those witnesses who attended Courts of Session, 10,551, or 69 per cent., were discharged on the first day, 2,911 on the second day, 1,092 on the third day, and 664 after the third day.

The only Courts of Session which exhibit a considerable number of witnesses detained over three days were Gorakhpur (234), Allahabad (84), and Cawnpore (74). Gorakhpur, Cawnpore, and Allahabad also show 221, 160, and 117 witnesses, respectively, as discharged on the third day.

In Magistrates' Courts the number of witnesses paid has again risen by 5,836, there having been a similar increase, amounting to 10,149 in 1884 and 8,599 in 1885. The percentage has gradually risen: in 1885 it rose to 17, while in 1883 it was only 11, and in 1884, 14: it is now 20.

Of those who attended Courts of Session 75 per cent. received remuneration. The percentage in these courts was in 1883, 78; in 1884, 75; and in 1885, 73.

The average amount paid to each witness was Rs. 28 in the High Court, annas 13-6 in Courts of Session, and annas 5-9 in Courts of Magistrates. In 1885 the amounts were Rs. 48, annas 12-3, and annas 5-11, respectively.

As regards punishments, it is noticeable that the number of persons sentenced to death and transportation shows a decrease, the figures being 41 against 68 and 207 against 228, respectively, for the previous year. Two thousand two hundred and eighty-five more persons were sentenced to rigorous, and 298 more persons to simple imprisonment. There was an increase of 1,442 and 91 in the number of persons sentenced to fine and whipping respectively. There was again a decrease (248) in the number of persons ordered to find security to keep the peace or for good behaviour. Last year the decrease amounted to 423 and in the previous year to 181. The number of persons imprisoned in default of furnishing the latter kind of security fell from 349 to 337.

The following figures exhibit details regarding the punishment of whipping:—

	Persons.
1884	3,193
1885	3,408
1886	3,499

Out of the whippings awarded 2,967, or 85 per cent., were on first conviction, and 532, or 15 per cent., on second or subsequent conviction.

The chief offences for which whipping was awarded as punishment were theft (2,555 persons), receiving stolen property (419), house-trespass and house-breaking (347). Whipping was inflicted in 15 per cent. of the number of cases in which it might have been inflicted; the percentage was 14 in 1885 and 13 in 1884.

Sixty-one thousand six hundred and twenty-nine persons were punished by fine. The fines imposed amounted to Rs. 2,57,479, of which 88 per. cent. was realized as compared with 86 per cent. of a somewhat larger sum in the preceding year.

The amount of compensation paid during 1886 was Rs. 10,181 as compared with Rs. 10,017 in 1885.

The following statement exhibits an abstract of the appellate business of the courts in 1884–86:—

	Preferred.			Disposed of.			Pending.		
	1884.	1885.	1886.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1884.	1885.	1886.
Magistrates ...	2,866	2,995	3,012	2,768	2,928	2,959	98	67	53
Courts of Session ...	4,329	4,700	5,554	4,262	4,558	5,363	103	164	191
High Court ...	749	695	681	781	685	693	44	54	42

An increase in both Courts of Session and Courts of Magistrates has again taken place, while in the High Court the appellate work has remained much the same.

The state of the pending appellate files is satisfactory. The largest number of appeals pending is shown in the Court of the Judge of Saháranpur (25). In Magistrates' Courts the largest number pending was in the Jaunpur district (7).

Of the 13,363 persons who appealed, the cases of 12,907 were disposed of. The percentage of the appeals dismissed was 63 in the Courts of Magistrates, 76 in Sessions Courts, and 71 in the High Court. The result as regards courts subordinate to the High Court for three years is—1884, 69 per cent.; 1885, 67 per cent.; 1886, 71 per cent., decisions confirmed.

The duration of appeals show an improvement in the High Court in the case of appeals against acquittals. The figures are—Magistrates Courts, 9 days; Courts of Session, 13 days; High Courts, 29 days in cases of conviction, 102 days in cases of acquittal.

Of the 5,356 persons who applied for revision, the cases of 5,106 were disposed of, with the following result:—

	Disposed of.	*Summarily rejected.*	*Confirmed.*	*Percentage rejected and confirmed.*
Magistrates ...	1,516	583	542	74
Courts of Session ...	2,288	1,369	514	82
High Court ...	1,302	211	519	56
	5,106	2,163	1,575	73

The six original cases that came before the High Court were all disposed of during the year.

Reference was made to the High Court in 51 cases by Sessions Judges for confirmation of death sentences. Of these three were pending at the close of the year. In 29 cases only was the sentence of death confirmed.

Jury trial has been in force since 1885 for a certain class of offences in the Courts of Session at Allahabad and Benares. There were in 1886 79 trials so conducted, and in 66 the verdict of the jury was approved of by the Judge. Only four cases were referred to the High Court under section 307, Criminal Procedure Code; but in none did the High Court interfere with the verdict of the jury.

As regards trials in Sessions Courts with the aid of assessors, Sessions Judges agreed with them in 856 out of 1,107 cases.

(b)—Oudh.

The number of criminal tribunals in Oudh on the 31st December, 1886, inclusive of the Benches of Honorary Magistrates, was 163: 40 Europeans and Statutory Civilians (18 Covenanted officers, 10 Military, 12 Uncovenanted) and 182 native officers were employed. There were 107 Honorary Assistant Commissioners and Honorary Magistrates, of whom three were Europeans.

The decrease in the number of offences shown as reported during 1886 is very great when compared with the figures for 1885, the number of offences reported being only 47,080 as against 71,765 in 1885, the figures for which latter year were almost identical with those of 1884. The difference is mainly due to the instructions conveyed in letter No. 170, dated 8th February, 1886, from the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department (Judicial), as to the interpretation to be put on the words "offences reported," *viz.*, that they are to be taken to mean "offences brought to the knowledge of a Magistrate only, and not to cases of which information was given to the police, many of which are not brought to the notice of a criminal court." The great differences are in theft, which only shows 7,246 cases as against 20,349 of the preceding year, and criminal trespass 4,850 as against 15,983.

Hurt, robbery, and mischief also show considerably smaller totals, and for the same reason as the preceding classes of offences: other offences being either stationary or even more numerous than last year, while offences against the Criminal Procedure Code and Special and Local Laws show a considerable increase, being 12,116 as against 11,471.

The number of offences struck off by order of Magistrates or in which complaint was dismissed under section 203, Act X of 1882, amounted to 13,956 as against 14,040 in 1885. The principal heads under which complaints were struck off or dismissed were hurt, criminal trespass, assault, theft, and offences under special laws.

There was a considerable decrease in the number of cases struck off from the police returns by order of Magistrates during 1886, *viz.*, 2,566 as compared with 2,921 in 1885.

Compensation for frivolous and vexatious complaints was awarded to 223 accused persons as against 208 in the preceding year.

The number of cases brought to trial, including 404 cases which remained pending at the close of the year, aggregated 30,808, being 1,826 more than during the year 1885.

The general results for the years 1885 and 1886 are given below :—

	1885.	1886.
Cases reported	71,765	47,080
Do. struck off and dismissed	14,040	13,956
Do. returned as true	57,725	33,124
Percentage returned as true	80·4	70·35
Persons under trial	55,223	56,590
Do. convicted	26,245	27,797
Percentage of convictions	47·5	49·12

A much higher percentage of convictions was obtained in 1886 than in 1885, in cases of offences relating to religion, wrongful restraint, robbery, dakáiti, kidnapping, and extortion.

There were 56,490 persons under trial during 1886, being 1,346 more than in 1885.

The following comparative statement gives the details of the manner in which persons were disposed of during both years:—

	1885.	1886.
Died, escaped, or transferred	113	107
Discharged or acquitted	27,534	27,047
Convicted on regular trial	23,896	23,098
Ditto summary trial	1,634	4,037
Committed or referred	1,099	1,030
Remaining under trial	868	1,171
Average duration of each case (days)	6·06	7·15

There was an improvement in the percentage of convictions on the number of persons under trial during 1886, when it was 48·03 as compared with 47 in 1885.

In 1885 the 45 Honorary Magistrates who sat singly disposed of 1,606 cases involving 3,349 persons. During the year under report 47 Honorary Magistrates sitting singly disposed of 3,175 cases, in which 5,894 persons were involved.

Owing to the decrease in the number of offences against municipal bye-laws, the Lucknow City Bench disposed of fewer cases during the year under report than in the preceding year. In 1885 the number of cases disposed of aggregated 2,450, involving 4,402 persons, whilst in 1886 the numbers fell to 2,160 cases and 4,185 persons.

The other benches of Honorary Magistrates who did good work during the years 1885 and 1886 are—

	Cases disposed of.	
	1885.	1886.
Fyzabad Bench	742	1,028
Sitapur do.	479	427
Nawábganj do.	88	385
Khairabad do.	303	231
Rae Bareli do.	346	218
Sandila do.	121	149
Shahabad do.	105	92
Total ...	2,184	2,560

The average duration of cases rose from 6·06 days in 1885 to 7·15 days in 1886. The highest district averages were—in Partabgárh, 12·0; Hardoi, 9·64; and Rae Bareli, 8·27. The lowest averages were Lucknow city 1·90 and Lucknow district 4·60: in both instances higher than in 1885.

The number of summary trials rose from 1,529 in 1885 to 3,007 in 1886. The increase is mainly due to the Lucknow City Bench of Honorary Magistrates having thus tried 653 cases; and 540 cases of breach of stamp laws (against one man) being tried summarily at Bara Banki. The sentences in 708 cases were appealable, and of four sentences that were appealed two were confirmed.

There was a decrease during the year under report of 84 sentences referred to Deputy Commissioners under section 349, Criminal Procedure Code, as compared with the number so referred during 1885. Of 262 sentences referred during 1886, 84 per cent. were confirmed, 8·4 per cent. were modified, and 7·6 per cent. were reversed.

Deputy Commissioners referred the sentences passed by them under section 34, Criminal Procedure Code, on 61 persons to Commissioners, who confirmed the orders passed on 57 persons and modified them as regards four persons.

The number of punishments inflicted (of each kind) was greater in 1886 than in 1885 :—

	Number of persons punished.		*Percentage on total number of punishments.*	
	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.
Rigorous imprisonment	6,937	7,890	24·7	26·4
Simple ditto	305	380	1·0	1·2
Fine	17,975	18,198	64·0	61·3
Whipping	1,399	1,705	4·9	5·7
Persons ordered to give security ...	1,451	1,501	5·1	5·0

The number of persons whipped rose to 1,705, being 306 in excess of the number whipped in 1885. The percentages to total number whipped of sentences of 10, 20, and 30 stripes, respectively, during both years are as follow :—

	1885.	1886.
10 stripes and under	44·8	40·2
20 ditto	42·4	47·3
30 ditto	12·7	12·4

Twenty-eight boys were whipped for offences which would not have been punished with whipping if committed by adults, being just twice as many as were so punished during 1885 (14).

There was an increase of 3·15 in the percentage of whippings, calculated on all cases in which the offenders might have been punished with whipping, during the year under report. The percentage was 21·02 as against 17·87 in 1885.

During the year under report the amount of fines imposed aggregated Rs. 90,768, being Rs. 7,810 in excess of the amount imposed during 1885. The amount realized in 1886 was Rs. 79,632, being Rs. 7,495 more than was realized in 1885. The percentage of realization was 87·7 in 1886 as against 86·9 in the previous year.

As in 1885, in seven districts the realizations were particularly good, *viz.*, 93·76 in Gonda, 92·95 in Fyzabad, 92·40 in Sitapur, 91·68 in Rae Bareli, 90·76 in Unao, 88·1 in Kheri, and 87·96 in Sultanpur. Partabgarh shows badly, as the total realized for the whole district was only 56·86 of fines imposed.

Only Rs. 12,512 were paid by way of compensation to injured persons during the year under report out of the amount of fines realized, being 15·6 per cent. as against 38·2 per cent. in 1885.

The number of habitual offenders who were punished under section 75, Indian Penal Code, during 1886, amounted to 805 as against 704 so punished in 1885. Out of 805 offenders punished during the year under report, 489, or 61·7 per cent., had been convicted once before, and 316, or 39·2 per cent., had been convicted more than once. The corresponding percentages for 1885 were 62·6 and 37·3 respectively.

These results betoken a creditable vigilance by the police in tracing out old offenders.

The total number of appellants and applicants before the courts was 4,827. The appeals of 1,011 persons were summarily rejected, and the sentences passed on 1,766 were confirmed. In the case of 287 persons the original sentence was modified, and in that of 528 it was reversed; in no cases were sentences enhanced by the appellate courts.

During the year under report 86,005 witnesses were examined in the Courts of Magistrates, being 1,380 in excess of the number examined during 1885. Of these over 93 per cent. were discharged on the day on which they attended, and 4,501, or over 5 per cent., were discharged on the second day of attendance.

The number of witnesses dieted and the amount of diet-money paid to them during 1886 exceeded the number of witnesses dieted and amount paid in 1885 by

4,777 and Rs. 2,899 respectively. There was also an increase of two pies in the average cost per witness during 1886 as compared with the average for 1885. The figures for both years are as follow :—

	Number of witnesses dieted.	*Total cost.*	*Average cost.*
		Rs.	As. p.
1885	37,829	18,530	7 10
1886	42,606	21,429	8 0

The provincial average cost was exceeded in five districts, ranging from Fyzabad, annas 12-1, down to Bahraich, annas 8-4. The increase in the average cost per witness is due to the length of time occupied in trying heavy cases.

5.—JAILS.

(*a*)—*North-Western Provinces and Oudh.*

The Central Jail at Meerut has been closed in consequence of the extreme unhealthiness of its situation, and it is in contemplation to combine the separate lock-ups at Hardoi and Bahraich with the new jails in course of construction. As no further reductions of the same kind appear to be feasible, the places of detention in these Provinces may be taken to be—

Central Jails	6
District do.	45
Separate lock-ups	22

The number in the third class was 32 two years ago, and the reductions which have since been effected are likely to prove in every way advantageous.

The following table compares the general statistics of jail population in 1885 and 1886 :—

Classes.		1885.		1886.		*Increase.*		*Decrease.*	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1.—Remained at the commencement of the year.	Convicts ...	17,905	971	16,958	894	...	...	947	77
	Under-trial ...	1,058	42	1,232	58	174	16	...	...
	Civil ...	197	4	208	3	11	...	...	1
2.—Received during the year.	Convicts ...	38,227	2,317	40,810	2,643	2,583	326	...	...
	Under-trial ...	36,905	2,024	38,737	2,188	1,832	164	...	...
	Civil ...	2,301	51	2,191	47	...	...	110	4
3.—Total ...	Convicts ...	56,132	3,288	57,768	3,537	1,636	249	...	...
	Under-trial ...	37,963	2,066	39,969	2,246	2,006	180	...	...
	Civil ...	2,498	55	2,399	50	...	...	99	5
4.—Discharged from all causes.	Convicts ...	39,174	2,394	39,407	2,684	233	290	...	...
	Under-trial ...	36,731	2,008	38,711	2,164	1,980	156	...	...
	Civil ...	2,290	52	2,193	47	...	...	97	5
5.—Remained at the end of the year.	Convicts ...	16,958	894	18,361	853	1,403	...	...	41
	Under-trial ...	1,232	58	1,258	82	26	24	...	...
	Civil ...	208	3	206	3	...	...	2	...
9.—Daily average number of each class.	Convicts ...	17,351·25	937·25	17,692·00	923·50	340·75	...	...	13·75
	Under-trial ...	1,186·75	55·50	1,357·50	66·25	170·75	10·75	...	...
	Civil ...	237·94	4·46	212·33	3·06	...	...	25·61	0·60

The steady decrease in the jail population which had marked every year since 1878 has ceased, and the number of prisoners rose by about 4½ per cent., from 73,788 in 1885 to 77,313 in the year under report. The increase is accounted for, partly by the admission of 462 prisoners from Burma and Rájputána, and partly by a rise of 2,933 in the number of persons convicted by the courts in these Provinces during the year. There was an increase of 2,965 in the number of convicts with sentences of less than a year's imprisonment; the punishments of more than two and less than ten years were nearly stationary; while those of a more serious character showed a sensible decrease. The chief variations in the class of crime are found under the heads of theft, receiving stolen property, and housebreaking, where the combined increase amounts to 3,352, and of offences against public tranquillity and hurt, which have decreased by 497. These figures would seem to indicate a certain amount of distress among the lower classes; and from the revenue returns it appears that though the rainfall was above the average in

amount, it was not opportune, and both the autumn and spring harvests yielded considerably less than a full average outturn. There was at the same time a slight rise in the price of the grains which form the principal food of the people; and though there was nothing approaching to general distress or scarcity, the combined causes may perhaps in some degree explain a slight increase of crime.

The number of releases, as compared with those of last year, were—

	1885.	1886.
On appeal	2,172	2,404
On expiry of sentence	29,166	29,021
Under remission rules	2,063	3,021
By order of Government	13	24
Total ...	33,414	34,470

The new rules for the remission of imprisonment have been carefully worked; and there was not a single case during the year under report where a prisoner failed altogether to obtain the benefit of his good conduct marks. This together with the fact that of 127 cases in which partial errors were made, no less than 121 occurred in the first-half of the year, affords satisfactory evidence that the rules are now thoroughly understood. While the total number of remissions earned showed a slight falling off, having been 3,238 in 1885 and 3,121 in 1886, the number actually granted increased by 1,058, or more than 51 per cent. on the numbers for last year. The full effect of the rules as an instrument of discipline is probably not yet felt; but an appreciable reduction in the number of jail offences may be taken as an indication that they are already by no means inoperative.

There has been a decrease, both absolute and in relation to the jail population, in the number of offences committed during the year, and the average incidence fell to 34·53 per cent. on the daily population. The average incidence in the whole of British India in 1885 was 121·2, and the comparative infrequency of offences in the jails of these Provinces is creditable to their discipline. The punishments awarded in 1885 and 1886 were—

	By criminal courts.	Solitary confinement.	Reduced diet.	Solitary confinement with reduced diet.	Corporal punishment.	Miscellaneous.	Percentage of corporal punishment.
1885	33	428	1,375	2,007	1,000	1,772	18·69
1886	38	387	1,280	2,060	834	1,830	15·53

The proportion of corporal punishment to the average population fell from 5·46 to 4·46, and the small number of cases in which it was necessary to inflict punishments of any kind may be taken as evidence that it was not resorted to too frequently or with other than satisfactory results. The steady decrease in the number of petty whippings shows that it is not generally inflicted except for serious offences. A circular was issued during the year forbidding the imposition of fetters except under a written warrant, and it is understood that they are not now employed as a punishment or except for safe custody.

The measures for increasing the security of the jails recently introduced have proved effectual, the number of prisoners who escaped having fallen from 29 in the year before to 16, of whom 13 were almost immediately re-captured. As there were only two instances where under-trial prisoners escaped from the interior of lock-ups, it appears that any risk which might have been apprehended from allowing them to retain their turbans and waist-cloths has been obviated by the steps that have been taken to strengthen the roofs.

There was a slight increase in the number of juvenile offenders admitted during the year. The attention of all Magistrates has been called to the subject of whipping

juvenile offenders; and it is probable that cases of imprisonment, where a whipping would have been more appropriate, will cease to be common. The system of segregating long-term juvenile convicts at the central jails has worked well, and proposals in regard to the establishment of a central reformatory, and the instruction of boys in trades that they may be able to pursue after their release, are now awaited from the Inspector-General of Prisons.

The classes for the education of prisoners do not appear to have any very marked results. Of the whole number of convicts released during the year, only 1,049, or less than 3 per cent., had taken advantage of them, and of those less than a quarter were able to read and write well when they left.

The number of convicts employed as prison officers decreased from 1,362 in 1884 to 1,232 in 1885 and 1,106 in the year under report. Owing to the new arrangements made for their selection, and their improved prospects under the remission rules, less difficulty was found, as anticipated last year, in securing their good behaviour; and no member of this class attempted to escape during the year. The present Inspector-General confirms the opinion held by his predecessor of their good qualities and special fitness for the work entrusted to them.

The financial results of the last two years are compared below. The following statement takes into account only the sums actually credited :—

	1885.	1886.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Gross expenditure	8,19,847 0 0	8,35,194 0 0	15,347 0 0	...
Gross cost per head	42 15 7	42 11 4	...	0 4 3
Earnings	1,91,897 10 0	2,74,237 1 0	82,339 7 0	...
Earnings per head of hard-labour convict,	11 1 0	15 2 0	4 1 0	...
Net expenditure...	5,36,128 0 0	5,60,957 0 0	24,829 0 0	...
Net cost per head	32 12 0	27 13 0	...	4 15 0

A large number of convicts continue to be employed in the construction and alteration of jail buildings with great advantage both in economy and in the rapidity with which the works are carried out. The new jail at Benares was completed in August, and the extension at Bareilly and Fatehgarh will be finished within the current year, only a little later than had been anticipated by Mr. Hobart. The results have amply justified the expectations with which this form of prison employment was initiated; and it is satisfactory to find that the temporary diversion of large bodies of men has not at Benares hindered the resumption of the usual intramural industries when the buildings were completed.

Though no credit has been given for earnings to the Saháranpur Jail, it has in fact made, for additional jail buildings about to be commenced, bricks to the value of Rs. 1,800, which would represent an earning of more than Rs. 10 per head for every convict sentenced to hard labour. In all the other jails which were selected last year as showing especially unsatisfactory results in this respect, there has been a marked improvement, except at Etah, where steps have now been taken to establish a profitable industry. The average rate of earnings is still very low in these when compared with other Provinces, and there are great and not always easily intelligible differences in the results reported from different jails.

The average expenditure on each prisoner for this and three previous years is shown in the following statement :—

	Rations.	Establishment and police-guard.	Hospital charges.	Clothing.	Contingencies.	Total.	Average strength.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1883 ...	15 4 0	20 11 0	0 14 0	2 5 0	1 8 0	40 13 0	21,873
1884 ...	15 4 0	22 14 0	1 0 0	2 3 0	2 0 0	43 5 0	20,715
1885 ...	13 5 0	24 10 0	1 1 0	1 14 0	2 2 0	43 0 0	19,076
1886 ...	14 5 0	23 2 0	1 0 0	2 4 0	2 1 0	42 11 0	19,554

The diminished average cost of establishment, which would have been still greater but for an increase in the pay of the armed police, is explained by the increased number of prisoners over which it was divided, and by a saving of nearly Rs. 14,000 per annum due to the closing of the Meerut Central Jail; and the increased cost of rations by a slight rise in the cost of grain. Economy in clothing seems to have been carried so far in previous years as to make a slightly increased expenditure inevitable.

The expenditure on lock-ups for the last three years shows clearly the advantages from this point of view which have attended the reduction in the number of separate *hawalats*:—

	Average number of prisoners.	Total expenditure.	Average per head.
		Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1884	596	44,125	73 15 6
1885	455	34,171	75 1 7
1886	484	32,828	67 11 6

Nearly two-thirds of this expense is on account of police establishment The charges for rations at the Meerut Cantonment lock-up, and for the police guard both there and at Chakráta, seem to have been unnecessarily high.

The death-rate (22·85 per mille) was 1 per cent. higher than it had been in 1885, but slightly below the average of the last ten years. The absence of infants from the jail population and the comparatively small proportion of men of a very advanced age, make it impossible to institute any satisfactory comparison with the general death-rate of the free population; but the jails of these appear to be healthy in comparison with those of other Provinces. The daily average of sick fell, with a larger population, from 561 to 549, and the rate per mille admitted into hospital was 706. Even where the death-rate is high, the absolute number of deaths is often small, and may be accounted for by special causes. It is only where a high death-rate has been maintained for some time that there is good reason for suspecting that a jail is exceptionally unhealthy, and the following death-rates at the district jails at Meerut and Gorakhpur give some grounds for considering that their sanitary condition is unsatisfactory :—

	1884.	1885.	1886.
Meerut	38·24	44·95	52·86
Gorakhpur	66·6	64·83	55·13

It is remarkable that whereas at Meerut the ratio per mille of patients admitted to hospital was, as might have been expected, exceptionally high; at Gorakhpur, notwithstanding the high rate of mortality, it was in 1885 541 and in 1886 only 519, or considerably below in both years the average for the whole Provinces. The very large number of admissions to hospital both in 1885 and in 1886 at Etah, though the death-rate was not high in either year, seems to show that the jail requires special attention. The death-rate at Moradabad has fallen from 58·64 to 37·31; but you explain that this reduction is owing to the removal of most of the sickly prisoners to healthier jails. It, however, appears that sickness was in no case attributable to excessive crowding or want of accommodation.

The number of convicts sent to the Andamans increased from 130 to 250. The matter chiefly depends on the judgment of the Medical Board at Alipur; but no opportunity should be lost of relieving the jails of some of the very large number (1,104) of convicts under sentence of transportation which they still contain. The attention of all Magistrates has been especially called to the ample accommodation which the jails afford for prisoners sentenced to solitary confinement, and the

number of sentences rose in the North-Western Provinces from 500 to 688. The number in Oudh was again 1,410, or about six times as great in proportion to the number of convictions as it was in the North-Western Provinces. The number of cells is sufficient to accommodate at least ten times the number of convicts sentenced, and there is good authority for the opinion that it is one of the most deterrent of the regular forms of punishment. The averge proportion of sentences of solitary confinement in the North-Western Provinces only to the total number of convicts is only about 2½ per cent., or less than a third of the proportion for the whole of British India; the seclusion is far less severe and complete than it is in an English jail, and it is not easy to understand why the punishment is so seldom resorted to. The efficacy of imprisonment for the suppression of crime, as judged by the number of re-convictions, is again attested by a diminished percentage of habitual criminals—the effect, probably, of a greater willingness on the part of the courts to make use of section 75 of the Indian Penal Code. It is observed with satisfaction that no less than 92·6 of the total number of old offenders were identified by the police, and that there is a marked improvement in the case of those districts whose shortcomings in this respect were noticed last year.

6.—Civil Justice.

(*a*)—*North-Western Provinces.*

In the courts subordinate to the High Court 95,158 suits were instituted and 97,939 disposed of during the year; and at its close 7,675 suits were pending. There was thus again an increase, as compared with 1885, of 1,738 in institutions and 3,613 in disposals, while there were 1,018 fewer cases pending at the close of the year: 2,780 more suits were disposed of than were instituted, and the result is very creditable to the courts concerned.

Details for each district of the increase and decrease which took place in institutions are as follows:—

Increase.	*Suits.*	*Decrease.*	*Suits.*
Mainpuri ...	... 1,265	Gházipur ...	... 585
Aligarh ...	... 873	Jhánsi Division ...	... 529
Gorakhpur ...	... 462	Jaunpur ...	... 269
Benares ...	... 428	Cawnpore ...	... 231
Moradabad ...	... 416	Allahabad ...	... 194
Meerut ...	... 377	Mirzapur ...	... 134
Agra ...	... 133	Saháranpur ...	... 129
Sháhjahánpur ...	... 64	Farukhabad ...	... 105
Bánda ...	... 46	Azamgarh ...	... 83
		Bareilly ...	... 71

The districts in which an increase and decrease in pending files are chiefly noticeable are—

Increase.	*Suits.*	*Decrease.*	*Suits.*
Gorakhpur ...	... 220	Moradabad ...	... 295
Jhánsi Division ...	... 89	Gházipur ...	... 275
Meerut ...	... 53	Jaunpur ...	... 266
		Sháhjahánpur ...	... 145
		Azamgarh ...	... 103

The number pending exceeded 501 in the districts of Saháranpur, Meerut, Cawnpore, Allahabad, and Gorakhpur. In the last-named district the number reached 984.

The increase was most noticeable in the following classes of suits: contracts (2,882), rent not under rent law (867), and declaratory suits affecting real property (695). The decrease was chiefly remarkable in suits for immoveable property (1,479), and in suits on account stated (561).

With the increase in litigation the value of the subject-matter in dispute showed also an increase in 1886 amounting to Rs. 11,21,640.

The percentage of contested suits to suits otherwise disposed of fell from 31·8 in 1885 to 29·7 in 1886.

The following figures show the variation between the figures of 1885 and 1886 in the manner of disposal of suits:—

Increase.	*Suits.*	*Decrease.*	*Suits.*
Without trial ...	... 300	Dismissed *ex parte* ...	... 75
Compromised ...	... 819	Judgment for plaintiff on arbitration ...	... 132
Decreed on confession	... 191	Judgment for defendant on arbitration ...	... 32
Decreed *ex parte* ...	... 2,956	Judgment for plaintiff after contest ...	... 57
		Judgment for defendant after contest ...	... 360

The large increase in suits decreed *ex parte* is again noticeable. The increase is chiefly in the courts of Munsifs.

In contested cases the average duration has again risen, *viz.*, from 62 to 63 days. In uncontested cases it fell from 28 to 27 days.

There were 22,620 miscellaneous cases for disposal as compared with 22,333 in the preceding year. The average duration in this class of contested cases has fallen from 41 to 37 days, and of uncontested cases from 32 to 29 days. The duration in the courts of District Judges in uncontested cases was high, being 50 days.

The most numerous and important of these cases were as follows:—

		Cases.
1.	Claims in respect of attached property	7,259
2.	Applications for delivery of possession	4,431
3.	Applications for restoration of suit or appeal	2,003
4.	Applications under section 83, Act IV, 1882	1,356
5.	Cases under section 244, Civil Procedure Code	1,473
6.	Cases under section 258, Civil Procedure Code	1,091
7.	Applications for certificates (Act XL, 1858)	661
8.	Applications *in formâ pauperis*	441
9.	Applications for review (section 623)	444
10.	Applications for insolvency	428
11.	Commissions to examine witnesses	403
12.	Applications for certificates (Act XXVII, 1860)	378
13.	Other applications (Act XL, 1858)	396
14.	Criminal proceedings	366
15.	Orders rejecting plaints	174
16.	Applications for transfer	190
17.	Complaints (sections 828 and 834)	195
18.	Cases regarding intestates (section 7, Regulation V, 1799) ...	175
19.	References by Collectors [section (322*c*)]	52

The number of appeals for disposal fell from 14,471 to 14,066; of these 10,807 were disposed of as compared with 10,956 in 1885, and 3,259 remained pending as against 3,515 of the previous year. Of the appeals disposed of 4,673 were heard by District Judges, 5,747 by Subordinate Judges, 127 by Small Cause Court Judges having jurisdiction of Subordinate Judges, and 260 by officers in the Jhánsi Division. There were 724 appeals against rent decisions, 1,129 against decisions of Subordinate Judges, and 8,694 against those of Munsifs.

The average number of appeals disposed of by District Judges was about 246 as compared with 264 in 1885, and those by Subordinate Judges was 338 as against 287 in the preceding year. Of the pending appeals 2,591 were in the courts of District Judges as against 2,867 in 1885. This number is still high, and the attention of the Judges has been called to the fact. Appeals pending over three months numbered 1,211 as against 1,041 in 1885 and 1,585 in 1884. The average duration of appeals was the same as in 1885, *viz.*, 86 days. The result of disposals remained much the same as in the previous year; 63 per cent. were upheld, 13 modified, 18 reversed, and 7 remanded. The number of appeals summarily rejected fell from 151 to 61.

Miscellaneous appeals fell in number from 1,165 to 1,148: of these 925 were disposed of as compared with 943 in 1885; the duration having fallen from 109 to 82 days.

The following figures indicate the state of business in the execution of decrees:—

	Decrees.		
	For disposal.	*Disposed of.*	*Pending.*
1884	106,930	94,644	12,286
1885	116,779	104,052	12,727
1886	117,854	105,511	12,343

There were thus, as compared with the preceding year, 1,075 more applications for disposal, 1,459 more were disposed of, and 384 fewer remained pending. Of those pending, 5,324 were pending over three months at the close of the year, as compared with 5,322 in 1885, 4,869 in 1884, and 6,011 in 1883. The number pending over a year was only 291, of which 119 belonged to the Allahabad district, and in 104 of the latter, warrants had issued for the attachment, month by month, of the salaries of judgment-debtors.

Out of 6,887 decrees transferred for execution, 4,951 related to ancestral property, and were sent to Collectors under section 320 of the Code. Such transfers were most numerous in the same districts as in former years. The figures are—

Districts.	*Decrees.*	*Districts.*	*Decrees.*
Agra ...	565	Saháranpur ...	408
Gorakhpur ...	557	Mainpuri ...	400
Meerut ...	485	Aligarh ...	321
Sháhjahánpur ...	448	Azamgarh ...	281
Moradabad ...	446	Farukhabad ...	205

In respect of realizations Rs. 62,472 more were realized with the aid of process, but Rs. 81,014 less without such aid, the net decrease being thus Rs. 18,542.

The number of judgment-debtors imprisoned fell by 38; but 84 more judgment-debtors, who were arrested, were released without being imprisoned. The result is similar to that noticed in 1885.

The number of applications on which immoveable property was dealt with under sections 305, 322, or 326 of the Code fell again from 393 to 241, and there was a similar falling off in the number of cases in which immoveable property was sold or attached and subsequently released, and in which possession was given. As regards moveable property, however, there is noticeable an opposite result.

In 458 cases attachments were issued under section 268 of the Code in respect of the salaries of judgment-debtors. Of these judgment-debtors, 316 were public officers and 142 were railway servants, while of those, 244 and 70, respectively, belonged to the Allahabad district. These figures show a marked increase this year.

The number of witnesses summoned in original suits rose from 231,783 to 244,104; and the amount of diet-money paid was Rs. 1,18,197 as compared with Rs. 1,15,742 in 1885, the average per witness being between eight and nine annas.

Of parties and witnesses examined by the courts in 1885-86, the number was in 1886, 20,342 parties against 18,132 in 1885; 124,385 witnesses against 127,891. The steady increase in the number of parties examined is satisfactory.

The following figures show the average amount of work done in 1886 by each class of court. In striking these averages, the work done in Courts of Small Causes has been excluded:—

District Judges.

	Miscellaneous.		*Appeals.*				
Original suits.	Execution of decrees.	Judicial.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Sessions trials.	Criminal appeals.	Criminal revisions.
8	34	117	246	47	67	268	68

SUBORDINATE JUDGES.

Suits.				*Miscellaneous cases.*		*Appeals.*	
Withdrawn.	*Ex parte.*	Contested.	Total.	Execution of decrees.	Judicial.	Regular	Miscellaneous.
88	54	137	279	462	151	338	...

MUNSIFS.

Suits.				*Miscellaneous.*	
Withdrawn.	*Ex parte.*	Contested.	Total.	Execution of decrees.	Judicial.
454	284	345	1,083	1,255	216

The average number of regular appeals disposed of by District and Subordinate Judges has respectively decreased and increased.

The following figures describe the state of the work which came before the High Court during 1885 and 1886 respectively:—

	Pending.		Instituted.		Total.		Disposed of.		Pending.	
	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.
1. Original suits	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	3	...	1
2. Miscellaneous cases (Judicial),	99	56	267	251	366	307	310	265	56	42
3. First appeals in suits ...	229	204	230	219	468	423	264	148	204	275
4. Second appeals in suits ...	1,684	1,693	1,968	2,340	3,652	4,033	1,959	1,916	1,693	2,117
5. Appeals under section 10 L.P.,	1	1	7	4	8	5	7	2	1	3
6. First appeals from orders ...	112	68	195	241	307	309	239	256	68	53
7. Second appeals from orders...	65	34	106	96	171	130	137	128	34	2

Institutions in the matter of first appeals show a slight decrease, but the increase in the number of second appeals is considerable (372). Disposals did not keep pace with institutions, nor do the figures contrast favourably with those for 1885: 116 fewer first appeals, and 43 fewer second appeals, were decided. At the same time the number disposed of (148 and 1,916 respectively) is in excess of the average number disposed of in the five years preceding 1885 (129 and 1,423 respectively).

The average duration of first appeals fell from 380 to 282 days, and of second appeals from 313 to 293 days. The decrease is satisfactory.

There were 81 appeals of more than one year's standing as compared with 19 of the previous year.

The following are the figures showing the total income of the civil courts of these Provinces:—

Years.	Rs.
1884	22,63,581
1885	24,07,003
1886	24,03,930

A slight increase in expenditure in subordinate courts is noticeable except under the heads of "Salaries" and "Amín establishment:" there is, however, a net decrease, amounting to Rs. 5,036. No actual deficit is shown in any district, though in Jhánsi and Bánda the surplus is but small.

The expenditure in the High Court shows an increase of Rs. 25,357, which is mainly due to the fact that five Judges were at work throughout the year. There is a deficit in the High Court, taken by itself, of Rs. 1,91,818.

New Munsifi buildings erected on a standard plan have within the last two years been completed and occupied at Khurja, Ghaziabad, Chandausi, Nagina, and Shekohabad, while others are in progress at Deoband, Mahaban, and Pilibhit.

(*b*)—*Oudh.*

The number of suits instituted in the ordinary civil courts, exclusive of those instituted in Small Cause Courts, aggregated 37,487, being 2,181 in excess of the figures for 1885. There was a slight increase in the number of institutions in each of the Lucknow and Sitapur Judgeships, but the bulk of the increase was equally divided between the Fyzabad and Rae Bareli Judgeships. Small Cause Court suits numbered 18,081, being 1,186 in excess of the institutions of the previous year.

The value of the subject-matter of ordinary civil suits rose from Rs. 54,59,920 in 1885 to Rs. 63,21,072 in 1886; the increase being Rs. 8,61,152. The Rae Bareli Judgeship shows an increase as compared with 1885 of Rs. 6,25,398; Sitapur Judgeship an increase of Rs. 2,61,169; Fyzabad Judgeship an increase of Rs. 1,29,585, but Lucknow Judgeship a *decrease* of Rs. 1,55,000, as compared with the figures for 1885. The average value of each ordinary civil suit was Rs. 168-9-11 as against Rs. 154-10-0 in 1885.

In Small Cause Courts the value of the subject-matter amounted to Rs. 4,90,270, being Rs. 8,262 less than in 1885. The Lucknow City Small Cause Court shows a decrease of Rs. 34,099 in total value of suits instituted during 1886 as compared with the figures for 1885. This is owing mainly to the very small value of many suits.

In the courts of Munsifs and Subordinate Judges on the Small Cause Court side, the value of suits rose from Rs. 3,01,362 in 1885 to Rs. 3,27,770 in 1886.

The average value per suit instituted in all classes of Small Cause Courts has fallen from Rs. 29-8-0 in 1885 to Rs. 27-1-0 in 1886, and the percentage of suits valued at more than Rs. 50 was 10·4 in 1886 as against 12·8 in 1885.

The amount of net stamp fees realized by civil courts was Rs. 4,56,419, *i.e.*, nearly Rs. 33,000 in excess of the realizations during 1885. The income from all sources amounted to Rs. 5,85,774 as compared with Rs. 5,43,305 of the preceding year; while the expenditure came up to Rs. 4,62,760 as against Rs. 4,62,961 in 1885. There was thus a net surplus of Rs. 1,22,813. If a fair share of the expenditure incurred on account of the Judicial Commissioner's Court, *viz.*, one-third of the total expenditure—two-thirds being fairly debitable to Rent and Criminal Justice—were shown as charges against Civil Justice, then the net surplus for 1886 would be Rs. 1,66,511.

The following comparative statement gives the fluctuations in the number of the more numerous kinds of suits instituted in ordinary civil courts during the years 1885 and 1886:—

	1885.	1886.	*Difference.*
Contract in writing	10,840	11,633	+ 793
Ditto not in writing	6,210	6,684	+ 474
On account stated	2,199	2,255	+ 56
Money had and received	663	1,647	+ 984
Goods sold	1,463	1,923	+ 460
Rent, not falling under the Rent Law ...	211	546	+ 335
Moveable property...	2,964	2,178	— 786
Damages	1,546	1,683	+ 137
Other suits for money, &c., ...	786	1,294	+ 508
Suits for declaratory decree	189	262	+ 73
For enforcement of matrimonial rights ...	301	387	+ 86
Immoveable property	5,629	5,821	+ 192

There has been a steady decrease in the institution of suits under "moveable property" since 1884, in which year 3,178 such suits were filed.

The following statement shows a falling off in the number of suits filed in the courts of Honorary Assistant Commissioners:—

	1884.	1885.	1886.
Honorary Assistant Commissioners ...	3,767	3,432	3,104
Subordinate Judges and Munsifs ...	32,345	31,791	34,312
District Judges	80	83	71

The ordinary civil courts disposed of 37,562 suits during 1886, being 1,285 suits in excess of the number disposed of in the previous year. The number of suits pending at the close of 1886 was 5,848 as against 4,556 pending at the commencement of the year. The percentage of suits pending at the close of 1886, calculated on the number of suits that came before the courts during the year, is 13·4. The increase in the pending file is due to the increased number of institutions during the year under report as compared with the previous year.

The following statement shows how suits were disposed of in 1885 and 1886:—

Disposed of without trial.	1885.	1886.	*Difference.*
Plaints rejected or returned	717	726	+ 9
Dismissed for default	6,413	6,522	+ 109
Withdrawn with leave	1,472	1,292	— 180
Disposed of without contest.			
Compromised	4,162	5,052	+ 890
Decreed on confession	4,055	4,158	+ 103
Ditto *ex parte*	3,625	3,805	+ 180
Dismissed ditto	724	735	+ 11
Disposed of with contest.			
Judgment for plaintiff	9,226	9,679	+ 453
Ditto defendant	5,335	5,197	— 138
On reference to arbitration.			
For plaintiff	393	276	— 117
Do. defendant	155	120	— 35
Pending	4,556	5,848	+ 1,292

Out of the number of cases instituted during 1886 in the ordinary civil courts, 17 per cent. (as in the previous year) were dismissed for default.

As in 1885, the heaviest pending files in Munsifs' courts were at Bahraich, Gonda, and Sultanpur. The Subordinate Judge of Partabgarh had the heaviest pending file at the close of 1886, and there were heavy pending files in the courts of the Subordinate Judges at Bahraich and Kheri.

The number of suits *disposed of* by each class of courts during the years 1885 and 1886 is given below:—

	1885.		1886.	
	Number of suits disposed of.	*Percentage on total number disposed of.*	*Number of suits disposed of.*	*Percentage on total number disposed of.*
Honorary Assistant Commissioners ...	3,490	9·62	3,133	8·3
Munsifs	26,241	72·33	27,486	73·1
Subordinate Judges	6,462	17·81	6,871	18·2
District Judges	84	·23	72	0·19

The District Judge of Lucknow disposed of 27 original suits, and the other District Judges disposed of on an average 15 such suits each.

The provincial average duration of contested suits was 74·22 days, being an increase of 18·46 days as compared with the average for 1885, which was 55·76 days. The average duration of uncontested suits was 30·23 days in 1886 as against 36·64 days in 1885.

The average duration of suits during 1885 and 1886 in each class of courts was as follows:—

	Contested. Days.		*Uncontested.* Days.	
	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.
Honorary Assistant Commissioners ...	42·46	62·58	32·25	38·71
Munsifs	58·73	67·06	32·31	29·20
Subordinate Judges	46·78	98·64	40·81	29·16
District Judges	170·0	200·69	53·82	88·57

Ordinary civil courts disposed of 6,081 miscellaneous cases, being 341 below the number disposed of during 1885. Out of 3,779 contested cases, 2,291 were decided in favour of plaintiff and 1,488 in favour of defendant; 1,324 were struck off without trial; 322 cases were compromised; 218 were decreed on confession; 379 were decreed or dismissed *ex parte*; and one case was referred to arbitration. The average duration of contested cases was 51·10 days, and of uncontested cases 28·15 days.

The provincial average duration of appeals was 60·37 days as against 64·28 days in 1885. In the District Judges' courts the lowest average duration was 29·95 days at Sitapur, and the highest average duration was 79·47 days at Fyzabad. The lowest average duration in Subordinate Judges' courts was 29·37 days at Fyzabad, and the highest 60·87 days at Gonda.

In consequence of the heavy arrears in the Judicial Commissioner's Court having to a great extent been disposed of during 1885, by the Additional Judicial Commissioner, only 566 first and second civil appeals came up in 1886, as against 959 in 1885. The following comparative statement shows the figures for each year, 1885 and 1886:—

			Percentage on total for disposal.	
	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.
Rejected	68	61	10·53	12·36
Dismissed for default	33	9		
Heard ex parte.				
Confirmed	7	1	0·93	0·17
Modified	...	...		
Reversed	2	...		
Remanded	...	...		
Contested.				
Confirmed	521	180	54·32	31·80
Modified	31	19	3·23	3·35
Reversed	208	76	21·68	13·42
Remanded	19	3	1·98	0·53
Pending	70	217	7·29	38·33

The average duration during 1886 of first civil appeals was only 143·8 days, and of second civil appeals only 61·4 days, as against 258·7 days and 254·1 days, respectively, in 1885.

In addition to the above 91 miscellaneous appeals came before the Judicial Commissioner, of which 50 were disposed of during the year under report. Applications for revision under section 622, Civil Procedure Code, numbered 175, and of these 75 were rejected or dismissed; 43 decrees were confirmed, 1 was modified, 9 were reversed, 3 cases were remanded, and 44 cases remained pending at the close of the year. The average duration of such applications was only 41 days in 1886 as against 161 days in 1885.

The average duration of appeals in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner during 1885 and 1886 is shown below:—

	1885.	1886.
	Days.	*Days.*
Appeals from original decrees	258·7	143·8
Ditto appellate decrees	254·1	61·4
Miscellaneous appeals from orders of original courts ...	187·5	59·2
Ditto ditto ditto appellate courts ...	114·1	60·1

During the year under report District Judges disposed of 244 miscellaneous appeals, and Subordinate Judges disposed of 21 such appeals, as against 324 and 33, respectively, in the previous year. Of the 265 appeals disposed of, 99 were rejected or dismissed; orders were confirmed in 68, modified in 7, and reversed in 55. In 26 cases the orders were remanded under section 562, Civil Procedure Code,

and 31 appeals remained pending at the close of the year 1886 as against 32 in 1885. The average duration was 36·07 days as against 36·49 days in 1885.

The number of applications for execution of decree that came before ordinary civil courts in 1886 aggregated 24,669, being 543 more than during 1885, the figures for which year were 24,126. The following statement shows how such applications were disposed of in each of the years :—

			Percentage to total number of applications.	
	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.
By transfer	...	...	...	...
Satisfied in full...	9,408	9,269	38·99	37·57
Ditto part	3,434	3,239	14·23	13·12
Wholly infructuous	8,313	8,729	34·44	35·38
Pending	2,971	3,432	12·31	13·91

Realizations in full were somewhat fewer than during 1885.

There were 42 applications for declaration of insolvency before the courts during 1886 as against 47 in 1885. Out of the 42 applications 10 were granted, 4 were transferred, withdrawn, &c., 20 were rejected, and 8 remained pending at the close of the year.

Civil courts, exclusive of Small Cause Courts proper, examined 47,152 witnesses during 1886; and as in the previous year, more than 97 per cent. of the witnesses were discharged on the day they attended. In 1885 the number of witnesses examined aggregated 52,646.

The receipts on account of processes in civil courts, other than Small Cause Courts proper, amounted to Rs. 81,051, and the surplus to Rs. 21,197. In 1885 the receipts were Rs. 78,165 and the surplus Rs. 20,331.

The receipts on account of sale commission in civil courts, other than Small Cause Courts proper, amounted to Rs. 6,917 during 1886, and there was a surplus of Rs. 5,049, of which Rs. 1,262 were payable to názirs. In 1885 the receipts were Rs. 5,605, the surplus Rs. 3,875, and Rs. 969 were payable as commission to názirs.

Small Cause Courts.—Although the number of suits for disposal before all classes of Small Cause Courts rose to 19,197, being 2,550 in excess of the figures for 1885, the number remaining pending at the close of 1886 was only 806, or 4·1 per cent. of the total, as against 7·3 of the preceding year. The percentage of suits disposed of without trial was 17·2 as compared with 14·5 in 1885. The percentage of other modes of disposal remained much the same.

The average duration of uncontested suits rose from 27·41 days in 1885 to 28·14 days in 1886, and of contested suits the average fell from 32·27 days in 1885 to 30·54 days in 1886.

The Small Cause Courts had before them for disposal during the year under report 921 miscellaneous cases, being 100 cases more than in the previous year. Out of these 921 cases 500, or 54·2 per cent., were contested, 285 being decided in favour of plaintiff and 215 in favour of defendant; 271 cases, or 29·5 per cent., were disposed of without trial; 108 cases, or 11·7 per cent., without contest; and only 42 cases remained pending at the close of the year.

The number of applications for execution of decrees that were before Small Cause Courts during 1886 aggregated 8,792, being 882 in excess of the figures for 1885, which were 7,910. The following statement shows how such applications were

disposed of during the years 1885 and 1886, also the realizations during those years:—

	Cases.		Percentage to total number of cases.	
	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.
By transfer	...	...	...	...
Satisfied in full	2,684	3,000	33·93	34·12
Ditto part	1,700	1,889	21·49	21·48
Wholly infructuous	3,050	3,414	38·55	38·83
Pending	476	489	6·01	5·56

	1885.	1886.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Amount realized with issue of process	85,701	92,924	+ 7,223
Ditto without ditto	13,986	13,672	— 314

The Small Cause Court Judges at Lucknow City, Lucknow Cantonments, and Fyzabad Cantonments examined 2,437 witnesses during 1886, and only 260 witnesses were detained two days, the remainder being discharged on the day they attended.

Rent Courts.—The number of suits filed under the old Oudh Rent Act (XIX of 1868) rose from 31,856 in 1885 to 33,035 in 1886. The increase was under headings "Other suits," "Ejectment or recovery of possession," and "Enhancement or abatement of rent." There was a large number of suits to contest notices of ejectment, and the increase was attributed to the excitement among landlords caused by the knowledge that a new Rent Act was about to come into force.

Although during the year under report there was an increase in the number of suits under Rs. 500 in value, yet the value of the *total* number of suits instituted was Rs. 11,12,650, being a decrease of Rs. 1,47,394 as compared with the figures for 1885. The decrease in total value is due to a diminution in the number of suits of the two classes ranging from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,000, and from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 10,000 in value.

The suits that came before the rent courts during 1886 for disposal numbered 35,027, being 1,488 more than during 1885. The mode of disposal in both years is shown in the following statement:—

			Percentage to total number of suits.	
	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.
Without trial.				
Rejected	338	256	1·0	0·73
Dismissed for default	3,359	3,319	10·0	9·47
Withdrawn	1,157	1,251	3·27	3·57
Without contest.				
Compromised	1,505	1,729	4·48	4·93
Decreed on confession	2,475	2,644	7·37	7·57
Ditto *ex parte*	4,835	5,526	14·41	15·77
Dismissed ditto	1,161	1,024	2·46	2·92
By arbitration.				
For plaintiff	41	34	0·15	0·12
Do. defendant	11	11		
With contest.				
For plaintiff	11,486	11,730	34·24	33·48
Do. defendant	6,149	6,104	18·33	17·48
Pending	1,042	1,397	3·16	3·98

The average duration of rent suits during the year under report was—contested suits 31·11 days, uncontested 26·13 days, as against contested 27·32 days and uncontested 22·90 days in 1885.

There were 19,317 miscellaneous cases for disposal, or 2,580 more than in the preceding year. They were disposed of as follows: 2,031, or 10·51 per cent., were struck off without trial; 449, or 2·32 per cent., were compromised; 9,430, or 48·80 per cent., were decided without contest; 6,816, or 35·27 per cent., were decided with contest—4,585 in favour of plaintiff and 2,231 in favour of defendant; leaving 591, or 3·05 per cent., pending at the close of the year.

Three thousand six hundred and thirteen appeals came before appellate courts for disposal, being 27 less than in 1885. Of these 195 were rejected or dismissed and 121 were heard *ex parte;* decrees were confirmed in 1,446 cases, modified in 216 cases, and reversed in 443 cases. Three hundred and twenty cases were remanded to the lower courts, and 888 appeals remained pending at the close of the year.

The appellate work done by Commissioners during 1886 was as follows:—

	Appeals disposed of.	*Pending.*	*Average duration.*
			Days.
Lucknow	424	183	72
Sitapur	158	6	51
Fyzabad	301	249	151
Rae Bareli	523	40	83

Deputy Commissioners disposed of 1,440 appeals and had 437 pending before them at the close of the year. The average duration was 35·89 days as against 33·65 days in 1885. The following Deputy Commissioners disposed of a large number of appeals: Deputy Commissioner of Gonda 278 appeals, of Fyzabad 196, of Unao 190, and of Sultanpur 188 appeals.

The Judicial Commissioner disposed of 313 appeals as follows: 82 were rejected or dismissed; decrees were confirmed in 182 cases, modified in three cases, and reversed in 38 cases; eight cases were remanded. One hundred and fifty-nine appeals remained pending. The average duration of rent appeals in the Judicial Commissioner's Court in 1886 was 61·4 days as against 222·2 days in 1885.

Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners had 300 miscellaneous rent appeals before them during 1886 as against 248 in 1885. Of these 300 appeals 14 were rejected or dismissed; the orders were confirmed in 166 cases, modified in 16, and reversed in 25 cases, 19 cases being remanded; 60 appeals remained pending. The average duration was 56·93 days.

Out of 36 miscellaneous rent appeals that came before the Judicial Commissioner, 10 were rejected or dismissed; the orders were confirmed in 14 cases, modified in one case, and reversed in two cases, leaving nine appeals pending at the close of the year. The average duration was 78·9 days in 1886 as against 276·8 days in 1885.

The rent courts had before them during 1886 12,448 applications for execution of decrees as against 12,748 in 1885. The mode of disposal of such applications during 1885 and 1886 was as follows:—

			Percentage to total number of applications.	
	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.
By transfer	...	...	...	...
Satisfaction in full	6,025	6,021	47·26	48·36
Ditto in part	1,720	1,694	13·50	13·60
Wholly infructuous	3,916	3,535	30·71	28·39
Pending	1,087	1,198	8·52	9·62
In which debtor imprisoned	181	95	1·41	0·76
Ditto arrested	146	155	1·14	1·24
Ditto moveable property sold	1,462	1,353	11·42	10·84
Ditto ditto attached ...	2,955	3,068	23·09	24·58
Ditto immoveable property sold ...	224	191	1·75	1·53
Ditto ditto dealt with under section 305, &c., Civil Procedure Code,	13	12	0·10	0·09
In which immoveable property attached ...	252	238	1·96	1·90
Ditto possession given of moveables ...	13	46	0·10	0·36
Ditto ditto immoveables ...	224	281	1·75	2·25
Ditto contract was enforced	43	36	0·33	0·28
Ditto execution otherwise effected ...	2,393	2,533	18·70	20·29
	Rs.	Rs.		
Amount realized, With issue of process ...	2,43,909	2,45,455	...	...
Amount realized, Without issue of process ...	29,286	16,262	...	...

The districts in which 50 per cent. and upwards of the decrees were satisfied in full were Partabgarh (55 per cent.), Hardoi (54 per cent.), Rae Bareli (52 per cent.), and Gonda (51 per cent.).

Fifteen thousand seven hundred and sixty-two witnesses were examined by the rent courts, as against 15,950 in 1885. Out of these 15,334, or 97·2 per cent. (the same as in 1885), were detained one day, 341 were detained two days, 85 were detained three days, one for four days, and one for five days.

The number of processes issued was 255,737, as against 256,344 in 1885; notwithstanding this slight falling off in the number of processes issued, the receipts rose from Rs. 70,211 in 1885 to Rs. 71,512 in 1886, and the surplus likewise rose from Rs. 18,495 in 1885 to Rs. 21,701 in 1886.

The receipts of the sale commission fund amounted to Rs. 3,361 as against Rs. 3,111 in 1885, and the surplus rose from Rs. 2,489 in 1885 to Rs. 2,945 in 1886. One-fourth of the surplus is payable to názirs as commission.

(*c*)—*Kumaun.*

The number of regular suits instituted in Kumaun was 5,582, or only five more than in the previous year. In all 5,419 cases were finally disposed of, or 229 less than in 1885; and 665 cases remained pending at the end of the year, against 502 in 1885 and 573 in 1884. The arrears were heaviest in the courts of the Sudder Amíns of Almora and Garhwál, and the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Bhábar; but the Sudder Amín of Garhwál tried more contested cases than any other officer, and the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Bhábar, had several times charge of the Naini Tal office in addition to his own duties.

Suits on oral contract are more frequent in Kumaun than those on written contracts, and the litigation is of a petty character. The total value of suits fell from Rs. 4,36,584 in 1885 to Rs. 3,26,740 in 1886.

The following table shows the manner in which the case-work of 1885 and 1886 was disposed of :—

How disposed of.	Number of cases.	
	1885.	1886.
Compromised	788	723
Decreed on confession...	845	698
Decreed *ex parte*	752	800
Dismissed *ex parte*	143	181
By arbitration	18	55
With contest, for plaintiff	1,071	894
Ditto, for defendant	557	507
Otherwise disposed of	1,474	1,561
Total ...	5,648	5,419

No less than 1,561, or 29 per cent. of the whole number of cases finally disposed of, were either transferred to other districts, withdrawn prior to trial, or struck off in default of appearance of both parties. Of the cases which came before the courts, 2,457 were determined without contest by compromise, confession, *ex parte* decree, or arbitration, and only 1,401 suits, or 36 per cent., were contested. Plaintiffs were, as usual, very successful; and excluding compromised cases, 78 per cent. of the decrees were in their favour.

The number of cases disposed of *ex parte* increased from 895 to 981, and of the 181 suits dismissed *ex parte* no less than 108 were in the court of the Assistant

Commissioner and Cantonment Magistrate of Ránikhet. The very large proportion of cases thus disposed of was a satisfactory feature in the administration of civil justice in Kumaun during the year 1886.

There were 2,597 applications for execution of decree, and 1,875 were disposed of, as compared with 2,722 applications and 1,996 disposals in 1885. Through the inaction of decree holders 817 cases were struck off against 865 in the previous year. Satisfaction in full was obtained of 542 decrees, and 878 executions were wholly infructuous.

The greatest proportion of failures occurred, as usual, in the Naini Tal Court, and it is probable that both there and at Ránikhet and Almora a large number of decrees for shop debts and the wages of domestic servants were settled out of court. The percentages of wholly successful applications in Garhwál and the Tarái, where the same conditions are not found, were 36·86 and 41·1, and closely corresponded with the results for the previous year in Oudh.

In the Commissioner's Court 163 appeals, or 17 per cent. on the total number of cases in which an appeal could be brought, were disposed of, and only 13 per cent. of the decisions appealed were reversed or modified. In the lower appellate courts 234 appeals were preferred against 3,268 appealable cases disposed of, and the findings of the courts of first instance were not disturbed in more than 18·7 per cent. of the appeals. These statistics confirm the impression conveyed by the returns of original suits, that the hill-men resort to the courts rather as registry offices of their debts than from taste for litigation, and that they accept with readiness any authoritative decision of their disputes. In this light, also, they go far to explain the small number of decrees in which execution is taken out.

The average duration of cases rose in all the courts, though the number of suits disposed of and the value in dispute were both less than in the previous year; and it is evident that there is here much room for improvement. Having regard to the petty character of the litigation and the large proportion of uncontested cases, it seems probable that the average duration of suits may be sensibly curtailed with advantage both to the courts and the suitors.

The number of parties who attended in person fell off—a result which is attributed to the fact that there are more pleaders in practice than formerly. There was also a small decrease in the number of witnesses examined. Costs amounted to Rs. 36,092, or 11 per cent. of the value in dispute, and the incidence per suit was Rs. 6-4-1, against 9·4 and Rs. 6-14-6 in the previous year. A small reduction in the process-serving establishment and careful supervision of the expenditure resulted in an increased surplus to Government, though the receipts from process fees were smaller than in the preceding year. Satisfactory results may be expected from the recent orders of the Commissioner of the Division compelling názirs to keep up diaries. An increase in the net loss to Government on the maintenance of the courts from Rs. 23,370 to Rs. 24,416 was the natural result of the fall in the value of the litigation.

7.—Infanticide.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

In the North-Western Provinces there were 1,573 villages, situated in 28 districts, on the proclaimed list at the opening of the year. No new proclamations were made during the year, while 97 villages were exempted.

The total birth-rate per mille of population was 39·76: it is still higher than the English rate, but has been falling rapidly in the last two years. The percentage of births of boys and girls on total births among the proclaimed population was 52·48 and 47·52 respectively. There is reason to believe, however, that the sex

of the child was not always truthfully reported. The following is an abstract statement showing the percentage of deaths of boys on boy population, and the percentage of deaths of girls on girl population :—

	Deaths of boys on boy population.						*Deaths of girls on girl population.*					
	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.
Under 1 year ...	21·09	21·63	19·64	26·33	24·18	21·66	21·14	24·44	21·94	29·40	25·35	25·17
1 year	11·68	10·02	13·05	19 83	13·06	10·62	12·70	11·36	15·00	23·71	15·17	13·53
2 years ...	7·01	7·88	7·74	13·15	8·12	6·45	10·18	9·21	9·25	17·95	11·28	9·66
3 „	4·59	4·14	4·81	8·13	6·39	4·30	7·60	4·98	6·41	11·11	7·64	5·94
4 „	3·11	3·40	3·83	6·48	4·73	3·74	6·08	5·51	5·12	8·15	5·23	3·78
5 „	0·31	2·66	3·36	4·32	3·76	2·25	3·57	4·60	3·78	6·26	4·94	3·68
6 „	2·18	1·99	2·11	3·89	3·15	2·74	2·44	2·39	2·43	4·73	3·38	3·51
7 „	1·68	1·52	1·42	2·80	2·65	1·67	2·14	2·03	1·27	3·10	3·66	2·06
8 „	1·06	1·33	1·07	2·12	2·01	1·50	1·83	1·48	1·20	2·56	2·59	2·59
9 „	·91	1·07	1·85	1·88	1·62	1·52	1·15	1·25	1·36	2·27	2·13	2·92
10 „	1·13	·77	·75	1·77	1·41	1·43	1·41	1·18	1·05	1·76	1·73	2·40
11 „	1·27	·67	·67	1·35	·75	1·06	3·49	1·59	1·45	2·26	1·50	0·74

In the first year of life the deaths of girls exceeded those of boys by about 20 per cent., and this excess continued for the first four years of life. In the latter years the deaths of boys in many cases were more numerous than those of girls.

Inquests to the number of 1,519 and *post-mortem* examinations to the number of 112 were held during the year. Only three suspicious cases were reported and two judicial trials took place : these figures are remarkable, for there is no doubt that in many cases fragile infants are destroyed, without detection, by exposure to cold or neglect.

The practice of infanticide is certainly far less common than it was ; but the habit lingers in a large number of districts, and in some it still widely obtains. It is reported, however, that the custom of allowing the father of the bride to receive a sum of money from the bridegroom on the occasion of marriage is on the increase. The further adoption of this custom would, of course, diminish the temptation for the commission of infanticide.

The worst districts were Fatehgarh, Mainpuri, and Etah ; and it will probably be necessary to enforce more strictly the measures for the repression of the crime in these districts. In Oudh the same arrangements for surveillance as in previous years were in force : as revised projects for the supervision of suspected villages are under consideration, no detailed reports were submitted.

8.—Litigation to which Government was a party.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The number of suits to which the State was a party, instituted or pending during the year in all the courts, amounted to 107. Of these 75 were original cases, which were instituted or pending in the courts of first instance. Compared with the figures for previous years, the number of original cases shows a considerable increase. Sixty-two out of the 75 belong to the North-Western Provinces, as against 40 in the previous year ; and 13 to Oudh, as against 23 in the previous year. It would seem, then, that whereas litigation in the North-West has increased, in Oudh it has been on the decline. In 37 cases the State was successful : 28

were still pending at the end of the year: six were lost, two compromised, and two withdrawn. The percentage of suits gained has fallen from 87 to 78. Only two of the unsuccessful cases were in reality lost; in the others the Government by contesting the claim succeeded in having it reduced to a sum which, had the plaintiff been conciliatory, would have been paid to him at once without demur. Of Rs. 48,953 sued for by Government, Rs. 28,126 are represented by pending claims, and only Rs. 402 were lost. Of the claims laid against the Government, which amounted to Rs. 41,498, Rs. 12,705 were pending at the close of the year, and Rs. 1,578 have been won by the claimants.

The result of the litigation in the district courts of appeal was still more successful. Of the 22 suits carried in appeal to these courts, 15 were decided within the year, and in every single case the State was successful. In the High Court the State brought only one appeal, which it won. In nine other appeals to that Court the State was the respondent. Of these two are still pending, five were decided in its favour, and two in favour of the appellant.

The unrecovered dues of previous years amounted, at the beginning of the year under report, to nearly Rs. 70,000. Of this only Rs. 3,151 was recovered during the year, and nearly Rs. 25,000 has since been written off by Government as irrecoverable. Only 37 per cent. of the amounts decreed to the State during the year under report was recovered by its close: the proportion would have been higher had due diligence been exercised by the Government Pleaders of certain districts.

Rupees 6,806 were spent by the State in costs, and Rs. 3,036 recovered. The recoveries have no necessary connection with the year's expenditure, as in many cases the costs which they represent were incurred in former years.

The results of Municipal litigation may thus be briefly summarized. In courts of the first instance of 12 cases decided three were lost. One of these three has been appealed to the High Court. In the previous year, of 31 suits instituted, 12 were lost. The decrease in litigation is considerable. In the district courts, Municipalities gained three appeals and lost two, and two are still pending. Of Rs. 5,096 due on account of sums decreed, Rs. 1,208 have been realized.

Litigation in which the Court of Wards in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh was concerned was unusually heavy during the year. In all there were 272 cases instituted or pending in the original court: of these 74 are still pending, 160 were decided in favour of the Court of Wards, 34 were lost, while four were compromised or withdrawn. In the district courts of appeal the Court of Wards won 19 cases and lost 10; in the High Court it won all the three appeals decided during the year; while in the Judicial Commissioner's Court it was equally unsuccessful in respect of two appeals.

9.—Registration.

The number of documents registered during the year is shown in the subjoined table:—

	Immoveable property.				*Moveable property.*		*Wills and authorities to adopt.*		*Total.*	
	Compulsory.		*Optional.*							
	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.
North-Western Provinces ..	85,716	82,843	25,745	24,172	29,104	27,750	744	690	141,309	135,455
Oudh ...	23,066	23,255	8,091	7,718	14,315	13,080	311	346	45,783	44,899
Total ...	108,782	106,098	33,836	31,890	43,419	40,830	1,055	1,036	187,092	179,354

Compared with the figures for 1885-86, there was a falling off of 7,238 registrations, equivalent to 3·8 per cent. The decrease was greater in the North-Western

Provinces than in Oudh, being 4·3 per cent. in the former against 3 per cent. in the latter Province. If the figures be examined in detail, the only class in which an increase is observable is that of documents affecting immoveable property in Oudh in respect of which registration is compulsory. Voluntary registrations of documents affecting immoveable property, and of documents affecting moveable property, fell off in both Provinces. Again, if registrations affecting immoveable property are classified into sales and mortgages, it appears that in Oudh mortgages have decreased while sales show a considerable increase. Under the Transfer of Property Act, the registration of all sales of immoveable property, however small be the value, is now practically compulsory. It would appear, therefore, that in a year which is remarkable for a general decrease in registrations, the number of sales in Oudh was unusually large. In spite of the increase, the number of sales registered in Oudh is still considerably less per 10,000 of the population than in the North-Western Provinces, especially for values exceeding Rs. 100. The number of mortgages for large values is precisely the same per 10,000 of the population in the two Provinces, and for small values is actually greater in Oudh than in the adjoining Province. The comparative rarity of "execution sales" in Oudh is ascribed by the Inspector-General of Registration partly to the existence of large estates and wealthy owners, partly to the greater tenacity with which the Oudh landowner clings to his patrimonial estate, and partly to the disinclination of the money-lender in Oudh to acquire land outright. "Execution sales" have no immediate connection with the registration of documents, and detailed statistics have therefore not been rendered. Probably the absence of serious and widespread indebtedness among the proprietary classes in that Province is the principal check on the transfer of land.

The decrease in the mortgages registered in the North-Western Provinces during 1886-87 is noticeable. Mortgages for values exceeding Rs. 100, the registration of which is compulsory, show a decrease of 3·06 per cent. on the figures for 1885-86: and mortgages for values less than Rs. 100 a decrease of 6·7 per cent. With respect to the decrease in the latter class, the explanation suggested by the local authorities of the Ghâzipur district, that money-lenders do not care to incur the expense of registration, may possibly be correct, since registration of such documents is voluntary. But as this reason cannot apply in the case of mortgages for sums exceeding Rs. 100, which must be registered, and as this class of mortgages decreased also during the year, it is more probable that the chief determining cause of the falling off was diminished indebtedness among the agricultural classes.

The figures for leases of immoveable property, as given in the subjoined table, are of a normal character, and the number of transactions still bears in both Provinces an insignificant proportion to the total number of agricultural tenures:—

	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.							
Perpetual leases	943	1,121	1,255	1,274	1,158	1,381	1,314
Other leases compulsorily registered ...	10,192	10,696	10,375	10,781	10,758	12,057	10,435
Leases for one year and leases exempted,	1,522	1,683	2,204	1,561	2,238	4,709	4,024
Total ...	12,657	13,500	13,834	13,616	14,154	18,147	15,773
OUDH.							
Perpetual leases	195	292	240	234	276	343	391
Other leases compulsorily registered ...	13,082	2,662	2,139	1,797	2,684	3,026	2,950
Leases for one year and leases exempted,	273	333	323	458	393	467	266
Total ...	13,550	3,287	2,702	2,489	3,353	3,836	3,607
GRAND TOTAL ...	26,207	16,787	16,536	16,105	17,507	21,983	19,380

Owing to the exceptional number registered in 1885-86 in the Family Domains, which has not been maintained during the year under report, a comparison of 1886-87 with that year shows a slight decrease. The inquiries instituted by the Board of Revenue into the circumstances which gave rise to those leases, and to a marked increase both of optional and compulsory sales and mortgages in the Family Domains, seem to indicate that the chief causes were a growing recognition of the value of registration and a desire on the part of the Mahárája to protect himself from the accrual of tenant-right on his Domains, rather than any sudden increase in the indebtedness of the tenants.

The values of the property, moveable and immoveable, that has been the subject of registration during the last two years, and the amount per head in each Province for the year under report, are compared as under:—

	North-Western Provinces.		*Oudh.*		*Rupees per 100 population.*	
	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	North-Western Provinces.	Oudh.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Immoveable ...	4,73,41,623	5,02,10,515	1,56,81,407	1,49,03,230	153·4	130·9
Moveable	64,49,474	57,36,649	34,21,878	32,84,445	17·5	28·8
Total ...	5,37,91,097	5,59,47,164	1,91,03,285	1,81,87,675	...	...

There was a slight increase in the value of the immoveable property which was registered in the North-Western Provinces; although, as mentioned above, the number of documents decreased from 111,471 in 1885-86 to 107,015 in 1886-87. There was a decrease in the value of moveable property affected by registration in both Provinces and in the value of immoveable property in Oudh. This corresponds with the general decrease in the number of documents.

Turning to the financial working of the Registration Department, the receipts were Rs. 3,43,479 against Rs. 3,48,730 in the preceding year, the decrease of Rs. 5,251 being accounted for by the falling off of registrations. The expenditure was Rs. 1,87,365 against Rs. 1,93,318 in 1885-86, and the net surplus Rs. 1,56,114 against Rs. 1,55,412. The decrease in the expenditure, however, to which this favourable result is due, is of a nominal character. An alteration has recently been made in the apportionment of the salary of the Commissioner of Excise and Stamps and Inspector-General of Registration among the three Departments which he administers, and the effect of this has been to relieve the Registration Department by about Rs. 5,000. Of the receipts Rs. 2,26,481 were on account of fees for documents registered, Rs. 72,423 for copying fees credited to Government, and the balance represented fines and miscellaneous fees for inspections, searches, and the like. Of the expenditure, the fixed salaries of registering officers amounted to Rs. 70,487, the percentage paid to the same officers out of the registration fees to Rs. 48,832, and the salaries of the clerical establishments to Rs. 56,509.

The average charge to Government on account of each deed registered varies in the different registration districts from Re. 0-8-2 to Rs. 2-2-1. The 13 officers in the district of Bareilly, where the cost was lowest, registered on the average 92 deeds a month each; while in Allahabad, where the cost per deed was highest, the monthly average for each office was only 22 deeds. The smallest number of registrations occurred in the district of Lalitpur, where the three offices there established registered only 239 deeds during the year. This is the only district in the Province in which the total receipts from all sources are less than the expenditure.

The following table shows the relative cost to the public and to the Government of the work done by special sub-registrars and other officers acting as sub-registrars, working in the same district:—

Registration districts.	Office.	Number of documents.	Receipts.	Charges.	Cost to public, per deed.	Cost to Government, per deed.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Agra ...	3 special sub-registrars ...	3,678	6,322 3 0	1,904 4 0	1 11 6	0 8 3
	14 other offices ...	7,317	11,515 7 6	6,696 8 0	1 9 2	0 14 7
Bareilly ...	3 special sub-registrars ...	11,055	7,874 10 0	2,793 3 10	0 11 4	0 4 0
	9 other offices ...	3,342	6,066 9 0	3,653 8 8	1 13 0	1 1 5
Allahabad ...	1 special sub-registrar ...	1,406	3,899 14 0	2,643 0 5	2 12 4	1 14 0
	10 other offices ...	1,787	4,552 14 0	3,262 5 6	2 8 9	1 13 2
Mirzapur ...	1 special sub-registrar ...	855	2,245 4 0	701 10 11	2 10 0	0 13 1
	4 other offices ...	3,065	5,676 11 0	1,842 4 6	1 13 7	0 9 7
Benares ...	1 special sub-registrar ...	2,318	6,682 10 0	3,722 12 1	2 14 1	1 9 8
	3 other offices ...	3,168	5,323 1 0	2,098 5 0	1 10 10	0 10 7
Total ...	9 special sub-registrars ...	19,312	27,024 9 0	11,764 15 9	1 6 4	0 9 8
	40 other offices ...	18,679	33,134 10 6	17,552 15 8	1 12 4	0 15 6

10.—Municipal.

Act XV of 1883 was extended to one town (Mowana, in the Meerut district) during the year, making the number of municipalities in which that Act is in force 103: the old Act (XV of 1873) was in force in six towns as before: the total number was thus 109. This was the third year of the operation of Act XV of 1883: and the new system is now well understood and in full working order.

The total income amounted to Rs. 28,85,850, against Rs. 26,94,712 of the previous year, showing a substantial increase of Rs. 1,91,138. Including the opening balance, the total assets were Rs. 33,24,200. The income was derived from the following sources:—

	Rs.
Taxation	22,10,029
Realizations under special Acts	71,523
Proceeds of land, &c.	3,032
Income from markets (rents, fees, sale of refuse, &c.) ...	50,887
Conservancy and road-cleaning (fees, sale proceeds of night-soil, street-refuse, &c.)	60,402
Municipal fines	23,303
Payment for municipal services rendered to individuals ...	4,201
Grants-in-aid	94,862
Rent of nazúl lands, receipts from public gardens, &c. ...	3,25,444
Loans	41,739
Deposits	278
Advances	150
Total ...	28,85,850

The principal form of taxation was octroi, which was in force in 77 towns. The other systems of taxation were as follows:—

	Towns.
Conservancy tax in	2
Tax on professions and trades in	18
Compound and site tax in	27
Tax according to circumstances and property in	13
Tax on houses and lands in...	13
Tax on vehicles in	9
Tax on animals in	1
Tolls, &c., in	3
Tax on stone quarries in	1
Tax on stalls in	1

The following six municipalities had the largest balances of credit at the commencement of the year:—

	Rs.
Meerut	39,981
Allahabad	31,056
Gorakhpur	27,002
Lucknow	20,867
Jaunpur	17,200
Cawnpore	14,572

Octroi was re-imposed during the year in Chandausi, and levied in one additional town for the first time (Mowana).

The gross income from octroi was Rs. 22,35,330, as compared with Rs. 21,46,122 of the previous year.

The total net income amounted to Rs. 18,67,037, against the Rs. 17,07,145 of 1885-86. There was a rise under every class; the most noticeable increases being the following: Rs. 16,201 under class III; Rs. 10,412 under class V; Rs. 11,352 under class VII; and Rs. 12,764 under class VIII. As compared with the preceding year the net receipts were—

	1885-86. Rs.	1886-87. Rs.
Class I	9,58,067	10,49,828
„ II	68,732	73,446
„ III	1,34,233	1,50,434
„ IV	97,555	1,05,629
„ V	1,04,875	1,15,287
„ VI	52,050	56,664
„ VII	2,38,405	2,39,757
„ VIII	63,228	75,992
Total ...	17,07,145	18,67,037

The result shows that the boards exerted themselves to watch and foster the income under their control. The question of refunds, however, demands careful attention. In many instances, refunds bore a lower proportion to gross imports than was to be expected, *e.g.*,—

		Gross imports. Rs.	*Refunds.* Rs.
Grain ...	1885-86	1,97,75,164	47,91,439
	1886-87	2,00,73,517	35,32,893
Refined sugar.	1885-86	7,28,103	3,62,781
	1886-87	7,77,996	3,46,573
Cloth ...	1885-86	2,33,85,546	43,36,544
	1886-87	2,45,07,762	38,86,075
Metals...	1885-86	48,67,782	8,39,915
	1886-87	62,68,277	9,96,893

The total sum paid in refunds of octroi amounted to Rs. 3,68,293 as compared with Rs. 4,38,977 in 1885-86.

The net average consumption of the more important articles stood as follows:—

	Mds.	s.	c.	Rs.	a.	p.
Grain	6	11	2			
Refined sugar	0	6	9			
Unrefined do.	0	19	7			
Cloth				7	4	3

Several municipalities again exceeded the Government standard. The chief excesses in grain were—

	Actual figures. Mds.	s.	c.	*Government standard.*
(1) Dhampur	17	35	6	7 maunds.
(2) Lalitpur	11	7	9	
(3) Najíbabad	9	34	15	
(4) Orai	9	12	14	
(5) Bahraich	9	12	8	

The excess in the majority of the above cases is continuous, and an inquiry was instituted.

The principal instances of over-consumption in cloth were—

	Actual figures.			Government standard.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Sultanpur	16	13	11	6	0	0
Etah	16	12	7			
Lalitpur	13	9	9			
Tilhar	13	0	0			
Agra	12	0	6			
Etáwah	12	10	5			

The Sultanpur case, and one or two others, were enquired into during the year. The whole octroi system was reported on at length to the Government of India in G. O. No. 1563, dated 8th September, 1887: and it was shown that if, instead of the strict test now applied by Government, the consumption of visitors, of dependent villages, and of animals fed within municipal limits or in dependent villages was taken into account, many instances of supposed excess consumption would virtually disappear. This would apply specially to head-quarter municipalities.

With the exception of tolls and taxes on vehicles and animals, all the other heads of receipt from taxation showed an increase. The details of the receipts are—

	Rs.
Conservancy tax	15,400
Tax on professions and trades	1,39,369
Compound and site tax	73,702
Tax according to circumstances and property	50,842
Tax on houses and lands	27,328
Tax on vehicles	13,920
Tax on animals	600
Tolls, &c.	20,965
Tax on stone quarries	641
Tax on stalls	225
Total ...	3,42,992

The total income from taxation amounted to Rs. 22,10,029, against Rs. 20,39,150 of the previous year.

Realizations under special Acts (Act III of 1867, Act I of 1871, and Act XIV of 1879) amounted to Rs. 71,523, and exceeded those of 1885-86 by Rs. 9,567.

The grants-in-aid from Provincial or Local Funds fell off considerably, amounting to Rs. 94,862 as compared with Rs. 1,06,285 in 1885-86. This was mainly due to the resumption by the Public Works Department of the duty of maintaining provincial or local roads in several municipalities.

Receipts from loans increased from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 41,739, the chief items being a loan of Rs. 25,000 to the Saháranpur Board and Rs. 12,000 to the Dehra Board for drainage and water-works.

The total municipal expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 28,00,991, against Rs. 27,38,164 in the previous year. The year closed with a balance of Rs. 5,19,465.

The following abstract shows the chief heads of expenditure :—

	Rs.
Public safety.	
Lighting	81,662
Police	3,97,389
Public health.	
Erection of buildings	1,81,770
Repairs to ditto	46,188
Medical institutions	64,333
Vaccination	14,035
Water-works	12,033
Road-watering	48,292
Road-cleaning	1,43,315
Conservancy	4,10,821
Drainage works	24,880
Public gardens	43,670

Public convenience.

	Rs.
Construction and maintenance of roads	4,18,196
Other new works	75,076
Other repairs	49,664

The boards usefully expended a considerable proportion of their increased income on lighting, road-cleaning, and conservancy. The chief differences in expenditure, as compared with that of the previous year, are the following :—

Increase.	Rs.	*Decrease.*	Rs.
(1) Lighting	+ 1,280	(1) Police	—21,587
(2) Road-cleaning ...	+13,161	(2) Other (new) works ...	—26,484
(3) Conservancy ...	+22,757		
(4) Contribution to Provincial or Local Funds;	+17,636		

The increase under (4) and the decrease under (1) are due mainly to changes in account. The falling off in expenditure on new works was the result of the larger expenditure on the first three items of increase.

It is satisfactory to notice that female medical education made considerable progress during the year. At Agra the construction of a new female dispensary and lecture-room was commenced ; and in Lucknow a female medical school, entirely supported by municipal funds, was opened in the Balrámpur Hospital, and is reported to have attained considerable success. Scholarships were granted by numerous municipalities to female pupils to enable them to study at Agra, and this practice is now becoming very common.

The following are a few of the more important original works constructed during the year :—

Cawnpore.—The town hall was completed at a total cost of Rs. 1,12,117, of which Rs. 8,674 were spent during the year.

Meerut.—A new slaughter-house for horned cattle was built at a cost of Rs. 5,589.

Agra.—A bridge was constructed over the ravine near the Jumma Masjid, to facilitate traffic, at a cost of Rs. 7,123 ; and Rs. 3,926 were spent on paving some of the main streets.

The chief sanitary improvements effected in municipalities are noted in the following abstract. The Sanitary Commissioner reported that steady progress in sanitary improvement is going on :—

Naini Tal.—The total income under conservancy amounted to Rs. 13,997, the expenditure for sanitary purposes and works was Rs. 14,591. The chief works executed were : improvement and re-building of bazaar drains ; filling up of holes by lake side, and levelling of ground where water is liable to lodge ; and improvement of slaughter-houses.

Moradabad.—The expenditure incurred for sanitary purposes amounted to Rs. 25,776. Of this sum, Rs. 1,365 were spent on the construction of new drains, and Rs. 2,010 in repairing old drains. The bulk of the remainder was expended on the metalling of roads and payment of conservancy establishment.

Bareilly.—A sum of Rs. 13,316 was expended for sanitary purposes and works. The old drains which were out of order were repaired, and many new drains were constructed. The whole of the municipal wells were cleaned out.

Sháhjahánpur.—A sum of Rs. 18,570 was expended for sanitary purposes and works. No less a sum than Rs. 5,255 was expended in constructing and repairing drains : Rs. 300 were spent on construction of moveable latrines; and Rs. 968-2-3 in repairing lanes and roads.

Dehra.—A sum of Rs. 4,177 was spent on sanitary works and for sanitary purposes. A loan of Rs. 12,000 has been contracted for the purpose of supplying the town with pure drinking-water, and application for an additional loan of Rs. 8,000 has been made.

Mussoorie.—Out of an income of Rs. 37,866, a sum of Rs. 17,202 was allotted for sanitary purposes and works. A comprehensive scheme is in progress by which the sewage will be carted 3½ miles to Bhatta, and there buried in trenches.

Sahâranpur.—Of a total income of Rs. 78,690 the board spent Rs. 41,471 on sanitary purposes and works. The chief works were the construction of the city minor drains, in connection with the large drains previously constructed, at a cost of Rs. 24,864; and the construction of a masonry slaughter-house.

Koil-Aligarh.—Out of an income of Rs. 52,896, a sum of Rs 17,193 was devoted to sanitary purposes and works. Of this amount, Rs. 793 were expended on drainage; Rs. 347 on improvement of site; and Rs. 2,698 on other sanitary works not specified. The embankment running between the Delhi and Khair roads has been completed, and is expected to prevent a recurrence of the flooding of the town suburbs with its disastrous consequences to health.

Agra.—A sum of Rs. 43,867 was expended for sanitary purposes and works. Artesian well operations were continued at a cost of Rs. 5,121; but the experiment had finally to be abandoned, chiefly owing to the inefficiency of the machinery employed.

Muttra.—Out of a total income of Rs. 58,479, a sum of Rs. 16,150 was set aside for sanitary purposes and works. The chief new works were, the construction of quarters for the sweepers in attendance at the public latrines, construction of iron shades over the wells and slaughter-houses, and the pavements of streets.

Bánda.—Out of a total income of Rs. 26,304, the municipality expended a sum of Rs. 11,937 on sanitary purposes and works. The chief of the latter was the construction of new latrines, which cost Rs. 2,438.

Allahabad.—Out of an income of Rs. 3,00,663, Rs. 77,436 were expended for sanitary purposes and works. Large contributions were made to the Colvin Dispensary (Rs. 3,900), to the Blind and Leper Asylum (Rs. 2,400), to the Cholera Hospital (Rs. 593), and to the Eye Hospital (Rs. 600). A sum of Rs. 8,681 was expended on original works: the chief of these were planting trees, metalling roads, paving streets, and drainage. Plans and estimates have been sent to capitalists at home, asking them if they will undertake the construction of water-works and tramway.

Gorakhpur.—Out of an income of Rs. 59,934, the board devoted Rs. 9,887 to sanitary purposes. Of this amount, Rs. 668 went towards the drainage of Ramgarh swamp; and Rs. 550 were spent on re-opening the main drain from Sumersagar lake, which had become silted up during the rains. In addition, three masonry latrines were built; and one urinal put up experimentally—with the intention, should it prove a success, of erecting others of the same pattern all over the city.

Lucknow.—Out of a gross income of Rs. 3,00,085, a sum of Rs. 25,543 was expended on original works, and of Rs. 4,640 on repairs. The works consisted chiefly of construction of stone and brick drains, of repairing, cleaning, and deepening wells, filling in of ditches, and erection of five new tile-roofed latrines. A sum of Rs. 22,014 was spent on new drainage works. Tenders have been invited from Europe and America for boring artesian wells.

Fyzabad.—A sum of Rs. 20,131, out of an income of Rs. 91,231, was expended for sanitary purposes. The amount expended on original sanitary works was Rs. 2,826, and on repairs Rs. 3,426. The chief works were the construction of 13 new drains, the repair and cleaning of drains and wells, filling up and

levelling of ditches and holes, and the construction of a new latrine. Fyzabad is rapidly taking a foremost place amongst the towns of these Provinces in sanitary improvement.

11.—Towns under Act XX of 1856.

During the year 1886-87, 334 towns were administered under Act XX of 1856, as compared with 338 in the previous year. The population of the towns was 1,669,427, the total number of houses 362,727, and the number of houses assessed to taxation 203,537. The gross realizations from the tax amounted to Rs. 3,03,193; and the incidence of taxation was Re. 0-2-10 per head of population and Re. 1-7-10 per assessed house. The total income, including miscellaneous receipts and the balance from the previous year, amounted to Rs. 3,99,939; and the total expenditure was Rs. 3,39,939, leaving a balance of Rs. 60,000 at the credit of the towns at the close of the year.

12.—Military.

Volunteer Movement.

The Gházipur Volunteer corps, with its several detachments, was formed during the year into a separate battalion, but with the exception of the half company of artillery at Kásganj, which was transferred to the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Volunteers and the formation of a Rifle Volunteer detachment at Budaun, the number of corps in these Provinces remained unchanged. The total strength also was nearly the same as last year, 2,302 as against 2,339. Of the officers and men on the rolls, 54 per cent. were extra efficients, 34 per cent. efficients, and 12 per cent. non-efficients. There was thus a slight improvement in this respect as compared with last year. The musketry figures of merit were this year 150·46 for cavalry and 141·29 for infantry. The financial state of the corps is sound, and bands have been started in the Gházipur and Agra corps. In every instance inspecting officers expressed satisfaction with the condition of the corps inspected by them.

STATEMENT A.—VOLUNTEERS, 1886-87.

Corps.	Detachments.	Number of companies.				Enrolled strength.												Average attendance.		Qualification for capitation.								
						Cavalry.				Infantry.				Total.						Cavalry.				Infantry.			Total.	
		Cavalry.	Infantry.	Cadets.	Total.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Privates.	Total.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Privates.	Total.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Privates.	Total.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Extra efficients.	Efficients.	Non-efficients.	Extra efficients.	Efficients.	Non-efficients.	Extra efficients.	Efficients.	Non-efficients.
I Battalion.																												
Naini Tal	None	...	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	9	23	225	257	9	23	225	257	...	26·26	...	...	...	82	124	51	82	124	51
Rohilkhand	Chandausi																											
	Moradabad																											
	Sháhjahánpur	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	12	15	143	170	12	15	143	170	...	12·40	...	...	...	82	50	38	82	50	38
	Rosa																											
II Battalion.																												
Oudh	Twelve *	1	6	1	8	4	8	46	58	24	52	313	388	28	60	358	446	17·02	28·47	36	10	12	191	164	33	227	174	45
Mussoorie	Dehra	...	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	13	22	228	263	13	22	228	263	...	27·26	...	...	...	134	122	7	134	122	7
Dehra Mounted Rifles ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	3	31	37	3	3	31	37	...	24·12	...	...	...	22	5	10	22	5	10
Meerut	*Nil*	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	7	53	64	4	7	53	64	...	14·86	...	...	...	58	1	5	58	1	5
Roorkee	*Nil*	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	32	34	1	1	32	34	...	14·00	...	...	...	22	12	...	22	12	...
Agra	Achneyra-Muttra ...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	7	26	192	225	7	26	192	225	...	24·08	...	...	...	158	58	9	158	58	9
III Battalion.																												
Allahabad	Bánda-Fatehpur ...	...	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	13	31	234	278	13	31	234	278	...	20·01	...	...	...	152	109	17	152	109	17
Allahabad Light Horse ...	Partabgarh	1	...	...	1	5	8	38	51	...	...	...	...	5	8	38	51	23·02	...	43	1	7	...	...	...	43	1	7
Cawnpore	Kálpi	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	4	9	83	96	4	9	83	96	...	18·47	...	...	...	56	29	11	56	29	11
Cawnpore Light Horse ...	...	1	...	...	1	3	6	28	37	...	...	...	...	3	6	28	37	20·55	...	25	3	9	...	...	...	25	3	9
IV Battalion.																												
Gházipur	Benares																											
	Gorakhpur																											
	Gházipur																											
	Basti																											
	Azamgarh																											
	Jaunpur	3	6	...	9	12	12	90	114	12	11	207	230	24	23	297	344	41·79	84·92	59	29	26	123	57	50	182	86	76
	Chunár																											
	Mirzapur																											
	Sonepur																											
	Lehra																											
	GRAND TOTAL ...	6	27	9	42	24	34	202	260	102	200	1,740	2,042	126	234	1,942	2,302	...	...	163	43	54	1,080	731	231	1,243	774	285

* Fyzabad. | Mankapur. | Sitapur. | Hardoi. | Partabgarh. | Unao.
Bahraich. | Gosainganj. | Rae Bareli. | Bara Banki. | Sultanpur. | Kheri.

STATEMENT A.—VOLUNTEERS, 1886-87—*(concluded)*.

Corps.	Detachments.	Musketry qualification.						Receipts.			Expenditure.	Remarks.
		Figure of merit.		Percentage of extra efficients.		Number of marksmen.						
		Cavalry.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Balance of previous year.	Receipts of the year.	Total.		
								Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
I Battalion.												
Naini Tal	None	...	137·29	...	81·53	...	25	3,118 9 5	4,178 8 0	7,297 1 5	4,847 6 1	
Rohilkhand	Chandausi	...	149·17	...	77·77	...	11	1,425 2 8	2,906 11 0	4,331 13 8	4,328 11 7	
	Moradabad											
	Sháhjahánpur											
	Rosa											
II Battalion.												
Oudh	Twelve*	153·61	141·98	78·26	53·80	11	45	...	12,564 13 5	12,564 13 5	11,535 3 3	
Mussoorie	Dehra	...	84·56	...	51·33	...	...	5,216 15 3	7,501 4 3	12,718 3 6	7,266 15 7	
Dehra Mounted Rifles ...	... ...	...	169·77	...	59·45	...	6	...	3,985 1 3	3,985 1 3	3,779 4 10	Shown as "Cavalry" last year.
Meerut...	*Nil.*	...	144·92	...	90·62	...	11	123 12 10	1,713 2 11	1,836 15 9	1,620 4 1	
Roorkee	*Nil.*	...	138·12	...	64·70	...	6	...	917 4 0	917 4 0	1,027 11 0	
Agra	Achneyra-Muttra ...	...	152·92	...	70·22	...	33	428 1 11	6,533 8 3	6,961 10 2	5,747 8 11	
III Battalion.												
Allahabad	Bánda-Fatehpur ...	...	147·94	...	54·67	...	24	2,143 4 11	8,128 10 7	10,271 15 6	6,832 0 9	
Allahabad Light Horse ...	Partabgarh	149·20	...	84·31	...	10	...	...	1,209 12 11	1,209 12 11	†2,404 1 7	† Includes Rs. 1,264-5-11 due to the Infantry branch of the corps on 1st April, 1887.
Cawnpore	Kálpi	...	135·11	...	58·33	...	12	1,137 15 6	2,847 11 7	3,985 11 1	1,637 11 3	
Cawnpore Light Horse ...	...	147·39	...	67·56	...	9	...	...	1,570 14 0	1,570 14 0	‡2,687 12 9	‡ Includes Rs. 1,172-9-0 due to the Infantry branch of the corps on 1st April, 1887.
IV Battalion.												
Gházipur	Benares	151·65	152·42	52·60	52·88	23	35	394 15 4	5,972 14 1	6,367 13 5	4,887 11 9	
	Gorakhpur											
	Gházipur											
	Basti											
	Azamgarh											
	Jaunpur											
	Chunár											
	Mirzapur											
	Sonepur											
	Lehra											
	GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	53	208	13,988 13 10	60,030 4 3	74,019 2 1	58,602 7 5	

* Fyzabad. | Mankapur. | Sitapur. | Hardoi. | Partabgarh. | Unao.
Bahraich. | Gosainganj. | Rae Bareli. | Bara Banki. | Sultanpur. | Kheri.

13.—MARINE.

Blank.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Miscellaneous.

(1)—*Village Records.*

The revised rules for patwáris and kanúngos passed in 1883 were extended during the year in a more or less complete form to the permanently-settled districts, and thus the entire patwári and kanúngo staff of the united provinces, with the exception of the two hill districts of Kumaun and Garhwál, was brought under the new code.

A complete re-arrangement of the patwári and kanúngo staff in the districts of Benares and Ballia was carried out, and a re-arrangement of the Dehra Dún staff was under consideration.

Thirteen assistant kanúngos were added to the districts of Saháranpur, Muzaffarnagar, Jaunpur, Benares, Gházipur, and Tarái. The total staff of patwáris and kanúngos in the United Provinces is now as follows :—

Sudder kanúngos	46
Supervisor do.	654
Registrar do.	215
Assistant do.	217
Patwáris	30,878

In every district, but two, a patwári school was maintained, the average daily attendance being 1,328 against 1,504 in the preceding year. Over 2,000 patwáris passed in all subjects during the year, and the number who have yet to attend the school is 7,460.

The annual examinations of kanúngos and of candidates for kanúngoship were held in every division : the total number examined being 61 kanúngos and 181 candidates. Of these 26 kanúngos and 57 candidates passed in all subjects.

The arrangements for concentrating the printing of patwári forms under the supervision of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, noticed in the preceding year, were carried out with satisfactory results. Greater despatch in work and better work was secured, while the total savings effected amounted to Rs. 47,287.

Among other improvements tracing of village maps by patwáris made great progress : the system is now taught in all the schools, and patwáris make their own tracings, thus enabling the Board of Revenue to reduce the establishment hitherto maintained for reproducing village maps.

Out of 47 districts 33 were inspected during the year. The record of most districts showed a steady improvement, but there is still much to be desired, and a scheme for Divisional Inspectors in view to securing greater uniformity is under consideration.

(2)—*Agricultural improvements on the Court of Wards' Estates.*

Operations under this head were conducted in the districts of Allahabad, Gorakhpur, Cawnpore, Farukhabad, and Mainpuri under the special Engineer, and consisted chiefly of well-sinking and the construction of embankments.

Distribution of wheat seed.—In the preceding year some 900 maunds of the soft white wheat of Muzaffarnagar were distributed, and encouraging reports of

results were received. Among others the Collector of Gorakhpur, who had taken 300 maunds, reported that the cultivators were perfectly satisfied with the seed. Six special prizes were awarded for the produce of this seed when exhibited by the cultivators at the Moradabad show. For the present year indents for over 2,000 maunds have been received and 800 maunds supplied.

Boring apparatus.—Since November, 1884, 18 new and complete sets have been purchased, of which 13 have been supplied on payment to districts, either for the district board or for individuals, the rest were sent out on loan to Court of Wards' estates and zamíndárs. Trained men were sent out with each set of apparatus. Success was various; but wherever the men in charge were closely watched, and the work conducted with intelligence, the value to successful and economical well-sinking was acknowledged.

(3)—*Reclamation of úsar land.*

Operations were continued on the two blocks of unfertile waste land in Cawnpore and in Aligarh respectively. So far the produce of grasses grown on these plains has failed to command any marketable price. The trees planted in *thálas*, filled with good soil and protected by a lining from the influence of the surrounding alkali, continue to do well. On one of the plots part of the land is under cultivation and live-stock is maintained, and on the rest operations connected with this plot are now conducted on purely commercial principles, and the results have so far been encouraging. Other experiments are in progress.

(4)—*Practical demonstration of improved ploughs.*

Apprentices, trained at the Cawnpore experimental station, were sent out to seven out of the eleven districts to which they had been sent in the preceding year; and over 200 acres of land, belonging to cultivators, were ploughed for them with cheap improved ploughs made in the workshops attached to the experimental station. Members of the agricultural association and zamíndárs, correspondents of the department, gave assistance in each district, and some now regularly use these ploughs in their *sír* land. The comparatively larger produce of the deep-ploughed land on their own holdings should soon promote more extended adoption of an improved implement.

(5)—*Crop forecasts and general co-operation of zamíndárs with the Director of Land Records and Agriculture.*

Forecasts of wheat, cotton, and oilseeds were regularly prepared: the zamíndárs enlisted in 1884 continued to co-operate heartily with the Director of Land Records and Agriculture in the preparation of returns. In addition to this, several questions of considerable importance in agriculture, and affecting the general prosperity of the country, were referred to them for advice, and their opinion materially helped the Director in his conclusions.

(6)—*Agricultural Journal.*

The journal continued to be published every month, the issues being now 367. The annual subscription is fixed at eight annas for natives of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and Re. 1 for outsiders. Many requisitions for copies in Hindi having been received, it is in contemplation to publish the journal in that language also.

(7)—*Cawnpore Experimental Station.*

The season was far from favourable, the rains ceased earlier than usual, maize and sorgho suffered accordingly, and cotton gave indifferent results; while wheat, which covers the greater part of the area and embraces the most important experiments of the station, suffered from strong dry winds at the time of harvest.

Among the manure experiments, a new series was added during the year to test the value of oil-cake as a fertilizer for wheat. To certain plots cake of sorts

was applied, while to others was applied dung of cattle fed on similar kinds of cake. The result was greatly in favour of the latter plan.

Under green-soiling, sowing lucerne as a catch crop amongst barley just before the latter received its first watering was an experiment of considerable value in agricultural economy. The Lois Weeden or Jethro Tull system under which wheat is grown without manure in strips alternating with strips unsown, but well cultivated for the third season, gave fair results, and may possibly prove useful for application to outlying village lands where manure is not procurable. Barley after lucerne and oats on land manured with woollen refuse gave excellent results. Canary seed received from Messrs. Praschkauer & Co., London, succeeded well, as did also mangold wurzel and Belgian carrots. An interesting experiment was that of using the pods of the *inga dulcis* as a food for sheep and cattle. Sheep fed for upwards of three weeks almost exclusively on the pods gained in weight. As the tree is hardy and yields abundantly, its more extended plantation in waste places and on grazing lands seems desirable.

Of the implements successfully experimented with may be mentioned an improved Bull's dredger and a centrifugal sugar evaporator.

(8)—*Saháranpur Gardens.*

The total expenditure of these gardens amounted to Rs. 33,856 and the receipts to Rs. 13,683.

The rainfall was on the whole favourable, but severe frost in February caused considerable damage.

The new rose garden was completed, and several roads were either remetalled or repaired; while the herbarium received considerable additions from Mr. Duthie's tours in the Himaláyas and in Bundelkhand.

Large additions of new varieties were made to the stocks of fruit trees, and great progress was made in the cultivation of date palms, seeds and offshoots of which were obtained in large quantities from Tunis, Spain, Multan, Sindh, and the Persian Gulf. Experiments with oranges and lemons continued with a view to obtaining new crosses. Among fodder and textile plants tried in the garden, salt bush and Garro Hill cotton deserve a mention. The former is said to improve under acclimatization and the latter as gaining favour with natives. Drugs continued to receive considerable attention with great gain to Government.

Eighteen trained gardeners were sent out, a larger number than in any previous year.

(9)—*Lucknow Horticultural Gardens.*

The total expenditure of these gardens amounted to Rs. 14,138 and the receipts, exclusive of the trees supplied gratis, to Rs. 11,063, or more than Rs. 1,000 over the amount estimated in the budget.

The fruit crops were on the whole good.

The collection of varieties of the orange tribe and of date palms is progressing. A large number of fruit trees were received from various sources.

The severe frost seriously affected the arboriculture nursery and the exotic plantation. Under farm culture may be mentioned—(1) experiments conducted to determine whether more fodder can be obtained from the same area of barley or oats by taking an intermediate cutting; (2) cultivation of Saintfoin and white Belgian carrots. The results in both were somewhat unsatisfactory.

Fourteen boys were under education during the year in the school for native gardeners.

(10)—*Meerut Demonstration Farm.*

This farm has sufficiently vindicated its character as a demonstration farm. A native gentleman of Meerut has started a farm on the same lines at his own expense, and several small farms have been organized in other quarters of the Province. It is reported to be freely resorted to by the neighbouring agriculturists at all seasons. Financially, it has been less successful than was hoped for; but a salaried establishment could never hope to show economical results approaching those shown by the cultivator whose earnings depend on his personal exertions.

(11)—*Provincial Museum.*

The total cost of maintaining this institution amounted to Rs. 17,904, and the income to Rs. 1,684.

Regular committee meetings were held and were well attended.

The total number of specimens received in all classes, during the year, was 6,234 against 6,065 in the preceding year.

A catalogue of birds prepared by Mr. G. Reid was published, and catalogues of other collections are now ready. Much progress has been made with show-cases. A new department was opened in connection with the art section for the sale of artware, with the twofold object—(1) of mutually assisting both artworkmen and visitors; and (2) of securing a better collection of artware in the Museum.

(12)—*Arboriculture.*

The total expenditure on arboriculture operations in the united Provinces, during the year, was Rs. 65,811, and the receipt from sale of loppings, fellings, fruits, &c., amounted to Rs. 39,021. Of the entire expenditure, Rs. 36,887 were spent on avenues planted in previous years, and Rs. 14,789 on avenues added during the year; of the remainder Rs. 9,826 were spent on nurseries, Rs. 2,782 on groves, and the balance on labour employed in lopping and felling. The total length of avenues at the end of the preceding year was 3,669 miles and the length planted during the year was 345 miles, which brings the total length of roads provided with trees to 4,014 miles. There were 189 nurseries in all during the year which supplied some two thousand plants for new groves and nearly one lakh plants for avenues.

(13)—*Manufactures.*

The position of the principal manufactures during the year was as follows :—

Description.	Capital employed.	*Value of outturn.*	
		1885-86.	1886-87.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Paper mills	8,00,000	3,66,172	3,52,000
Silk filatures	...	...	...
Indigo factories	....	57,26,980	75,86,775
Cotton presses	16,73,750	39,68,226	1,17,92,987
Printing presses	22,01,000	2,14,624	...
Woollen mills	5,00,000	6,98,046	5,12,408
Cotton mills	40,00,000	9,10,000	...
Lac factories	...	...	...
Soap factories	87,000	65,882	66,312
Sugar factories	16,00,000	16,00,000	...
Tobacco farms	...	...	...
Tanneries	...	...	6,00,000
Ice factories	1,98,000	85,390	68,910

The indigo factories work for only a short time of the year, during which they employed about 66,649 persons. The other factories offered employment to about 8,682 persons throughout the year.

(14)—*Tea Shops.*

Sales of infused tea have been on the increase during the past year. Two fairly large shops were kept up last winter entirely supported by private enterprise,

one at Cawnpore and the other at Lucknow, which were well patronized. Following these, several small shops have been opened, and a loan has been applied for to Government, by two native gentlemen, who propose carrying on operations on a considerable scale.

(15)—*Distribution of bulls for breeding purposes.*

During the year bulls of the following breed were procured and distributed:—

Kunwaria.

Hissar.

Brittany.

One of the Brittany bulls was sent to Mr. Craw of Dunagiri in Kumaun, and the other placed at Hapur in charge of the Superintendent of Horse-breeding, but succumbed to the heat. Mr. Craw has now a small herd of pure and crossed Brittanies, of which he is able to give a good account. The success of the experiment of importing Brittanies is due to the liberality of the Government of India. The greater number of the Hissar bulls were sent to the Meerut Division, as the cultivators thereabout maintain large cattle. The distribution of Kunwarias was not confined to any particular locality. This breed is strong and hardy, and unsurpassed for rearing good plough-cattle.

(16)—*Reh Survey.*

Survey work having been completed, the establishment was removed to the head office of the Department early in 1886, where the results are now being tabulated in view to early report. The greater portion of the establishment has been reduced.

(17)—*Agricultural Fairs.*

The principal fairs held were as follows:—

Saháranpur,	Bulandshahr,	Bara Banki,
Muzaffarnagar,	Aligarh,	Gonda, and
Meerut,	Sitapur,	Lalitpur.

There was also a small fair organized by a landholder in the Unao district. The Assistant Director attended most of these gatherings, and exhibits of implements and produce were sent by the Department to all. These shows make great and increasing demands on the time and resource of the Department, but are extremely popular, and deserve every encouragement.

FORESTS.

The areas of the reserved forests in square miles at the beginning and end of the year are marginally noted. The alterations in the areas of the three Circles were unimportant. In the Oudh Circle some resumed waste land grants in the Kheri and Gonda districts, measuring nine square miles, which were mentioned in the report for 1885-86, were added to the area of the reserved forests.

Circles.	1st April, 1886.	31st March, 1887.
Central	1,603	1,603
Oudh	1,194	1,203
School	803	804
Total ...	3,600	3,610

Besides the reserved forests there are in the Central Circle 73 square miles of protected forests, comprising the Naini Tal and Ránikhet forests, and also 118 square miles of "unclassed State forests" in the Bánda district. The latter have not been brought under the Forests Act, and are managed by the Collector of Bánda.

The condition of the pillars, trenches, and other boundary marks, was satisfactory in the Central and Oudh Circles. There were practically no cases of disputed boundaries pending, and the adoption of the School Circle rules for the

annual inspection of boundary marks secured their proper maintenance. In the School Circle two or three boundary disputes still existed, but their speedy settlement was anticipated. The expenditure in the three Circles on the repair or replacement of pillars and other marks amounted to Rs. 3,080.

The expenditure on surveys and working-plans of each Circle, as compared with that in the previous year, is marginally shown. In the Central Circle the boundary surveys of the area comprising the Kumaun Iron Works Company's grant, which was last year added to the reserves, and of the Ninglath Gájar forest near Naini Tal, which is about to be "reserved" under the Act, were completed. Working-plans for the Naini Tal and Ránikhet forests, and for part of the Kumaun and Gangos forest divisions, were completed. Although less than half the circle has as yet been supplied with permanent working-plans, the only portions for which they are urgently required are the new reserve in the Naini Tal Division and a block of forest, measuring about 130 square miles, in the Ganges Division. For these brief provincial plans will be drawn up pending the preparation of a permanent working plan. In the Oudh Circle the materials for the working-plan of the valuable sál forests of the Kheri Division were successfully collected. The enumeration was very thoroughly made, and has proved that there are more than double the number of young trees in the closed than in the open portions of the forests. The advantages of fire-protection have been thus strikingly illustrated. In the School Circle working-plans for Dehra Dún, Jaunsár, and the Tehri leased forests were under preparation. The present Assistant Inspector-General of Forests was engaged on the Dehra Dún plan when he was removed from these Provinces. It has, however, been arranged that his transfer to the Inspector-General's office will not interfere with his completion of the report by an early date. Generally speaking, therefore, good advance was made during the year in this important branch of forest administration in all the circles, and it may be expected to continue, provided the staff of forests officers at the disposal of this Government is retained at its present strength.

Circles.	1885-86.	1886-87.
	Rs.	Rs.
Central	1,407	1,321
Oudh	1,052	1,932
School	2,664	1,196

The dearth of duly qualified men to fill the responsible posts of rangers is still felt in all the circles; but by the aid of the Forest School this difficulty is steadily diminishing. The Conservator of the Central Circle expects in three years' time to have 15 certificated subordinates. As this class of officers increases, considerable improvement in the details of forest administration may be looked for. Foresters and forest guards were also reported to be gradually improving, as the higher pay now offered is attracting better men. Cases of dismissal or degradation were not numerous.

The great demands made on the clerical establishments of the Direction and divisional offices by the forms and returns prescribed by the Forest Code deserve serious consideration, as the efficiency of the Department would be much promoted by any simplification or reduction of statistical work. In particular, the audit of accounts seems susceptible of much improvement. As matters stand at present, though the work thrown on the forest offices by the present system is excessive, the financial results of the Department do not warrant more expenditure for additional establishments.

In the Central Circle there were fewer prosecutions for breach of forest rules, but more cases were compounded; there were no serious offences, and on the whole the forest rules were well observed. In the Oudh Circle a large increase occurred under both prosecutions and cases compounded. Cases of illicit grazing were common both in Bahraich and Gonda. The matter has been made the subject of special

report, and rules are under consideration which will enable forest officers to exercise more check over the large herds of cattle which should, but which often do not, pay grazing dues. In the School Circle the number of cases prosecuted or compounded was about the same as in the previous year.

The following statement compares the fire conservancy operations of the year with those of 1886:—

Circles.		Area attempted to be protected.	Area actually protected.	Failures.	Percentage of failure.	Cost during the year.	Cost per acre.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Central ...	1885-86 ...	263,287	263,017	270	·10	18,224	0 13 2
	1886-87 ...	312,398	289,434	22,964	7·93	16,872	0 10 3
Oudh ...	1885-86 ...	357,448	345,283	12,165	3·40	11,589	0 6 1
	1886-87 ...	449,448	382,611	66,837	17·46	11,493	0 4 9
School ...	1885-86 ...	326,875	313,274	13,601	4·1	8,993	0 5 2
	1886-87 ...	390,920	353,224	37,695	10·67	8,388	0 4 10
Total ...	1885-86 ...	947,610	921,574	26,036	2·7	38,806	0 7 9
	1886-87 ...	1,152,766	1,025,269	127,497	12·43	36,753	0 6 1

In the Central Circle the area in which protection was attempted was considerably larger than in 1885-86, and the cost showed a proportional decrease. Unfortunately, nearly one-eighth of the fire-protected area was burnt, the extreme drought in the hills from the beginning of the year to the setting in of the rainy season rendering the forests extremely inflammable. In all 70 fires occurred, of which 47 were accidental and only 4 ascribed to malice. Two of the most destructive fires originated in adjacent private forests and were blown across the fire-line. Children playing in the forest, travellers protecting their encampment from wild beasts at night, sportsmen attempting to smoke out a leopard or a porcupine, are instances of the trivial causes in which most of these fires originated. The damage sustained by the forests has not yet been accurately ascertained; but possibly, from the rapidity with which fires traverse a dry hill forest, it may prove less than was at first expected. In the Oudh Circle the area under protection showed an increase of 93,000 acres; but the area burnt in the hot weather of 1887 was, as in the Central Circle, very much above the average. In the Bhira Division 27,600 acres in all were burnt, and 20,000 acres in Pilibhít. It is so far fortunate that these fires occurred in the poorest forests which had not been protected from fire sufficiently long to give much opportunity for damage. In the School Circle, also, fire protection was attempted in a larger area than usual, and fires were more frequent and extensive. It is to be noted that in this circle grazing is allowed throughout the year in two-thirds of the area in which protective measures are adopted, and the Department has to trust greatly to the carefulness of the graziers, and to their prompt assistance in the case of fire breaking out. Speaking generally of all three circles, it may be said that the marked increase in the area attempted to be protected and the decreased cost of the operations were satisfactory; while the large percentage of failures may be reasonably attributed to the unusual dryness of the year, and at most leads to the conclusion that in such seasons immunity from fire cannot be absolutely secured by protective arrangements.

The amount realized from grazing (Rs. 94,878) was about the same as in 1885-86. In the Central Circle the area closed absolutely to grazing is now nearly one-third of the whole forest area. Some 40 square miles were closed for the first time during the year. In this circle two matters are under consideration:

(1) the periodical closing of certain forest blocks in rotation in order to improve reproduction; and (2) the destructive practice of lopping trees for fodder. In the School Circle fire protection has been extensively introduced without closure to grazing. The only difficulty arises from the passage of buffaloes and pack-bullocks through Jaunsár, by which cattle-disease has been extensively propagated. The Commissioner of the Division and the Director of Land Records and Agriculture have been asked to report as to the possibility of alleviating or preventing the evil.

In all the circles the seeding of the sál was abundant, and the germination of the seeds successful. Frosts, however, were exceptionally severe, and did considerable damage. Reproduction was satisfactory throughout the hill forests of the Central Circle, save in a few exceptional localities, where the grazing is unavoidably severe. The plains forests, wherever they were fire-protected, and the fire-protected forests in the Siwáliks, in the Dún, and in Jaunsár-Báwar did well. In the Oudh Circle natural reproduction was good in the important sál forests of Kheri: also in Gonda and Gorakhpur. Severe frosts and destructive fires told heavily on the impoverished forests of Pilibhít and Bhira. Artificial reproduction was successful in all circles in the limited area in which it was attempted. In Jaunsár and in the Naini Tal forests the process of stocking blank areas with deodár and other trees promises to be remunerative. Good accounts were received of the Ránikhet nursery and seedling depôt, which distributes annually thousands of fruit-trees and valuable forest trees throughout the Kumaun Division. The nursery now contains over 200,000 mature fruit-trees and seedlings, and is reported to be in excellent order. During the last ten years upwards of 50,000 apple, pear, apricot, and other fruit-trees have been gratuitously distributed.

Creeper-cutting was effected over 13 square miles in the Central Circle, and in the School Circle over about two square miles. In the latter circle operations were undertaken to clear of inferior species areas stocked with young sál and deodár. In the School Circle measurements were made of the growth of sál in selected plots. These annual measurements will in time furnish valuable data for working-plans. It seems now an ascertained fact that the annual increase in the girth of sál in thinned plots is double what it is in unthinned.

The expenditure incurred during the year on communications and buildings is shown below :—

Circles.	Roads and bridges.	Buildings.	Other works.	Total.	Percentage on gross expenditure of the year.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Central	26,398	7,954	480	34,832	12·5
Oudh	13,028	12,102	3,218	28,343	7·5
School	7,641	10,222	729	18,592	6·9
Total ...	47,067	30,278	4,422	81,767	
Total, 1885-86 ...	43,941	31,705	3,516	80,247	

The percentage on the gross expenditure of each circle, which is shown in this statement, is useful, as it directs attention to the necessity for economy in this branch of expenditure. Similar calculations have been worked out for each division in the Oudh Circle on the expenditure of the last ten years, and the important fact brought out that, in the financially unproductive divisions of Pilibhít and Bhira, the expenditure on roads and buildings has been very high. The test will be applied to the expenditure in each division of the other two circles in order to ascertain how far further additions to existing roads and buildings are justifiable in view of the financial position, or possibilities of development, of each division.

The following abstract shows the timber, fuel, and minor produce which was "removed" from the forests during the year, and the agency by which it was removed. It includes such of the previous year's produce as was not "removed" or exported until 1886-87; while it excludes timber and other produce, which may have been prepared or collected during the year, but which had not up to the close of the year been brought on the books as removed or exported. It may be well to mention that "removed" in the case of departmentally worked produce ordinarily means "transferred to the forest depôt," as this is the first operation by which the produce is brought on the books. In the case of produce sold *in situ* to purchasers, "removed" is equivalent to "exported." The figures shown for the Central Circle do not include the dry fuel, grazing, and minor produce received without payment by right-holders and free grantees, as it is not the practice in this circle to enter these grants in the departmental books. The amount thus received was estimated to be about 1,400,000 cubic feet of firewood, valued at Rs. 14,653, besides minor produce, grass, and grazing, valued at Rs. 58,535. The figures for the other circles include all grants of this description. In the Oudh Circle 80 per cent. of the total timber outturn (12 per cent. in value, as only the poorer kinds are given) and 50 per cent. of the firewood represents produce removed free by privileged villagers in Oudh and right-holders in Pilibhít. In the School Circle about 9 per cent. of the timber and 72 per cent. of the firewood is similarly accounted for.

Total outturn of the forests.

	In cubic feet (000,s omitted).							
	Total outturn.	*Class.*			*By whom removed.*			
		Selection fellings.	Clearances.	Thinnings.	Government agency.	Purchasers.	Free grantees.	Right-holders.
CENTRAL CIRCLE.								
Timber ...	8,74,	5,14,	3,53,	7,	77,	6,72,	32,	93,
Firewood ...	15,86,	1,67,	16,42,	77,	2,17,	12,79,	2,	88,
Minor produce ...	Rs. 1,81,976	...	...	...	Rs. 5,462	Rs. 1,74,799	Rs. 47	Rs. 1,668
OUDH CIRCLE.								
Timber ...	35,36,	2,09,	31,90,	1,37,	3,59,	3,80,	17,32,	10,65,
Firewood ...	22,61	...	20,94,	1,67,	1,67,	9,79,	6,58,	4,57,
Minor produce ...	Rs. 1,44,739	...	...	...	Rs. 884	Rs. 1,03,982	Rs. 12,082	Rs. 27,791
SCHOOL CIRCLE.								
Timber... ...	7,27,	4,81,	1,14,	1,32,	2,89,	3,28,	82,	...
Firewood ...	27,17,	1,49,	24,10	1,58,	1,90,	5,58,	19,69,	...
Minor produce ...	Rs. 65,440	...	...	...	Rs. 21	Rs. 57,097	Rs. 8,322	...
GROSS TOTAL—								
Timber ...	51,37,	12,04,	36,57,	2,76,	7,26,	13,79,	18,46,	11,48,
Firewood ...	65,64,	3,16,	61,46,	4,02,	5,74,	28,17,	26,29,	5,44,
Minor produce...	Rs. 3,92,155	...	...	...	Rs. 6,367	Rs. 3,35,878	Rs. 20,451	Rs. 29,459

Timber to the amount of 5,137,000 cubic feet, fuel to the amount of 6,564,000 cubic feet, and minor produce to the value of Rs. 3,92,000 were removed from the forests during the year. For the previous year the corresponding figures were—timber, 5,220,000 cubic feet; fuel, 4,125,000 cubic feet; minor produce, Rs. 2,97,000. The comparison, however, is not of much value, as in the year under report much larger amounts were entered as given away in the Oudh and School Circles to free-grantees and right-holders than in any previous year. As no revenue is received on this portion of the produce of the forests, a close comparison with the figures of previous years, even if accurate figures were attainable, would not be of much value, though it is undoubtedly important to know to what extent the resources of the forests are made available to the population bordering on them. Leaving the two

last columns of the return out of consideration, the removals by Government agency and by purchasers during the last two years are thus contrasted :—

		Government agency.			*Purchasers.*		
		Central Circle.	Oudh Circle.	School Circle.	Central Circle.	Oudh Circle.	School Circle.
		(Cubic feet—000,s omitted.)					
Timber ...	1885-86 ...	82,	11,17,	1,51,	5,07,	3,78,	3,62,
	1886-87 ...	77,	3,59,	2,89,	6,72,	3,80,	3,28,
Firewood...	1885-86 ...	2,10,	4,74,	2,52,	8,07,	12,95,	4,73,
	1886-87 ...	2,17,	1,67,	1,90,	12,79,	9,79,	5,58,

The table shows a remarkable decrease in the amount of timber and firewood "removed" in 1886-87 by Government agency in the Oudh Circle, a decrease which is not counterbalanced by any increase of exports by private purchasers. The explanation is partly that the large sleeper works which have been in progress during the last few years have now in this circle been almost brought to a close, and partly that the requirements of purchasers were to a great extent met from the stocks accumulated in the depôts in the previous year. That the revenue receipts of the Oudh Circle show no material falling off, despite this large decrease in the produce departmentally removed, is explained by the effect above mentioned that "departmental removals" do not mean departmental sales. The earnings of the year depend on the sales and not on the removals from the forest to the depôt. At the beginning of the year there was nearly two million cubic feet of timber lying in the Oudh depôts, valued at nearly seven lakhs. At the end of the year, the stock had been decreased by nearly half a million cubic feet. The circle in fact sold during the year from its depôts twice as much wood as was received in them from the forests. The other noticeable point in the comparative table is the large increase in the produce removed by Government agency during the year in the School Circle, and by private purchasers in the Central Circle.

The following is an abstract statement of trees felled :—

Circles.		*Selection fellings.*		*Thinnings.*		*Clearances.*		*Total.*	
		Number of trees.	Cubic feet.*	Number of trees.	Cubic feet.*	Number of trees.	Cubic feet.*	Number of trees.	Cubic feet.*
Central ...	1885-86 ...	32,052	5,31,	52,810	78,	1,442	15,	86,334	6,24,
	1886-87 ...	53,228	6,48,	3,564	7,	10,259	23,	67,051	6,78,
School ...	1885-86 ...	9,174	5,55,	42,208	1,23,	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	51,382	6,78,
	1886-87 ...	8,088	5,10,	39,768	1,40,	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	47,856	6,50,
Oudh ...	1885-86 ...	38,605	11,96,	17,100					
	1886-87 ...	3,879	2,21,	13,953					

* 000's omitted from yield in cubic feet.

Of the 678,000 cubic feet in the Central Circle, 260,000 were felled by Government agency and 328,000 by contractors. The balance represents trees made over to right-holders. Of the 650,000 cubic feet in the School Circle, 351,000 were felled

by Government agency and 223,000 by contractors. In Oudh the small number of selection fellings compared with those of the previous year is noticeable, and denotes the cessation of sleeper operations. They were chiefly mature sál trees, felled to meet the ordinary requirements of the timber market.

Of the 53,228 selection fellings in the Central Circle, 20,353 were made by Government agency. They yielded 254,000 cubic feet of timber, against a yield of 176,000 cubic feet from 14,137 trees in 1885-86. Of the 8,088 selection fellings in the School Circle and the 3,879 in the Oudh Circle, 4,472 and 3,432, respectively, were made by Government agency. The yield in the School Circle was 288,000 cubic feet against 224,000 cubic feet from 4,788 trees in 1885-86, and in the Oudh Circle 209,000 cubic feet against 682,000 cubic feet from 38,154 trees in 1885-86. In the Central Circle, therefore, more trees were felled than in 1885-86, and the yield was greater. In the School Circle there were fewer trees felled, but they yielded more. In the Oudh Circle the decrease in both the number felled and the yield was very marked. To complete the departmental yield of timber, the quantity obtained by thinnings and clearances has to be added. This amounted to some 5,000 cubic feet in the Central Circle, 62,000 in the School Circle, and to about 150,000 cubic feet in the Oudh Circle.

The value of timber and fuel in stock in the departmental depôts at the beginning and end of the year is shown in the following abstract:—

Circles.	*At beginning.*		*At end.*	
	Cubic feet.	Value.	Cubic feet.	Value
		Rs.		Rs.
Central	30,581	33,770	17,252	3,967
Oudh	1,929,228	6,90,498	1,465,945	5,77,604
School	...	66,922	...	90,832

The large decrease in the stocks of the Oudh Circle has already been noticed. The stocks on hand are still large, and they will be cleared off as opportunity presents itself. Extensive sleeper works naturally result in an accumulation of spare material; but as such works are now closed in the Oudh Circle, this tendency will no longer exist. The decrease in the stocks of the Central Circle was due to the closing of departmental works in the Naini Tal and Kumaun Divisions. With the exception of the supply of fuel to the Commissariat, the only departmental works in the circle were confined to the Jhánsi, Lalitpur, and Bánda Divisions, and even there they were of a limited character, as only 56,000 cubic feet of timber and fuel were extracted by Government agency against 145,000 by purchasers.

Including the value of free grants, the estimated total value of all the produce in each circle in 1886-87 was as follows :—

Circles.	Cubic feet.	Value in Rupees.	Per square mile.	
			C. ft.	Rs.
Central	38½ lakhs.	6·29 lakhs.	2,166	350
Oudh	58 „	6·87 „	4,821	571
School	34½ „	4·47 „	4,281	555

The Central Circle would show better results if the 300 miles of forests in Bundelkhand, which yield as yet very little, were excluded.

The following table separates the yield and value of the produce disposed of at market rates from the assumed yield and value of the produce enjoyed without payment by right-holders and privileged villagers in order to show the extent to which free grants and grazing rights enter into the above return of yield and value. The latter is shown in block tpye :—

(000,s omitted from cubic feet and Rupees.)

	Central Circle.		*Oudh Circle.*		*School Circle.*	
	Cubic feet.	Rupees.	Cubic feet.	Rupees.	Cubic feet.	Rupees.
Timber ...	716, +125,	2,84,+35,	741,+2,795,	4,55,+65,	645,+82,	2,68,+8,
Firewood ...	1,625,+1,410,	55,+15,	1,146,+1,114,	15,+7,	748,+19,69,	44,+62,
Grazing and minor produce.	...	1,82,+58,	...	1,05,+40,	...	56,+8,
Free grants ...	1,535,	1,08,	3,909,	1,12,	2,051,	78,
Other than free grants.	2,341,	5,20,	1,887,	5,75,	1,393,	3,68,

The bottom row of figures represents the real yield of the year, so far as it results in actual income and directly arises from the efforts of the Department. According to these figures the real yield of the year per square mile was Rs. 477 in the Oudh Circle, Rs. 289 in the Central Circle, and Rs. 457 in the School Circle. The Oudh Circle on this comparison showed the best results, closely followed by the School. Taking the expenditure also into account, and basing the comparison on the net receipts for the last five years, the results were as follows :—Oudh Circle, net receipts Rs. 183 per square mile : Central, Rs. 137: School, Rs. 59. The low place here taken by the School Circle is noticeable. In the first two years of the five, it had in fact an actual deficit.

The free grants shown in the above return represent no income, and the value assigned to them is purely nominal, though the existence of such privileges no doubt adversely affects the actual money receipts of the circles. But it has to be remembered that outside purchasers would probably not be forthcoming for much of the dead wood, under-sized trees, grass, and grazing that form the produce which the villagers from time immemorial have drawn from the forests without restriction. Nor should it be overlooked that the stability of villages on the outskirts of the forests and their ability to pay the land-revenue assessed on the village lands often depend materially on their obtaining grazing, wood, and minor produce from the adjoining forests. The crops suffer from the depredations of wild animals sheltered by the forests, the villagers themselves struggle with malarious fevers and other incommodities produced or aggravated by strictly preserved woodlands, and any sudden tightening of the conditions, which have hitherto regulated agriculture in such localities, is not unlikely to result in the impoverishment or extinction of industrious communities.

The financial results of the year's operations are shown in the appended tables :—

Circles.	Receipts.					Expenditure.					Surplus.				
	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central ..	4,14,003	5,34,280	4,92,497	4,43,183	5,78,023	2,86,648	2,65,892	2,61,912	2,64,479	2,77,117	1,27,355	2,68,388	2,30,585	1,78,654	3,00,906
Oudh ..	3,64,430	6,05,538	7,77,021	6,81,712	6,58,674	2,88,707	4,89,214	5,50,758	5,03,197	3,75,120	95,723	3,16,324	2,26,263	1,78,515	2,83,554
School ...	2,14,970	2,71,565	3,02,801	3,36,649	3,86,859	2,63,669	2,86,778	2,07,432	2,06,842	2,67,343	—48,699	—15,213	95,369	1,29,807	69,516
Total ...	10,13,403	16,11,383	15,72,319	14,61,494	15,73,556	8,39,024	10,41,884	10,20,102	9,74,518	9,19,580	1,74,379	5,69,499	5,52,217	4,86,976	6,53,976

Receipts and expenditure under the headings of departmental timber operations, other revenue, and formation, &c., of forests.

Circles.		*Departmental timber operations.*			*Other revenue.*			Formation, protection, and improvement.	Net surplus.
		Receipts.	Charges.	Surplus.	Receipts.	Charges.	Surplus.		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central ...	1885-86 ...	1,22,256	86,700	35,556	3,20,877	90,147	2,30,730	87,632	1,78,654
	1886-87 ...	1,29,967	83,702	46,265	4,48,056	92,920	3,55,136	1,00,495	3,00,906
Oudh ...	1885-86 ...	5,11,660	3,30,036	1,81,624	1,70,053	80,170	89,883	92,991	1,78,516
	1886-87 ...	4,83,182	2,17,278	2,65,904	1,73,461	71,304	1,02,157	86,538	2,81,523
School ...	1885-86 ...	1,80,643	78,777	1,01,866	1,56,006	35,675	1,20,331	92,391	1,29,806
	1886-87 ...	2,11,645	1,43,489	68,156	1,25,214	32,931	92,283	90,923	69,516
Total ...	1885-86 ...	8,14,559	4,95,513	3,19,046	6,46,936	2,05,992	4,40,944	2,73,014	4,86,976
	1886-87 ...	8,24,794	4,44,469	3,80,325	7,46,731	1,97,155	5,49,576	2,77,956	6,51,945

Details of receipts under principal heads.

Circles.	Timber and other produce removed from forests by Government agency.		Timber and other produce removed from forests by consumers or purchasers.		Confiscated drift and waif wood.		Forests not managed by Government.		Miscellaneous.		Total.
	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central ...	1,22,256	1,29,967	3,12,269	4,39,533	1,458	1,129	...	...	7,150	7,394	4,43,183 5,78,023
Oudh ...	5,11,216	4,81,679	1,58,306	1,62,214	3,994	4,794	...	...	8,196	9,987	6,81,712 6,58,674
School ...	1,80,917	2,11,646	1,33,075	1,08,186	11,128	6,739	9,517	8,612	2,012	1,676	3,36,649 3,36,859
Total ...	8,14,389	8,23,292	6,03,650	7,09,933	16,580	12,662	9,517	8,612	17,358	19,057	14,61,494 15,73,556

Expenditure on conservancy and works.

Circles.		Timber and other produce removed by Government agency.	Timber and other produce removed by consumers and purchasers.	Confiscated drift and waif wood.	Rent of leased forests.	Live-stock, stores, tools and plant.	Communications and buildings.	Demarcation, improvement, and extension of forests.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central ...	1885-86 ...	52,044	21,867	1	952	9,096	37,658	24,609	2,675	1,48,902
	1886-87 ...	59,558	23,864	...	704	12,076	34,832	28,710	718	1,60,462
Oudh ...	1885-86 ...	3,23,996	11,756	464	...	7,958	26,985	25,045	2,329	3,98,533
	1886-87 ...	1,89,835	12,730	1,968	...	8,770	28,342	28,269	1,453	2,71,367
School ...	1885-86 ...	59,859	10,228	4,367	14,501	2,806	15,605	17,780	5,259	1,30,405
	1886-87 ...	1,27,926	5,948	3,942	14,501	4,278	18,592	15,800	6,433*	1,97,420
Total ...	1885-86 ...	4,35,899	43,851	4,832	15,453	19,860	80,248	67,434	10,263	6,77,840
	1886-87 ...	3,77,319	42,542	5,910	15,205	26,124	81,766	72,779	8,604	6,29,249

* Includes Rs. 3,374, being expenditure on forests not managed by Government.

Expenditure on establishments.

Circles.	Salaries.		Travelling allowances.		Contingencies.		Total.	
	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central ...	99,383	1,00,493	11,422	11,243	4,771	4,919	1,15,576	1,16,655
Oudh ...	85,930	85,242	13,826	13,457	4,908	5,053	1,04,664	1,03,752
School ...	62,661	58,386	7,510	6,323	6,266	5,214	76,437	69,923
Total ...	2,47,974	2,44,121	32,758	31,023	15,945	15,186	2,96,677	2,90,330

The gross receipts for the three Circles were Rs. 15,73,556 against Rs. 14,61,494 in 1885-86, and the expenditure Rs. 9,19,580 against Rs. 9,74,518. The net surplus was Rs. 6,53,976, or Rs. 1,67,000 more than in 1885-86. The year was thus the most profitable that the Department has known. The gross receipts were larger in 1883-84, owing to the large departmental sleeper works on foot in the Oudh and Central Circles; but the expenditure was also greater. In the year under report the expenditure was lower than in any year since 1882-83. It will be shown below that part of the gross receipts really represented stocks prepared or disposed of in the previous year, and that the reduced expenditure means that less labour was employed departmentally. The surplus, therefore, is to some extent fortuitous, and may not be worked up to in future.

Taking first the Central Circle, the receipts were Rs. 5,78,023 against Rs. 4,43,133 in 1885-86; the charges Rs. 2,77,117 against Rs. 2,64,479; and the surplus Rs. 3,00,906 against Rs. 1,78,654: of the gross receipts, departmental operations yielded Rs. 1,29,967 against Rs. 1,22,256 in 1885-86. The charges under this head aggregated Rs. 83,702 against Rs. 86,700. Deducting the receipts of departmental operations, the revenue from other sources amounted to Rs. 4,48,056 against Rs. 3,20,877 in 1885-86. The chief items were (*a*) for timber removed by purchasers Rs. 2,50,890 against Rs. 1,76,066 in 1885-86; (*b*) bamboos, Rs. 97,515 against Rs. 72,052; (*c*) grazing and fodder grass, Rs. 24,857 against Rs. 27,721; (*d*) other minor produce, Rs. 51,296 against Rs. 26,744. The items which chiefly contributed to the surplus of the year were thus (*a*), (*b*), and (*c*). With regard to (*a*) about Rs. 48,000 represented collections on timber cut by purchasers in 1885-86, but not removed, owing to bad weather, until April and May, 1886. The large receipts from bamboos were due to an unusual demand, while the excess under "minor produce" partly represented a real and satisfactory increase in the demand, and partly an exceptional payment on account of 1885-86. The real increase in the net receipts of the circle was, therefore, not so great as the figures show; but it evidenced a steady improvement. The expenditure was carefully kept down.

The receipts of the Oudh Circle were returned as Rs. 6,58,674 against Rs. 6,81,712 in 1885-86; the charges Rs. 3,75,120 against Rs. 5,03,197; and the surplus Rs. 2,83,554 against Rs. 1,78,516. Of the gross receipts Rs. 4,83,182 were derived from departmental operations, against Rs. 5,11,660 in 1885-86: the charges under this head were Rs. 2,17,278 against Rs. 3,30,036; and the net receipts Rs. 2,65,904 against Rs. 1,81,624. Thus the gross receipts were little short of those of 1885-86, while the charges were less by more than a lakh. The reported receipts for 1886-87, however, included Rs. 59,059, which ought to have appeared in the accounts for the previous year; and also a further sum of Rs. 47,611 in respect of other outstanding debts. Against these extraneous credits is to be set the fact that at the beginning of the year the circle owed sleepers to the value of Rs. 97,404 for money already advanced by certain railways, and that by the end of the year this liability had been reduced to Rs. 36,496. Thus the net

extraneous credits were Rs. 45,762, and the normal receipts of the year Rs. 6,13,000, and not Rs. 6,58,674. Owing to the great reduction in charges—chiefly in respect of temporary establishments and daily labour—even these smaller receipts yielded a larger surplus than was really earned in 1885-86. The reduction in charges, however, was in a great measure due to the large stocks accumulated in that and previous years. Thus only 354,076 cubic feet of timber were added to stock during the year, while 686,997 were disposed of. The reduction in the value of stocks or assets at the close of the year compared with the beginning was Rs. 1,12,894. The results were very favourable, but indications are not wanting that, with the cessation of the large demand for sleepers, there may be a difficulty in maintaining in future the earnings of previous years from departmental timber operations. The receipts of the circle, however, from firewood and other like produce, should improve when the Lucknow-Sitapur-Kheri Railway is opened this year up to Gola Gokarnath in the Kheri district. The fuel and second-rate timber of the Bhira forest will then be within easy distance of this terminus, and may, it is hoped, find a market in Lucknow and other large towns. When the railway reaches Seramau, so as to skirt the forests, these facilities will proportionally increase, while a branch line northwards to the Sarda would tap the resources of the richer sál forests on the further bank of that river. The development of the receipts on account of "minor produce" was satisfactory: bamboos realized Rs. 50,271 against Rs. 41,308, and grazing and fodder-grass Rs. 51,091 against Rs. 41,308 in 1885-86. The receipts for timber and fuel removed from the forests by purchasers were, however, even less than in 1885-86, being Rs. 60,851 against Rs. 74,866. This is in striking contrast with the 2¼ lakhs annually realized under this head in the Central Circle. The restriction of departmental operations and the encouragement of the contractor is the proper policy for the Oudh Circle. It pays better to sell fellings on the spot, and to leave the removal to timber merchants. There is no reason why even the fellings should not in many cases be done by the latter, the Department marking the trees beforehand, and exercising due supervision throughout. The large advances (Rs. 1,57,000) to contractors outstanding at the end of 1885-86 were reduced to Rs. 66,000.

The receipts from the School Circle were Rs. 3,36,859 against Rs. 3,36,649 in 1885-86: the expenditure Rs. 2,67,343 against Rs. 2,06,842, and the surplus Rs. 69,516 against Rs. 1,29,807. Departmental operations, by which is chiefly meant sleeper works, were less profitable, as owing to competition with private forests, lower rates had to be accepted from the railway companies. Of the gross receipts, departmental operations yielded Rs. 2,11,645 against Rs. 1,43,489 in 1885-86: the charges under this head being Rs. 1,43,480 against Rs. 78,777 in 1885-86. The net surplus from departmental operations was, therefore, only Rs. 68,156. It is very questionable whether at present rates there is any profit to be made out of sleeper contracts; while it is certain that they make disproportionate calls on the time and energies of the forest staff. The revenue from "other sources" also fell off, owing to reduced sales of timber in the Dehra Dún Division, and of bamboo in the Saháranpur Division.

Mines and Quarries.

The following figures show the demand, collections, and balance on account of mines and quarries for the revenue year 1885-86:—

	Demand, including arrears.	*Collections.*	*Recoverable arrears.*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-mills	12,669	12,541	128
Iron and copper mines	573	564	9
Stone quarries	63,226	63,226	...
Total	76,468	76,331	137

The receipts from water-mills and iron and copper mines are collected in Kumaun and Garhwál; those from stone quarries in Mirzapur.

TRADE.

The following traffic was registered during the year 1886-87:—

(1) Foreign traffic with Tibet and Nipál.

(2) Traffic with Bengal by the rivers Ganges and Gogra.

(3) Traffic by rail with the neighbouring British Provinces and Native States.

(4) Traffic of the Saháranpur-Shámli-Bághpat road in connection with a railway project in the Jumna-Hindan Doab. The last was registered for only a portion of the present year, and properly belongs to the year 1887-88, in the report of which it will be noticed.

Foreign traffic.—The total trade with Tibet and Nipál amounted to 46,10,438 maunds, against 42,36,795 maunds in the preceding year, the imports and exports of the two countries being as follows:—

	Imports.		*Exports.*	
	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.
Tibet	64,701	61,783	62,519	46,830
Nipál	38,53,941	42,70,129	2,55,634	2,31,696

The decrease in the traffic with Tibet is due to a falling off in the import of salt and export of grain, while increase in the imports from Nipál is chiefly due to larger imports of timber and firewood, and decrease in its exports to a decline in the exports of salt.

IMPORTS.	Mds.
Tibet—	
Total decrease	2,918
Decrease under salt	7,464
Nipál—	
Total increase	4,16,188
Increase under timber and firewood	4,16,315

EXPORTS.	Mds.
Tibet—	
Total decrease	15,689
Decrease under grain ...	13,391
Nipál—	
Total decrease	23,938
Decrease under salt	12,594

Traffic with Bengal by the rivers Ganges and Gogra.—The traffic crossing the Bengal frontier by the river Ganges was registered during a portion of the year only, that passing by the river Gogra was registered during the entire year. The total traffic by this river amounted to 53 lakhs maunds, and consisted principally in the export of wheat and other grains, oilseeds, and sugar sent to Bengal, and of iron, salt, and tobacco received from Bengal:—

	Mds.
Total export by the river Gogra	46,88,515
Export of wheat	11,87,370
Ditto other grains	12,99,886
Ditto oilseeds	15,74,785
Ditto sugar	4,60,196
Total import by the river Gogra	6,36,952
Import of iron	42,896
Ditto salt	3,31,667
Ditto tobacco	75,026

Rail-borne traffic.—The total rail-borne traffic of the Provinces amounted to 473 lakhs of maunds, of which exports consisted of 248 lakhs maunds and imports 225 lakhs maunds, against 260 and 203 lakhs maunds, respectively, in the preceding year.

The share of the two ports and the several Provinces in the total trade of the united Provinces is noted below :—

	Exports.		Imports.	
	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.
	Lakhs of maunds.	*Lakhs of maunds.*	*Lakhs of maunds.*	*Lakhs of maunds.*
Calcutta	111¾	107½	37	38
Bombay	32¼	33½	4	8
Bengal, excluding Calcutta	35	21½	74	83
Panjáb	36½	39	32¾	34½
Rájputána and Central India	29	35¼	40¾	52¼
Central Provinces	4½	4¼	2	2½
Bombay Presidency, excluding Bombay port ...	6½	3¼	11¼	6¼
Sind	2½	1½	½	½
Berar	1	1¼	¼	¼
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...
Madras Presidency	¾	1	...	...
Total ...	260	248	203	225

The decrease in exports is due to a falling off in the export of wheat, gram, and railway plant modified to a certain extent by increased export of cotton, linseed, rapeseed, and sugar ; while increase in imports is due chiefly to larger imports of rice, gram, salt, and coal :—

Export.	1885-86.	1886-87.	*Imports.*	1885-86.	1886-87.
	Mds.	Mds.		Mds.	Mds.
Total export ...	2,60,16,526	2,48,04,850	Total imports ...	2,02,82,401	2,25,15,388
Export of wheat ...	81,73,575	65,28,651	Import of rice ...	84,796	5,36,706
Ditto gram ...	22,73,938	9,06,717	Ditto gram ...	9,61,913	14,38,356
Ditto railway plant,	16,20,252	7,45,246	Ditto salt ...	32,71,203	38,35,357
Ditto cotton ...	10,18,257	16,66,056	Ditto coal ...	56,83,367	62,57,216
Ditto linseed ...	19,18,619	25,80,846			
Ditto rapeseed ...	8,11,899	11,42,953			
Ditto sugar ...	22,92,606	28,28,500			

The decrease under wheat and increase under cotton, linseed, and rapeseed occurred in the exports to the ports :—

	Total exports.		*Export to Calcutta.*		*Export to Bombay.*	
	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Wheat	81,73,575	65,28,651	58,44,912	49,36,954	19,41,415	10,98,490
Cotton	10,18,257	16,66,056	5,66,578	11,19,904	1,32,866	4,04,112
Linseed	19,18,619	25,80,846	15,53,410	16,05,974	2,66,237	7,68,107
Rapeseed	8,11,899	11,42,953	4,20,039	6,52,511	2,43,196	3,89,936

The decrease in the export of gram occurred in the despatches to Calcutta and Bengal generally, where large quantities of it were sent in the preceding year : the increase in its imports occurred in the receipts from the Panjáb, which were rather low in the year before, while increase in the import of rice occurred entirely in the import from Bengal, which in the previous year had been very sparing owing to short crops :—

	1885-86.	1886-87.
	Mds.	Mds.
Total export of gram	22,73,938	9,06,717
Export of gram to Bengal, including Calcutta ...	19,63,873	5,74,577
Total import of gram	9,61,913	14,38,356
Import of gram from the Panjáb	9,33,713	14,23,895
Total import of rice	84,796	5,36,706
Import of rice from Bengal	70,028	4,83,804

The decrease under railway plant occurred in the export to Bengal and Sind, and increase in the import of coal lay entirely in the receipts from Bengal:—

	1885-86.	1886-87.
	Mds.	Mds.
Total export of railway plant	16,20,252	7,45,246
Export of railway plant to Bengal	11,06,104	4,14,017
Ditto ditto Sind	1,05,650	89
Total import of coal	56,83,367	62,57,216
Import of coal from Bengal	56,83,069	62,46,755

The increase in the export of sugar and import of salt occurred mostly in the traffic with Rájputána:—

	1885-86.	1886-87.
	Mds.	Mds.
Total export of sugar	22,92,606	28,28,500
Export of sugar to Rájputána	10,56,281	14,35,906
Total import of salt	32,71,203	38,35,357
Import of salt from Rájputána	14,10,408	23,84,172

Public Works.

(*a*)—*Buildings and Roads Branch.*

The revenue realized during the year 1886-87, as compared with the revised estimate for the same year, and the actuals for 1885-86, are given in the following table:—

Service.	1886-87.			1885-86.	
	Revised estimate.	Actuals.	Total.	Actuals.	Total.
Imperial.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military Works	600	1,025		880	
Civil Works	...	...		...	
Total ...	600	1,025	1,025	880	880
Provincial.					
Rent of buildings	18,500	17,031		17,592	
Sales of produce		10,615		8,637	
Ditto houses, lands, &c.	17,000	34,802		5,021	
Ditto old materials		2,838		3,479	
Ditto tools and plant		1,140		546	
Recoveries of deferred fees from students of the Royal Engineering (Civil) College.	1,000	800		2,575	
Ferry receipts	...	...		...	
Unclaimed deposits	...	96		...	
Fines, refunds, and miscellaneous	4,500	2,398		41,938	
Profits from Roorkee Workshops	1,00,000	47,188		...	
Receipts from Thomason Civil Engineering College.	46,000	24,359		1,84,935	
Value of Gogra river bridge-of-boats made over to Bengal and North-West Railway Company.	...	...		99,774	
Total ...	1,87,000	1,41,267	1,41,267	3,64,497	3,64,497
Local Funds, Incorporated.					
Rent of buildings	1,500	1,511		1,620	
Sales of ditto		1,295		4,438	
Ditto tools and plant		783		997	
Ditto produce	11,000	6,350		5,849	
Ditto old materials		782		818	
Value of materials received from old buildings...		226		...	
Fines, refunds, and miscellaneous	1,500	4,699		1,446	
Total ...	14,000	15,646	15,646	15,168	15,168
Grand Total ...	2,01,600	1,57,938	1,57,938	3,80,545	3,80,545

The actual receipts are less than the revised estimate by Rs. 45,733, of which the detail is—

	Rs.
From the Roorkee Workshops	52,812
From the Thomason Civil Engineering College	21,641
Other heads	8,771
Whilst under other heads the excess receipts amount to... ...	+32,491
Total ...	45,733

The budget grants as finally revised and the actual expenditure during the year distributed by funds were as follows :—

Budget grant.					Actual expenditure.						
Imperial.		Provincial.	Local.	Total.	*Imperial.*		Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Contributions.	Grand Total.
Military.	Civil Works.				Military.	Civil Works.					
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,11,400	2,32,400	28,35,000	24,70,000	56,48,800	1,06,976	2,17,343	27,93,780	24,10,842	55,28,941	31,291	55,60,232

Distributed by service and main heads of account the expenditure stands as follows :—

Service and heads of account.	Original works.	Repairs.	Public Works Department establishment.	Thomason Civil Engineering College establishment.	Tools and plant.	Increase or decrease of suspense balances.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial.							
Military Works ...	83,418	2,895	20,031	...	632	...	1,06,976
Civil Works ...	1,24,426	49,914	40,407	...	2,596	...	2,17,343
Total ...	2,07,844	52,809	60,438	...	3,228	...	3,24,319
Provincial.							
Civil Buildings ...	6 74,121	2,88,498	5,38,411	1,80,391	17,788	—19,588	27,93,780
Communications ...	2,14,693	8,76,640					
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	15,928	6,898					
Total ...	9,04,742	11,72,036	5,38,411	1,80,391	17,788	—19,588	27,93,780
Local Incorporated.							
Civil Buildings ...	95,831	1,03,183	5,16,443	...	19,707	1,896	24,10,842
Communications ...	6,53,967	9,99,248					
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	2,647	17,920					
Total ...	7,52,445	11,20,351	5,16,443	...	19,707	1,896	24,10,842
Contributions ...	27,171	3,660	432	...	28	...	31,291
Grand Total ...	18,92,202	23,48,856	11,15,724	1,80,391	40,751	—17,692	55,60,232

The final grants and the actual outlay are compared in the following table :—

Service.	Final grant.	Actual outlay.	*Outlay compared with grants.*		Percentage of excess or short outlay.
			More,	Less.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Imperial ... Military Works ...	1,11,400	1,06,976	...	4,424	3·97
Imperial ... Civil Works ...	2,32,400	2,17,343	...	15,057	6·48
Provincial	28,35,000	27,93,780	...	41,220	1·45
Local	24,70,000	24,10,842	...	59,158	2·39
Total ...	56,48,800	55,28,941	...	1,19,859	2·12

The lapses under the different main heads are detailed in the statement below :—

Service.	Original works.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and plant.	Excess outlay.	Increase or decrease in suspense balances.	Net short outlay.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Imperial—								
Military Works ...	2,483	505	668	768	...	...	4,424	
Civil Works ...	14,274	+1,514	2,193	104	...	...	15,057	
Provincial ...	+46,742	74,464	+4,302	+1,788	...	—19,588	41,220	
Local ...	48,555	+10,351	22,557	293	...	+1,896	59,158	
Total ...	18,570	63,104	21,116	+623	...	17,692	1,19,859	

The expenditure under the different heads of services—Imperial, Provincial, and Local—was as follows :—

IMPERIAL—ORIGINAL WORKS AND REPAIRS.

Military Works.

	Rs.	Rs.
Accommodation for troops	1,810	
General cantonment works	258	
Fortifications	903	
Military lines of communication	83,951	
New supplies, Barrack Department	9	
		86,931
Public Works establishment proper	20,032	
Tools and plant	632	
		20,664
		1,07,595
Separate expenditure in England		619
Total		1,06,976

Civil Works.

	Rs.	Rs.
Customs	338	
Opium	95,518	
Mint	93	
Postal	42,610	
Telegraph	28,820	
Administration	4,063	
Miscellaneous	343	
Minor Departments	2,555	
		1,74,340
Public Works establishment proper	40,407	
Tools and plant	2,596	
		43,003
Total		2,17,343
GRAND TOTAL, IMPERIAL		3,24,319

PROVINCIAL—ORIGINAL WORKS AND REPAIRS.

Civil Buildings.

		Rs.
Forest		—57
Government Experimental Farm		1,487
Administration		2,46,271
Minor Departments		13,789
Law and Justice		83,080
Ecclesiastical		14,294
Jails		4,00,988
Police		1,38,689
Educational		34,099
Medical		19,718
Miscellaneous		12,598
		9,64,956
Deduct contributions		2,337
Total		9,62,619

Communications.

Roads and bridges	9,43,242
Boat-bridges and ferries	1,06,017
Accommodation for travellers	42,074
Total	10,91,333

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

Improvements to towns, &c.	5,840
Water-supply	16,405
Miscellaneous	581
Total	22,826
Public Works Department establishment	5,38,411
Thomason Civil Engineering College establishment	1,80,391
Tools and plant	17,788
Total	7,36,590
Grand Total	28,13,368
Suspense balance	—19,588
GRAND TOTAL, PROVINCIAL	27,93,780

LOCAL—ORIGINAL WORKS AND REPAIRS.

Civil Buildings.

Minor Departments	255
Educational	1,11,570
Medical	84,615
Miscellaneous	14,234
	2,10,674
Deduct contributions	11,660
Total	1,99,014

Communications.

Roads and bridges	16,48,991
Accommodation for travellers	14,548
	16,63,539
Deduct contributions	10,324
Total	16,53,215

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

						Rs.
Miscellaneous public improvements	...	...	...	...		27,537
Deduct contributions	...	...	...	...		6,970
				Total	...	20,567
Public Works Department establishment			...	...	...	5,16,443
Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	19,707
				Total	...	5,36,150
				Grand Total	...	24,08,946
Deduct decrease in suspense balances		...	...	...	...	1,896
				GRAND TOTAL, LOCAL	...	24,10,842

The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 55,28,941, as shown above, against a final total grant of Rs. 56,48,800.

TOOLS AND PLANT.

The expenditure under this head was distributed as follows :—

							Rs.
Imperial ...	Military Works	...	...	...	...	...	632
	Civil Works	...	...	...	...	...	2,596
					Total	...	3,228
Provincial...		...	...	...	...	...	17,788
Local Incorporated	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,707
Contributions	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
					Total	...	37,523
					GRAND TOTAL	...	40,751
which is 0·73 per cent. on the gross outlay of					...	...	55,60,232

and 0·96 on the expenditure (Rs. 42,41,058) on Works and Repairs.

ESTABLISHMENT.

The amount charged for Public Works Department establishment proper was Rs. 11,15,724, or Rs. 13,681 less than the expenditure incurred during 1885-86, distributed as follows :—

							Rs.
Imperial ...	Military Works	...	...	...	...	...	20,031
	Civil Works	...	...	...	...	...	40,407
					Total	...	60,438
Provincial	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,38,411
Local Incorporated	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,16,443
							10,54,854
Contributions	...	...	...	...	...	...	432
					Total	...	10,55,286
					GRAND TOTAL	...	11,15,724

Sub-divided into different heads, the charges for establishment and percentages on totals work out as follows :—

					Amount. Rs.	*Percentage.*
Direction	...	...	...	...	1,89,147	16·95
Accounts	...	...	...	...	49,884	4·47
Construction	...	...	...	...	8,76,693	78·58
					11,15,724	100·00

The outlay on account of the Thomason Civil Engineering College Press and Book Depôt was Rs. 1,80,391, or Rs. 14,591 in excess of the final grant.

The following table shows the percentage of establishment to works, total outlay, and final budget grants :—

Service.	Total, final grant.	Actual outlay, including establishment and tools and plant.	Establishment charges.	Outlay on works, repairs, and suspense only.	Percentage of establishment charges— To grant, column 2.	To outlay, column 3.	To works only, column 5.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Imperial.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Military Works	1,11,400	1,06,976	20,031	86,313	17·98	19·66	23·21
Civil Works	2,32,400	2,17,343	(*a*)40,407	1,74,340	17·38	18·59	23·17
Provincial.							
Buildings and Roads ...	26,69,200	26,13,389	5,38,411	20,57,190	20·17	20·60	26·17
Thomason College establishment,	1,65,800	1,80,391	...	...	...	...	...
Local Incorporated	24,70,000	24,10,842	5,16,448	18,74,692	20·90	21·42	27·54
Contributions	51,870	31,291	432	30,831	0·83	1·38	1·40
Total ...	57,00,670	55,60,232	11,15,724	42,23,366	19·57	20·07	26·42

(*a*) Includes Rs. 620, share of payments to contributors to professional papers of the Thomason Civil Engineering College.

The following is a summary of the expenditure during the year on Original Works, under the several heads and sub-heads on which it was incurred. Important works under each sub-head are detailed :—

IMPERIAL.

Military Works.

The most important work under construction was the cart-road between Ránibágh and the military station of Ránikhet. The cost of the work, estimated at Rs. 6,89,477, is being met from both Military and Provincial Funds. The entire budget grant under Imperial for this work, *viz.*, Rs. 80,000, was expended during the year.

Rupees 3,760 were expended from the Military grant on petty works.

Civil Works.

Opium.—The expenditure on original works was Rs. 75,094.

The important works were the following :—

	Works.	Amount of estimate.	Expenditure during the year.	Total outlay.	Remarks.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Gházipur Factory.	A new chest godown ...	11,001	4,209	13,079	Completed in October, 1886.
	A new leaf ditto ...	48,479	20,014	49,103	Ditto March, 1887.
	A pair of new trash godowns ...	38,748	6,862	6,862	No. 1 godown : concrete in progress ; two feet depth of concrete laid down all round. No. 2 : concrete in foundation finished and brickwork commenced.
	Extension of málkhána ...	28,902	18,760	18,760	Completed in April, 1887, excepting painting doors and windows. Extension of cake godown : only east wall completed : work stopped.

Post-office.—Rupees 24,091 were expended during the year.

Rupees 7,678 were spent on the workshops at Aligarh. The total expenditure on these buildings has been Rs. 48,559 against an estimate for Rs. 53,260. The corrugated iron roof of the east enclosure shed remained to complete.

Telegraph.—Rupees 23,915 were spent on works for the Department. The telegraph office at Benares was completed in April, 1887, at a cost of Rs. 30,639 against an estimate of Rs. 31,004. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 19,876.

Administration.—Some petty works were undertaken and finished at a cost of Rs. 2,030.

PROVINCIAL.

Civil Buildings—Original Works.

Forests.—Materials were collected at a cost of Rs. 2,753 for a second set of quarters for the students of the Forest School at Dehra.

Administration.—The expenditure under this head was Rs. 1,44,038.

The following were the important works :—

Works.	Amount of estimate.	Expenditure during the year.	Total outlay.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Addition to record-rooms and constructing record-racks, Collector's kacheri, Bijnor.	10,696	9,600	9,600	Work practically finished.
Tahsíli at Fatehpur, Bara Banki district.	14,426	1,198	14,556	Completed.
Additional block, Deputy Commissioner's kacheri, Bara Banki.	16,257	4,480	15,174	Ditto.
Constructing new tahsíli at Bansdeh, Ballia district.	21,000	12,637	21,471	Ditto.
Constructing new distillery at Allahabad.	21,512	14,491	21,993	Ditto.
Constructing new distillery at Benares.	28,617	4,520	30,794	Ditto.

Minor Departments.—The expenditure incurred was Rs. 6,486. The meteorological observatory at Allahabad was completed at a cost of Rs. 13,813 against an estimate of Rs. 14,333, the expenditure during the year having been Rs. 706.

Law and Justice.—Rupees 48,355 were spent on buildings for this Department. The following were the important buildings :—

Works.	Amount of estimate.	Expenditure during the year.	Total outlay.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Constructing District Judge's kacheri at Sitapur.	17,474	452	1,652	Collection of material only proceeded with.
Constructing new district court building at Allahabad.	97,473	11,602	97,232	In progress.

Ecclesiastical.—Rupees 3,449 were spent on minor and petty works under this head.

Jails.—Inclusive of the value of convict labour, Rs. 3,21,015 were expended on original works for this Department. The following is a detail of the important works:—

Works.	Amount of estimate.	Expenditure during the year.	Total outlay.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Re-roofing certain barracks in the Jail at Aligarh.	12,392	4,069	4,069	Barrack No. 3 completed; portion of plastering in No. 2 remaining to be done.
Re-roofing barracks in the Jail at Etah.	19,546	3,026	3,026	Double factory completed.
Enlarging Central Prison at Fatehgarh.	1,80,521	78,567	1,72,325	Work finished.
Constructing Jail at Unao ...	1,45,819	3,251	1,25,496	Completed.
Remodelling and enlarging District Jail at Hardoi.	83,347	11,482	25,559	Nearly all materials collected, and foundations of enclosure walls and of some buildings put in.
Remodelling District Jail at Lakhimpur, Kheri.	63,360	83	60,530	Completed, except putting up and fitting of the watering arrangements.
Constructing new Central Prison at Bareilly.	5,19,861	4,156	4,50,230	Iron work of solitary cell, No. 6 block, finished; right circle enclosure and division walls completed; masonry work of enclosure wall on three sides and front of fourth side of female prison completed.
Enlarging Central Prison at Bareilly.	1,78,336	96,752	1,67,560	Completed.
Constructing outer and inner circle walls, District Jail at Bareilly.	11,142	4,965	4,965	About half of the work finished.
Constructing new Central Prison at Benares.	5,00,772	48,232	5,34,860	In progress.
Constructing new Central Prison at Allahabad.	4,74,874	10,053	4,66,313	Ditto.
Completing new District Jail at Rae Bareli.	22,506	10,073	13,451	Ditto.
Enlarging Jail at Mirzapur ...	25,880	35	35	Work stopped.

Police.—Under this head, an expenditure of Rs. 66,069 was incurred, which included Rs. 25,147 for finishing 7 new stations and outposts.

Educational.—The physical science class-rooms attached to the Muir College at Allahabad were finished at a cost of 58,187 against an estimate of Rs. 57,151; the expenditure on the work during the year was Rs. 9,296. The total expenditure on Educational works was Rs. 14,025.

Medical.—The only large work undertaken during the year under this head was the re-roofing of the dispensary buildings at Roorkee, at an estimated cost of Rs. 10,066: Rs. 3,852 were expended on the work which was still in progress at the end of the year. The total expenditure incurred during the year under "Medical" was Rs. 12,538.

Miscellaneous.—The office for the Executive Engineer, Rohilkhand Division, at Bareilly, was completed at a cost of Rs. 10,697 against an estimate of Rs. 11,354; the amount spent on this work during the year was Rs. 1,903. The total expenditure under the head "Miscellaneous" was Rs. 4,323.

Contribution works.—The Husainabad clock tower at Lucknow was finished at a cost of Rs. 16,297; the expenditure during the year having been Rs. 2,337.

Communications.

The expenditure on original works was Rs. 1,58,653. The important works are tabulated below :—

Works.	Amount of estimate.	Expenditure during the year.	Total outlay.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Combined road and railway bridge at Nadrai on Muttra, Hathrás, Kásganj, and Bareilly Trunk Road.	32,862	9,267	15,970	In progress.
Combined road and railway bridge at Khudaganj on the Farukhabad and Gursahaiganj Trunk Road.	20,000	15,256	15,256	Ditto.
Metalling Cawnpore, Jhánsi, and Saugor Trunk Road, Lalitpur district.	3,03,849	10,269	2,62,894	Ditto.
Re-building Kudwara nála bridge on Muttra, Kásganj, and Bareilly Trunk Road, Budaun district.	10,714	2,642	10,679	Completed.
Re-building Ganjar nadi bridge on Meerut, Moradabad, and Bareilly Trunk Road, Moradabad district.	12,366	425	12,879	Ditto.
Ránibágh-Ránikhet Road, Kumaun district.	6,89,477	*83,977	3,85,784	* Outlay from Provincial Funds during the year. Work in progress.
Completing second coat of metal on Cawnpore, Hamírpur, and Saugor Trunk Road, in Bánda district.	29,302	909	28,721	Completed.

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

Most of the expenditure under this head was incurred in connection with the work of restoration of tanks in the Jhánsi and Lalitpur districts, on which Rs. 10,518 were spent during the year, and several works were finished. The total expenditure on Miscellaneous Public Improvements amounted to Rs. 12,710.

Navigation of the Ganges River.

The high floods of 1886 rendered it unnecessary to undertake operations for keeping the river navigable until November, 1886, in the Allahabad Division, and the end of January, 1887, in the Benares Division. No complaints were received of obstructions to navigation during the year, the measures usually employed for keeping it open having been attended with substantial success. It was only at Pandeypur in the Allahabad Division that a less depth than four feet (actually three feet seven inches) occurred, but the depth was sufficient to allow the passage of heavily-laden boats. Otherwise the average depth maintained on all shoals and shallows was over four feet. The cost of maintaining a navigable channel during the year has been Rs. 1,518 in the Allahabad and Rs. 5,736 in the Benares Division, or a total of Rs. 7,254.

LOCAL.

Civil Buildings.

The following expenditure was incurred on original works during the year for the departments mentioned :—

	Rs.
Educational	36,641
Medical	52,070
Miscellaneous	10,685

A new dispensary at Lakhimpur in the Kheri district was undertaken during the year, and Rs. 13,450 were spent on it against an estimate of Rs. 15,670.

A town hall at Sitapur was under construction during the year, and an expenditure of Rs. 6,760 was incurred against the estimate of Rs. 12,542.

Communications.

The expenditure on original works has been Rs. 6,69,014; the following is a list of the important works :—

Division.	Works.	Amount of estimate.	Outlay during the year.	Total outlay.	Remarks.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Meerut.	Bridge over the Tons in Dehra Dún,	40,921	12,623	41,877	Finished.
	Iron girder bridge over the Sindh on the Nakor and Gangoh road, Saháranpur district.	12,187	4,465	4,465	In progress.
	[illegible]modelling Titani bridge over the [illegible]indan on the Muzaffarnagar and Shamli road, Muzaffarnagar district.	42,163	6,990	42,125	Completed.
	Iron girder bridge over the Kali on the Muzaffarnagar and Shamli road, Muzaffarnagar district.	13,727	8,700	10,594	Ditto.
	Bridge at Saini over the Kali on the Meerut and Bijnor road, Meerut district.	36,922	6,340	28,499	Abutments, piers, and approaches finished: girders and floor timber [illegible].
	Iron girder bridge over the Choya at Debai on the railway feeder road, Bulandshahr district.	28,855	8,090	28,892	In progress; will be open before the monsoons of 1887.
	Converting Atrauli and Raipur road into a first class road, Aligarh district.	12,808	8,207	12,343	Completed.
	Raising and metalling Aligarh and Majhola railway station road, Etah district.	28,007	4,823	20,893	Completed, excepting approaches to two bridges.
Agra.	Re-constructing bridge over the Kali at Madanpur, Farukhabad district.	62,767	13,437	13,467	Some materials collected, and earthwork in left approach nearly completed.
Jhansi.	Bridging Jalaun and Debiapur road, Jalaun district.	52,206	15,983	50,015	In progress.
	Raising and bridging Jalaun and Madhogarh road, Jalaun district.	17,000	1,989	10,966	Raising completed, except half a mile; bridging two-thirds finished.
	Iron girder bridge over Chaich nadi [illegible]au and Garsarai road, Jhánsi district.	26,288	18,305	25,351	Almost completed.
	Raising and bridging Mau and Garotha second class road, Jhánsi district.	11,328	1,185	10,112	Completed.
Kumaun.	Improvements to Srinagar and Lachmanjhula road, Garhwál district.	14,188	10,800	10,800	Two-thirds of road in good working order.
	Re-constructing the Ballia suspension bridge at Ránibágh, Kumaun district.	10,929	6,098	6,098	Work in [illegible]r progress, and almost [illegible]dy.
	Suspension bridge over Gori river at [illegible]rjia on Askot, Darma, and Byans road, Kumaun district.	10,271	10,317	10,317	Completed.
	Improvements to Harriabhel and other difficult places above Silam on the Johar routes, Kumaun district.	12,[illegible]84	5,009	5,009	Work being pressed on vigorously.
Rohilkhand.	Bridge over the Gangan near Roshanpur on the Bijnor and Nagina road, Bijnor dis[illegible]	40,275	1,699	40,777	Completed.
	Metalling Bijnor and Nagina road, Bijnor district.	70,221	7,237	32,934	In progress.
	Masonry bridge over the Raputwa nála on the Bisalpur and Khudaganj road, Pilibhit district.	11,928	2,251	4,554	Materials collected; well masonry taken in hand.

Division.	Works.	Amount of estimate.	Outlay during the year.	Total outlay.	Remarks.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Rohilkhand—(*concluded*).	Improving Neoriah to Sitarganj and Neoria to Mahope road, Pilibhít district.	16,575	2,711	14,766	Thirteen miles finished; work in progress.
	Re-constructing bridge over Aril nadi on Budaun and Sháhjahánpur road, Budaun district.	45,628	13,191	45,527	Completed.
	Re-constructing Gumti bridge at Ghatiaghát on Powayan and Khotar road, Sháhjahánpur district.	53,169	14,377	24,231	Wells sunk, materials collected, and girders under construction in the workshops at Roorkee.
Sitapur.	Masonry bridge over Katna river on Lakhimpur and Sháhjahánpur road, Kheri district.	54,135	8,888	43,207	Both abutments and piers Nos. 3 and 4 completed up to spring. Piers 1 and 2 in hand.
	Masonry bridge over the Sarani river on the Bari and Chundra road, Sitapur district.	80,356	3,363	11,900	In progress.
	Metalling certain portions of the Burgadiaghát road, Hardoi district.	19,593	1,780	18,792	Completed.
Lucknow.	Metalling sandy portions of Unao and Hardoi road, Unao district.	10,831	2,372	2,372	Metal collected.
	Metalling Zaidpur and Safdarganj road, Bara Banki district.	11,820	6,008	10,334	Finished, excepting a little consolidation on third mile.
	Metalling Bara Banki and Fatehpur road, Bara Banki district.	21,723	11,775	16,801	In progress.
Fyzabad.	Bridge over the Bhatla nadi on Bahraich and Bhinga road, Bahraich district.	68,931	15,038	60,883	Only one-tenth of masonry work remaining to be done; girders ready for hoisting, and timber for roadway collected.
	Metalling Gonda and Bahrampur road, Gonda district.	52,555	3,570	19,380	Rupees 2,816 expended also from contribution from Bahrampur estate; work delayed by failure of contractor.
	Completing Nawábganj and Atraula road, Gonda district.	72,929	12,503	29,006	In progress.
	Metalling Tánda and Akbarpur road, Fyzabad district.	23,830	9,040	15,100	Ditto.
	Metalling Gogra and Tehri road, Fyzabad district.	13,902	1,300	1,300	Ditto.
Rae Bareli.	Baklahi bridge on Partabgarh and Badshapur road, Partabgarh district.	21,000	11,929	18,929	Superstructure eight feet high; embankments nearly completed.
Benares.	Bridges and culverts on Basti, Naugarh *viâ* Rudhauli and Bansi road, Basti district.	31,993	5,938	21,808	Culverts 1 to 8 completed.
	Improving Deoria and Padrauna road, Gorakhpur district.	51,095	8,540	35,039	In progress.
	Metalling Phulpur and Shahganj road, Azamgarh district.	25,249	10,128	10,129	Ditto.
	Iron girder bridge over Katahar nála on Ballia and Rasra road, Ballia district.	19,917	9,315	20,805	Completed.
	Additions and alterations to Rameshar bridge over Burna nadi on Panch Kosi road, Benares district.	25,139	10,585	23,902	A little more work left to complete the work.
	Metalling Narayanpur and Ahraura road, Mirzapur district.	25,461	5,028	5,028	Metal for two miles collected and consolidated; for 3rd mile being collected.
	Constructing Ahraura and Sukrit Pass road, Mirzapur district.	20,255	8,519	20,479	Completed.
	Iron girder bridge over the Sasurkadari nadi on the Khaga and Naubasta road, Fatehpur district.	11,543	8,456	9,637	Work nearly finished.
	Rohain bridge on Hamírpur and Kálpi road, Hamírpur district.	14,267	3,490	14,228	Bridge itself is finished; approaches remain to be carried out.
Allahabad.	Metalling miles 11 to 20, Bánda and Mánikpur road, Bánda district.	74,919	2,621	75,155	Completed.
	Raising and bridging Bánda and Kalinjer road, Bánda district.	38,267	2,965	38,541	Ditto.
	Raising and bridging Rajapur and Sarayan road, Bánda district.	32,567	1,076	11,660	In progress.
	Iron girder bridge over Burna nála on the Mirzapur road, Jaunpur district.	20,589	5,993	6,001	Materials being collected and girders being made up in the Roorkee Workshops.
	Converting Pachetia and Deokali road into a second class road, Jaunpur district.	21,288	3,743	21,347	Completed.

GOVERNMENT FOUNDRY AT ROORKEE.

The transactions during 1886-87 were as follows:—

Payments.

	Rs.
Cash paid to credit of Government	1,41,552
Charges against Public Works Department adjusted by transfer ...	4,83,398
Total ...	6,24,950

Dues.

Cash on letters-of-credit, 1886-87	1,32,300
Other receipts and transfers credited	4,45,462
Total ...	5,77,762
Net profit ...	47,188

LOCAL INCORPORATED FUNDS.

The following shows the condition of the funds under this head connected with the Ganges River works, tolls, ferries, and accommodation for travellers:—

Ganges River Works and Tolls.

	Rs.
Unexpended balance on 1st April, 1886	66,394
Collections in 1886-87	14,214
Total receipts ...	80,608

Outlay on maintenance of Public Works and collection establishment.

	Rs.
In Civil Department	4,102
In Local Funds Branch Accounts	9,981
Total ...	14,083
Unexpended balance on 31st March, 1887	66,525

Ferry Fund.

	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts collected in Civil Department		7,42,286
Expenditure incurred in the Civil Department in 1886-87,	9,023	
Expenditure incurred by the Public Works Department in 1886-87—		
Works and maintenance ... ... Rs. 1,06,016		
Share of Public Works establishment ... 24,384		
Share of Tools and Plant 1,590		
	1,31,990	
Total expenditure ...		1,41,013
Surplus ...		6,01,273

Accommodation for Travellers.

	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts collected in Civil Department in 1886-87 ...		41,088
Expenditure by Civil Department in 1886-87 ...	20,401	
Expenditure by Public Works Department—		
Works and maintenance ... ... Rs. 56,621		
Share of Public Works establishment... 13,023		
Share of Tools and Plant 849		
	70,493	
Total expenditure ...		90,894
Expenditure more than the receipts ...		49,806 against

Rs. 42,646 in 1885-86.

Works of Public Utility.

The number of public works, with the expenditure incurred thereon, constructed by private individuals at their own cost during the year, is given in the following statement:—

Division.	Dharamsála.	Saráí.	Masonry well.	Well.	Masonry tank.	Earthen tank.	Dispensary.	Bungalow.	Rest-house.	Total number of works.	Total cost.
											Rs.
Meerut	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	3,125
Agra	...	...	5	...	...	...	1	1	...	7	7,300
Jhánsi	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	750
Kumaun	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	300
Rohilkhand	...	...	52	7	...	...	...	...	...	59	12,075
Sitapur	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	13,998
Lucknow	...	1	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	4,395
Fyzabad	...	...	35	...	2	1	...	...	...	38	92,056
Rae Bareli	...	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	8,179
Benares	1	...	54	...	...	3	...	...	...	58	13,461
Allahabad	...	...	26	...	2	3	...	...	...	31	27,657
Total ...	1	1	284	7	4	7	1	1	1	307	1,83,296

Though 20 works less have been constructed during the year than in the previous year, yet the expenditure has been greater by Rs. 53,903.

The largest amount expended (Rs. 80,000) has been on a masonry tank in the Gonda district. The usual detailed statement has been published in the *Government Gazette.*

(b)—Railways.

I.—Works in Progress.

Kálpi Bridge on the Cawnpore-Jhánsi section of the Indian Midland Railway.—The construction of this bridge and all works connected with the Cawnpore-Jhánsi section of the Indian Midland Railway were made over to that Railway Company at the close of the year under review. The bridge was nearing completion when made over, the progress in construction during the year having been very satisfactory.

Jhánsi-Chaura section of the Indian Midland Railway.—Very satisfactory progress was made in this section, which was commenced at the beginning of the year 1885-86, and, when handed over to the company, work was sufficiently advanced to allow of the section being finished by October, 1887.

Lucknow-Sitapur-Seramau State Railway.—On the Lucknow-Sitapur section of this line (55 miles) work was carried on continuously, and the section was opened for traffic on 15th November, 1886: for goods traffic only between the goods transfer platform at Charbagh and Lucknow City station, and for goods and passenger traffic between Lucknow City and Sitapur. At the date of opening all work was practically finished except the locomotive and carriage sheds, the staff quarters at Charbagh, and the goods sheds at Lucknow City, Khairabad, and Sitapur: these, with the exception of the carriage sheds for which all the materials had not arrived, were completed before the end of March, 1887. In February, 1887, orders were given to connect the goods transfer platform at Charbagh with the Oudh and Rohilkhand passenger platform, so as to enable passengers to go on direct from the Oudh and Rohilkhand station to Sitapur: by the end of the year good progress had been made on this work.

Owing to a difficulty in regard to funds, work on the Sitapur and Lakhimpur section (28 miles) was suspended for seven months, from April to November, 1886. On resumption of work, however, construction was pushed on vigorously during the winter months. On 28th March, 1887, the section was inspected by the

Consulting Engineer, and, with the exception of the Selamau, Oel, and Kheri stations, was opened for traffic on the 15th April, 1887.

The work executed during the year was as follows :—

Land—Was taken up during the year beyond Gola Gokarnath up to the site of Milani station.

Earthwork—Had been completed at the commencement of the year up to four miles beyond Lakhimpur: work was stopped in April and not re-commenced until November: by the end of the year it was very nearly completed up to Gola Gokarnath, and a start had been made on the first five miles beyond that place.

Gumti Bridge.—The masonry up to girder level was completed in 1885-86. In May, 1886, the first girders arrived, and by the beginning of July, 1886, they were all erected, the rails were laid, and the material trains were able to take out rails, &c., beyond the river.

Gond Bridge.—Nothing was done at this bridge until, the platelaying having reached the south abutment, the girders could be taken out by train. During the erection of the girders, the failure of a pulley-hook caused a delay of nearly a month : one of the main girders was thrown into the river-bed, a fall of some 40 feet, and was so seriously injured as to require to be taken back to Lakhimpur for repairs. Notwithstanding this delay, the bridge was completed in the last week of September, 1886.

Minor bridges and culverts.—Up to Sitapur all small bridges had been finished in 1885-86. Between Sitapur and Lakhimpur but little was done until December, 1886, for want of funds. All culverts were, however, finished before the end of the year. Beyond Lakhimpur only a few small culverts were finished, but a good supply of materials for the remainder had been collected.

Level-crossings—Were finished up to, and good progress was made beyond, Lakhimpur ; there are 14 level-crossings with gates and gate-lodges, three of which in Lucknow City are protected with signals; the others are all open crossings.

Fencing.—The only fencing is for about five miles in the neighbourhood of Lucknow; this was all completed. There is also a little fencing at stations and level-crossings.

Telegraph—Was completed up to Gola Gokarnath.

Ballast.—In the Lucknow-Sitapur section the collection of half the total ballast was completed, and arrangements were made for the supply of about 10,000 cubic feet per mile where most required in addition to the half ballast. On the second section half ballast was collected for 21 miles, leaving seven miles still to be supplied. On the third section good progress was made in the collection.

Permanent way.—During the year sufficient rails and fastenings were received to lay up to within five miles of Gola Gokarnath, and it was arranged to purchase other 12 miles of rail from the Panjáb Irrigation Department. Sleepers were supplied by the Oudh Forest Department for 100 miles of line, and the balance required was ready for delivery. The rails were laid up to seven miles beyond Lakhimpur, a total distance of 91 miles, of which 82 miles were laid during the year.

Stations and buildings.—At Lucknow junction there were built during the year engine-shed and workshop, three ash-pits 180 feet long, turn-table, large tank, water hoist, 24 sets menials' quarters, 12 sets drivers' quarters, one bungalow for European staff, and goods transfer platform 1,000 feet long, whilst carriage sheds and a second bungalow were about three-fourths finished. At Lucknow City the passenger and goods stations were commenced and completed with six sets of menials' quarters and three Bábus' quarters. The other stations up to Sitapur were all finished with station machinery complete: Hargaon and Lakhimpur stations were sufficiently completed by the 31st March, 1887, to be passed for opening by the Consulting Engineer : Oel station was commenced later, and was about half finished :

at Dhaurahra and Gola Gokarnath stations but little work was done, but good progress was made in the collection of materials.

II.—LINES UNDER SURVEY.

Pilibhit-Seramau Railway.—The survey of this line was fully completed during the year.

Dehra Dún Railway.—The Dehra Dún Railway Association having proposed to construct a broad gauge line of railway to connect the Hardwár station on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway extension with Dehra and Rajpur at the foot of the Mussoorie hills, the North-Western Provinces Government, under orders received from the Supreme Government, deputed an officer to report on and revise the project prepared by the Association. This was accordingly done during the year, and two alternative alignments were inspected and reported on. The result has been the preparation of a complete estimate for the alignment considered most suitable, and this is now before the Government of India. The selected alignment has been located and marked out by masonry pillars.

III.—MINERAL RESOURCES.

There are no minerals worked in connection with the railways in the North-Western Provinces.

Rohilkhand-Kumaun and Bareilly-Pilibhít Railways.—The fuel used on these lines is chiefly wood obtained from the districts at the foot of the hills. It consists chiefly of haldu, dhora, and shisham. In working the steep gradients between the stations of Lál Kua and Káthgodám, the wood fuel has to be supplemented with coal to enable the engines to maintain steam. The coal used is Bengal coal, and costs at Bareilly about Rs. 22 per ton, whilst wood costs about Rs. 6 per ton. The wood used per train mile amounted to 55lbs.

IV.—LINES OPEN FOR TRAFFIC.

Cawnpore-Achneyra Railway.—The working of this Railway was transferred to the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway during the month of October, 1886.

Bareilly-Pilibhít Railway, 36 miles: Work in progress.—The protective works at the Deoha bridge proved very successful; but there was no very heay flood in the river during the year. The works are now being strengthened, and another layer of boulders is being placed round the piers. A considerable sum has been spent in completing the ballasting on this line, and a large quantity of shingle and kankar ballast has been laid down during the year. The work is still in progress.

Rohilkhand-Kumaun Railway, 54½ miles: Work in progress.—The earthwork on the new alignment near Haldwáni has been completed and is ready for the rails. The works at Kicha road station have been completed, with the exception of the goods platform wall and the metalling to the platform and approach road. A new station has been opened at Atmanda near the 16th mile. At Káthgodám the engine-shed, hotel, and roads and approaches to the station have been completed. The workshop at Bareilly has been finished, and all the machinery has been erected and is in working order. Forty six-ton covered wagons and one 10-ton travelling crane have been added to the stock during the year. It is proposed to have all the passenger vehicles fitted with Jones' flexible buffers so as to stop the bumping and jarring of the stock on the steep gradients between Lál Kua and Káthgodám.

The line has been maintained in good running order throughout; but latterly the haldu sleepers have suddenly shown signs of rapid decay, and large renewals have been necessary. Two extra sál sleepers are being placed under each pair of rails so as to ensure the road being kept in gauge, and the haldu sleepers will be gradually replaced by sál sleepers throughout.

Lucknow-Sitapur Railway.—As already shown under head I (Works in progress) the Lucknow-Sitapur section (55 miles) of this line of railway was opened for traffic on 15th November, 1886, while the section between Sitapur and Lakhimpur

(28 miles) was opened on 15th April, 1887; that between Lakhimpur and Gola Gokarnath is still in hand.

The line is worked by the agency of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Company under contract with Government.

So long as the line is maintained by Government, the gross earnings are to be divided equally between the Company and the State. Should the Company take over the maintenance, the division will be 35 per cent. to the State and 65 per cent. to the Company. When, however, the earnings for any one calendar half-year averages Rs. 100 per mile per week, the Company's share, if the line is maintained by Government, is to be 45 per cent., or if maintained by them, 60 per cent., of the gross earnings.

Accidents, Rohilkhand-Kumaun and Bareilly-Pilibhít Railways.—There were no serious accidents during the year requiring notice. The total number was 20 against 29 in the previous year.

Accidents, Lucknow-Sitapur-Seramau Railway.—There were no accidents of any but a trivial nature on this section during the period under report; the only accident resulting in personal injury being at Chárbágh station on December 10th, 1886, when a native carriage examiner was slightly hurt in adjusting a coupling.

V.—Persons employed.

Police, Rohilkhand-Kumaun and Bareilly-Pilibhít Railways.—The Government Railway Police are maintained on these lines.

The total ordinary number of persons employed during the year amounted to 1,008, of which 13 were Europeans, six East Indians, and 989 natives; European drivers are employed on the Rohilkhand-Kumaun Railway, but the Bareilly-Pilibhít Railway is worked by a native driver.

Police, Lucknow-Sitapur-Seramau Railway.—There was no change in the organization of the police force on this line.

Schools.—There are no special educational institutions for the children of the Provincial Railway employés; but the Diocesan Schools at Naini Tal and other local schools take in a considerable number of these children.

Volunteers.—There is, as stated in the previous report, no special corps for Railway employés in the North-Western Provinces: a large number of these employés, however, are attached to the local Battalion; the few Europeans and Eurasians employed on the Rohilkhand-Kumaun and Bareilly-Pilibhít Railways are attached to the Bareilly Volunteer Corps.

Medical attendance.—No special remarks are called for under this head.

Provident Fund.—A provident fund for the benefit of the Rohilkhand-Kumaun and Bareilly-Pilibhít Railway staff has been established from the 1st January, 1887. The subscription to it, which is fixed at one anna per rupee per month of salary, has been made compulsory on all servants drawing a monthly salary of Rs. 15 and over. The Company gives a bonus to the fund of 1 per cent. of the annual net earnings.

VI.—Stores.

Rohilkhand-Kumaun and Bareilly-Pilibhít Railways.—The value of the stores on hand on the 31st December, 1886, amounted to Rs. 79,000. The stores consisted chiefly of engineer and locomotive materials. The rolling-stock on the line was as shown in margin.

Engines, class 0	8
First-class carriages	12
Half intermediate and half third-class carriages ...	4
Third-class carriages	26
Horse-boxes	2
Brake-vans	12
Covered goods wagons	120
Low-sided ditto	60
Powder-van	1
Travelling cranes, 10-ton	2

Lucknow-Sitapur-Seramau Railway.—Ten first-class engines were erected, and coaching and goods vehicles sufficient for the working of the line were obtained from the Cawnpore-Achneyra and the Panjáb Northern Railways. The Oudh and

Rohilkhand Railway took charge of the rolling-stock in October, 1886. Some expenditure had to be incurred during the year in renewing a number of these vehicles. A sufficient stock of tools and plant was collected during the year.

VII.—CAPITAL TRANSACTIONS.

Rohilkhand-Kumaun Railway.—The capital transactions on this line during the year amounted to Rs. 1,03,034; this was incurred in completing the works of the line and for rolling-stock. A further expenditure on Capital Account of about Rs. 77,000 is anticipated next year.

Bareilly-Pilibhít Railway.—The capital transactions on this line will be known when the annual accounts are completed.

Lucknow-Sitapur-Seramau Railway.—The capital expenditure debitable to Government on the open line amounted to Rs. 14,433.

VIII.—REVENUE TRANSACTIONS.

Rohilkhand-Kumaun Railway.—The gross earnings for the year 1886 were—

	Rs.	Rs.
For the first half-year	1,56,031	
Ditto second half-year	1,44,160	
		= 3,00,191

and the gross expenditure was—

For the first half-year	84,484	
Ditto second half-year	91,875	
		= 1,76,359

the net earnings being Rs. 1,23,832, which, upon a capital outlay to 31st December, 1886, of Rs. 21,69,058, gives a dividend of 5·70 per cent.

Bareilly-Pilibhít Railway.—The gross earnings for the year were—

	Rs.	Rs.
For the first half-year	56,617	
Ditto second half-year	39,552	
		= 96,169

and the gross expenditure was—

For the first half-year	38,229	
Ditto second half-year	36,264	
		= 74,493

the net earnings being Rs. 21,676, which, upon a capital outlay of Rs. 14,54,000, excluding the cost of the Dooha bridge, gives a dividend of 1·50 per cent. The line was worked by the Rohilkhand-Kumaun Railway Company, who received for its agency one-fifth of the net earnings.

Lucknow-Sitapur-Seramau Railway.—The gross earnings of this line amounted to Rs. 18,918, the net amount payable to Government after deducting for maintenance, &c., being Rs. 4,485.

IX.—TRAFFIC AND WORKING.

Rohilkhand-Kumaun and Bareilly-Pilibhít Railways.—After the rains of 1886, rapid decay set in amongst the haldu sleepers on the Rohilkhand-Kumaun Railway, and these have had to be replaced by sál sleepers. The Bareilly-Pilibhít Railway remained in good order during the year. The locomotive expenses for the year per train mile were as below:—

Items.	First half of 1886.	Second half of 1886.
Running expenses	1·99	2·09
Fuel	2·36	2·09
Water	0·20	0·25
Oil and tallow	0·34	0·25
Maintenance and renewal	0·69	1·21
Total ...	5·58	5·89

The locomotive boilers of these railway lines have, it appears, given great trouble, and there has been great difficulty in keeping them in running order. Two tube-plates have already had to be renewed at considerable expense, and others also will shortly have to be renewed. Amongst other causes this is said to be in a great measure due to the bad water of the Bareilly City station well, which is reported to be of a very bad quality, and quite unsuited for locomotive purposes.

As regards coaching traffic on the Rohilkhand-Kumaun Railway, the number of passengers and the earnings were as follows :—

	Number.	*Receipts.*
		Rs.
For the first half of 1886	52,750½	53,353
Ditto second half of 1886	50,489	60,680
Total ...	103,239½	1,14,033

In all classes of passengers there is an increase over the previous year, and the increase in first-class passengers is very satisfactory. The increase in receipts is larger in proportion than the increase in number. This is due to the fares for intermediate and third-class passengers between Bareilly and Káthgodám having been increased at the end of 1885 from Rs. 3 and Re. 1 to Rs. 5 and Re. 1-8-0 respectively. It would thus appear that the increase in the fares has not stopped the natural development of traffic. The number of horses carried has greatly increased since horse-boxes were placed on the line in lieu of the ordinary covered trucks, which were previously the only available transport for this class of traffic.

The value of the total coaching traffic for the past two years is as follows :—

	Rs.
1885, ...	1,07,024
1886	1,47,935

the increase of Rs. 40,911 is satisfactory.

As regards goods traffic on the Rohilkhand-Kumaun Railway, it appears that during the first half-year 34,947 tons of general merchandize were carried, earning Rs. 42,395, and during the second half-year 5,806 tons, earning Rs. 20,168. In the first half-year a large quantity of boulders were carried at a low rate for the Irrigation Department; in the second half-year this special class of traffic was not carried, and the earnings per ton carried were thus much larger than in the first half. A promising traffic in grass, wood, bamboos, and other jungle products is being developed at Lál Kua, Haldwáni, and Káthgodám.

The earnings from coaching and goods traffic for the two half-years on the Bareilly and Pilibhít Railway were as follows :—

	Rs.	Rs.
For the first half of 1886	54,503	
Ditto second half of 1886	36,884	
		= 91,397

which is an increase over the receipts of the previous year of Rs. 17,813, the receipts of 1885 being Rs. 73,574.

Cart and Tonga Service, Rohilkhand-Kumaun Railway.—The carting service of Naini Tal was carried on successfully during the year, and it is believed to the satisfaction of the public. The tonga service has become popular, and towards the close of the Naini Tal season the tongas available were not sufficient to meet the requirements of the public. This service has hitherto been unremunerative; but it has now been greatly improved and enlarged, and the fares have been raised from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 3-8-0. It is hoped that hereafter it will bring in some return for the great trouble and risk it involves. The earnings and expenditure during the past three half-years were as follows :—

	Earnings.	*Expenditure.*
	Rs.	Rs.
Half-year ended December, 1885	5,690	7,726
Ditto June, 1886	10,738	11,520
Ditto December, 1886	14,312	14,215

The development of this traffic has thus progressed rapidly, and is likely to still further increase.

The contract for carrying the mails between Káthgodám and Naini Tal ceased from 1st April, 1886. This contract was unremunerative, but it is hoped that the Postal Department may yet be able to renew it at such a rate as will cover the expenses of the Railway Company in working it.

Landslips on the hill road were fewer than in previous years, and there was less interruption to the traffic. The road is now in good order, and may be expected to improve year by year.

Lucknow-Sitapur-Seramau Railway.—On the 16th November, 1886, the section —Lucknow to Sitapur—was opened for public traffic, the working being entrusted to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Company. From that date up to the end of the half-year the traffic was as follows:—

		Goods.	
Passengers.	*Receipts.*	*Outward.*	*Inward.*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
24,062	8,138	90,149	31,284

The passenger traffic was satisfactory; but during the period in question there was still a considerable road traffic in passengers. This, however, is diminishing daily. Of the quantity shown under goods "outward" 84,336 maunds were grain, 63,158 maunds being from Sitapur and 13,631 maunds from Kamalpur. During the period under report these were the only two stations which developed any export traffic. Eventually traffic sprang up at other stations. Of the weight imported, Lucknow City took 13,103 maunds (12,599 maunds being grain), and Sitapur 15,777 maunds. The weight received at the latter station consisted of—

	Mds.		Mds.
Salt	4,126	Furniture	726
Timber	6,524	Piece-goods	500
Gunny	1,455	Sundries	1,355

During the year under reference, the Lucknow City station was not opened for traffic from or to either "Foreign" or Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway stations proper, there being no advantage in opening it for such traffic, as the extra mileage from the Lucknow goods shed to the City station would not pay for the extra expense in trans-shipment. On the whole, the goods traffic may be considered as satisfactory. By introducing special rates on the Lucknow-Sitapur Railway in conjunction with special rates on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, the Company helped very materially in bringing the road traffic early to a minimum. There is still a certain amount of road traffic; but this, it is expected, will cease after a little time. On the opening of the line, one mixed train was run each way daily; but in December, 1886, it was found necessary for passenger traffic to run another extra "mixed," so that there are now two trains run each way daily. For the goods traffic a second train was not necessary as a daily train; but as it was necessary for public convenience to run the second train as a regular train, it was decided to do so.

Dildárnagar-Gházipur-Railway.—The traffic on this line, which still continues to be worked by the East Indian Railway Company, has not improved. There is still a considerable deficit on the net profits as compared with the interest on the Capital Account calculated at 4 per cent.

X.—RATES AND FARES.

Rohilkhand-Kumaun and Bareilly-Pilibhít Railways.—No alteration has been made in the coaching fares during the year. In the goods fares, the rate for spices and turmeric from Haldwáni to Bareilly has been reduced from Re. 0-5-4 to Re. 0-3-6 per maund. A rate of two annas per wagon per mile has been introduced for the carriage of grass.

(c)—*Canals.*

Capital outlay for and to the end of the year.—The capital outlay of all kinds, direct and indirect, on each canal system for and to the end of the year closing 31st March, 1887, is shown in the following table:—

TABLE A.

Canals.		During the year.	To the end of the year.
		Rs.	Rs.
Capital expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue: 48—Irrigation Works.	Upper Ganges	38,506	2,81,42,430
	Lower Ganges	* 16,12,831	3,00,43,364
	Agra	97,367	89,89,013
	Eastern Jumna	12,496	31,16,649
	Total ...	17,61,200	7,02,91,456
Irrigation: 43—Minor Works and Navigation.	Dún	—419	6,36,994
	Rohilkhand	7,450	16,81,063
	Bijnor	70	70,036
	Bundelkhand Irrigation Works ...	—266	82,398
	Ditto Survey ...	231	1,73,946
	Sarda	—181	49,461
	Cawnpore Branch Extension Survey, Lower Ganges.	...	56,746
	Total ...	6,885	27,50,644
Famine Relief and Insurance: 35—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works.	Betwa	1,40,706	* 40,16,286
	GRAND TOTAL ...	19,08,791	7,70,58,386

* Includes Rs. 18,270, outlay in England.

The division between direct and indirect charges is—

	During 1886-87.	*To end of year.*
	Rs.	Rs.
Direct charges, including "Loss by exchange" ...	18,33,675	7,19,75,659
Indirect charges	75,116	50,82,727
Total ...	19,08,791	7,70,58,386

The following statement compares the amount of sanctioned estimates with the expenditure to end of 1886-87:—

Canals.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Expenditure to end of 1886-87.	*Difference.*	
			More than estimate.	Less than estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Upper Ganges	3,11,49,652	2,81,42,430	...	30,07,222
Lower Ganges	2,99,75,709	3,00,43,364	67,655	...
Agra	94,55,111	89,89,013	...	4,66,098
Eastern Jumna	36,75,923	31,16,649	...	5,59,274
Betwa	44,83,776	40,16,286	...	4,67,490
Total ...	7,87,40,171	7,43,07,742	67,655	44,32,429

The excess on the Lower Ganges Canal estimate is due to the heavy expenditure which has been incurred on the new Nadrai aqueduct.

The revised estimate for this canal, which includes the new Nadrai aqueduct, and also the Cawnpore Branch Extension, has been prepared and is almost ready for submission.

REVENUE.

(a) *Realizations.*—The revenue actually realized during the year was—

	Rs.
Water-rates and miscellaneous revenue	47,59,953
Indirect revenue, share of enhancement of land-revenue	9,57,155
Total receipts ...	57,17,108

The charges against revenue during the year were—

	Rs.
Direct charges	24,02,526
Indirect charges	1,61,570
Total charges ...	25,64,096
Leaving a net revenue of	31,53,012

The interest charges for the year on the capital outlay on "Productive" and "Protective" Works amounted to Rs. 27,41,352 : deducting this amount from the net revenue, there is a clear surplus of Rs. 4,11,660. Excluding the interest charges on "Protective Works," amounting to Rs. 1,50,297, the surplus is Rs. 5,61,957.

The corresponding figures for 1885-86 were—

	Rs.
Net revenue	29,72,275
Interest (excluding Protective Works)	25,37,861
Surplus ...	4,34,414

(*b*) *Assessments.*—The results obtained by taking the assessments of the year are as follows :—

	Rs.
Water-rates and miscellaneous revenue	41,83,827
Share of enhancement of land-revenue	9,57,155
Gross revenue ...	51,40,982

Deducting from this the charges, *viz.*,—

	Rs.
Working expenses, inclusive of indirect charges	25,64,096
Interest charges (exclusive of Protective Works)	25,91,055
Total charges ...	51,55,151

there is a deficit of Rs. 14,169 against a surplus of Rs. 10,06,762 in the previous year, and of Rs. 6,32,064 in 1884-85.

To the end of the year 1886-87 the—

	Rs.
Gross receipts, direct and indirect, amounted to	10,14,97,458
And the charges, direct and indirect, to	4,44,26,562
Leaving a net revenue of	5,70,70,896

The interest charges to the end of 1886-87 have been worked out in accordance with Government of India Resolution No. [illegible] A.G., dated 8th July, 1887, and inclusive of Rs. 5,70,547 on Protective Works, amount to Rs. 5,03,53,448. There is, therefore, after deducting all charges, a clear surplus of Rs. 67,17,448, or Rs. 72,87,995 if the interest charges on Protective Works be excluded. Worked out on the old method the accumulated interest charges would have amounted to Rs. 5,61,80,891, so the new orders have effected a reduction of Rs. 58,27,443.

Return on capital outlay.—The table below compares, for the past six years, the net profits on the capital outlay to the end of each year calculated on assessments :—

TABLE B.

Year.	*Amount.*		*Percentage of net revenue on capital outlay.*	
	Net direct revenue.	Net direct and indirect revenue.	Direct.	Direct and indirect.
	Rs.	Rs.		
1881-82	31,31,744	40,81,375	4·72	6·14
1882-83	33,45,285	42,92,916	4·85	6·23
1883-84	40,71,676	50,21,307	5·69	7·82
1884-85	21,79,438	31,28,769	2·96	4·25
1885-86	25,94,992	35,44,628	3·45	4·71
1886-87	16,19,731	25,76,886	2·12	3·34

The percentage shows a very considerable falling off, and is the lowest obtained for a considerable number of years. It should be noted, however, that the percentage is calculated on the total capital outlay of all kinds, including Minor and Protective Works, the revenue derived from which does not at present cover the working expenses.

Net revenue and percentages on canals classed as "Productive."—The following table compares, for the past six years, the net profits and percentages on the four canals classed as "Productive" also calculated on assessments:—

TABLE C.

Year.	*Upper Ganges.*		*Lower Ganges.*		*Agra.*		*Eastern Jumna.*	
	Net direct and indirect revenue.	Percentage on capital outlay.	Net direct and indirect revenue.	Percentage on capital outlay.	Net direct and indirect revenue.	Percentage on capital outlay.	Net direct and indirect revenue.	Percentage on capital outlay.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
1881-82 ...	17,53,631	6·40	11,82,646	4·75	2,94,749	3·48	8,09,183	28·46
1882-83 ...	20,14,559	7·28	10,55,784	4·07	3,53,043	4·14	8,26,665	28·53
1883-84 ...	23,59,664	8·44	19,92,654	4·45	5,61,425	6·47	8,31,183	27·92
1884-85 ...	15,55,938	5·54	7,35,746	2·67	1,69,814	1·91	6,17,349	20·14
1885-86 ...	18,23,237	6·48	5,78,616	2·03	3,84,202	4·32	7,29,881	23·51
1886-87 ...	14,11,237	5·02	3,48,628	1·13	1,76,223	1·96	6,87,266	22·05

Compared with the previous year all canals show a decided falling off, due entirely to the very favourable and well-distributed rainfall of the year. The percentage of decrease is greatest on the Lower Ganges and Agra Canals, on which irrigation is not yet fully developed.

Area irrigated.—Table D shows the area irrigated in each harvest during the last ten years. The figures for the year under review include for the first time the outturn of the Tarái and Bhábar Canals, estimated at 114,187 acres. The area watered by the canals under the direct control of the Irrigation Department was 1,363,816 acres, and is the smallest obtained in any year since 1876-77. Compared with the previous year the decrease is 345,855 acres, or about 20 per cent. The falling-off appears in both fasls, but is most marked in the kharíf.

TABLE D.

Year.	*Area irrigated in acres.*		
	Kharíf.	Rabi.	Total.
1877-78 ...	731,585	729,844	1,461,429
1878-79 ...	660,026	1,075,952	1,735,978
1879-80 ...	555,641	843,482	1,399,123
1880-81 ...	700,139	1,032,010	1,732,149
1881-82 ...	706,025	1,209,823	1,915,848
1882-83 ...	739,410	1,234,226	1,973,636
1883-84 ...	825,747	1,471,927	2,297,674
1884-85 ...	773,315	843,701	1,617,016
1885-86 ...	702,258	1,007,413	1,709,671
1886-87 ...	589,908	888,095	1,478,003

Kharíf irrigation, April to September, 1886.—Excluding the irrigation on the Tarái and Bhábar Canals, the area watered during the kharíf of 1886 was 541,822 acres, or 160,436 acres less than that of the previous year. This decrease of 22·84 per cent. is almost entirely due to the exceptionally favourable nature of the rainfall. Several heavy showers fell in May, followed by the regular monsoon, which burst on the 19th June, and continued almost without intermission until the end of August. Timely rain also fell during September and October, which enabled the crops to dispense with late waterings.

Areas of principal kharíf crops.—Table E shows the areas of the principal kharíf crops raised by canal water during the past ten years :—

TABLE E.

Crops.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Sugarcane ...	139,374	148,060	165,914	135,493	165,020	198,158	155,147	153,652	175,944	169,953
Rice ...	66,587	79,257	75,903	135,570	101,755	96,357	106,443	92,607	95,986	151,232
Indigo ...	214,662	227,238	185,006	194,679	319,060	316,145	295,388	392,302	298,246	166,117
Cotton ...	104,596	74,887	57,724	62,878	63,519	52,493	93,546	66,791	61,040	43,259

Sugarcane shows a slight decrease, but the area obtained is not below the average of the previous six years. In indigo there is a falling-off of no less than 132,127 acres, due entirely to the contraction of sowing operations which followed the serious losses incurred during bad seasons of 1884 and 1885. The decrease of 17,781 acres under cotton was the effect of copious rainfall. The increase of 55,246 acres under rice is more apparent than real, 42,650 acres being due to irrigation on the Tarái and Bhábar Canals, not hitherto included in the statements.

Rabi irrigation, October, 1886, *to March,* 1887.—The rabi season from its commencement to its close was exceptionally favourable for bringing crops to maturity without the aid of canal water. A general fall of rain early in October admitted of sowing operations being carried on without the usual preliminary watering, and the ground so retained its moisture that until December no considerable call was made on the canals. Towards the close of the same month cloudy weather and a few showers checked the demand, which entirely ceased with the general and copious rainfall of the early part of January. After this little or no new irrigation was effected. Excluding the irrigation on the Tarái and Bhábar Canals, the area irrigated, 821,994 acres, is 185,419 acres, or 18·4 per cent., less than that of the previous year, and is the smallest obtained in any year since 1877-78. Considering the exceptional nature of the season, the falling-off is not so great as might reasonably have been expected.

Areas of principal rabi crops.—Table F shows the area of the principal crops irrigated during the last ten "rabi" seasons :—

TABLE F.

Year.	Wheat.	Barley.	Other cereals.	Pulses.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1877-78	415,659	138,627	59,912	64,328
1878-79	586,776	266,472	115,914	66,901
1879-80	481,836	212,489	83,161	33,944
1880-81	545,364	261,813	130,011	56,534
1881-82	726,332	261,602	102,549	77,702
1882-83	727,740	266,604	123,383	76,349
1883-84	824,607	292,028	114,697	116,967
1884-85	512,824	108,267	166,290	26,719
1885-86	550,414	118,559	221,088	67,909
1886-87	529,560	76,881	178,781	60,727

Compared with the previous year there is a marked decrease in all crops; but excluding the Tarái and Bhábar irrigation, and comparing with 1884-85, a year of nearly equal area, wheat and barley show a decided falling-off. Other cereals are about stationary, while pulses show a marked increase.

Area by canals.—Table G compares by canals the areas irrigated during the last three years :—

TABLE G.

Canals.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	*Difference in results of* 1885-86 *and* 1886-87.	
				More.	Less.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Upper Ganges	683,939	741,636	574,441	...	167,195
Lower Ganges	534,833	462,302	359,003	...	103,299
Agra	128,002	176,721	122,096	...	54,625
Eastern Jumna	166.407	215,356	203,429	...	11,927
Betwa	...	12,356	8,608	...	3,748
Rohilkhand	85,265	79,923	78,554	...	1,369
Bijnor	4,191	6,588	4,183	...	2,405
Dún	12,553	12,306	12,472	166	...
Bundelkhand (Lakes)	1,826	2,483	1,030	...	1,453
Tarái	Not reported.		31,987	31,987	...
Bhábar	Ditto.		82,200	82,200	...
Total ...	1,617,016	1,709,671	1,478,003	114,353	231,668

The Upper Ganges Canal watered 167,195 acres less than in the previous year, or 22·5 per cent. ; the decrease having been general in all divisions, but most marked in Bulandshahr. On the Lower Ganges Canal there has been a decrease of 103,299 acres, or 22·4 per cent. The falling off is not attributable to want of water, but solely to the nature of the season, as the supply available throughout the year was more than sufficient to irrigate an area 30 per cent. in excess of that actually obtained.

The Agra Canal shows a decrease of 54,625 acres, or 30·8 per cent. The percentage of inferior crops grown on this canal is larger than on the canals of older date, and in consequence the fluctuations are considerably greater. In dry years there is a very great demand for water which can with difficulty be met, while in wet years very little water is required or taken.

The Eastern Jumna Canal shows a decrease of 11,927 acres, or 5·5 per cent., which is chiefly confined to the rabi season.

On the Betwa Canal, owing to the very favourable rains, there was very little demand for water throughout the year, and the area irrigated, 8,608 acres, was 3,748 acres less than that obtained in one fasl during the previous year. This canal is, however, a purely " Protective Work," and it is only in dry years that any great results can be expected.

With the exception of the Dún Canals, which yield a small increase, all the minor irrigation works show a decided falling off, the percentage of decrease being greatest on the Bundelkhand Lakes.

The figures for the Tarái and Bhábar Canals, entered for the first time in these returns, have been obtained from the District Officers, these works not being under the direct control of the Irrigation Department.

Navigation.—Table H compares the navigation returns of the last two years :—

TABLE H.

	1885-86.			1886-87.		
	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals.	Agra Canal.	Total.	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals.	Agra Canal.	Total.
Revenue collected ... Rs.	20,027	5,675	25,702	19,821	11,733	31,554
Traffic in tons ...	105,849	16,867	122,716	99,045	34,528	133,573
Ton mileage ...	6,723,048	1,594,266	8,317,314	6,230,189	1,918,296	8,148,485
Value of goods carried ... Rs.	36,15,103	4,72,839	40,87,942	32,42,450	7,16,305	39,58,755
Number of passengers ...	12,077	172	12,249	2,823	495	3,318

The revenue obtained on the Agra Canal has more than doubled, while that on the Upper and Lower Ganges Canals has remained stationary, the net result being an increase of Rs. 5,852. The traffic shows an increase of about 11,000 tons, but on the other hand the ton mileage and value of goods carried has slightly decreased. The falling off in the number of passengers is attributed to the opening of the railway to Hardwár. The usual closure of the different canals extended over a period of about two months.

Outlay.—The following table compares the direct outlay of the year, under the several service heads included in the budget estimate of the Irrigation Branch, with the original and final grants of the year :—

TABLE K.

Head of service.	Outlay.	*Budget grant.*	
		Original.	Final.
IMPERIAL.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Famine Relief and Insurance.			
35. Construction of Protective Irrigation Works ...	1,19,696	2,03,000	1,09,200
Agricultural works.			
Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.	5,689	6,000	6,000
42. Major Works—Working expenses	69,943	1,01,700	87,500
Capital expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue.			
48. Irrigation Works	* 16,88,879	16,37,500	19,37,500
Total, Imperial ...	18,84,207	19,48,200	21,40,200
PROVINCIAL.			
Irrigation.			
42. Major Works—Working expenses	21,36,205	22,69,300	21,67,310
43. Minor Works and Navigation—Capital Account ...	6,830	14,100	4,260
Ditto Revenue Account ...	1,96,377	2,15,300	2,40,350
Ditto Agricultural Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.	7,870	34,000	20,780
Total, Provincial ...	23,47,282	25,32,700	24,32,700
GRAND TOTAL ...	42,31,489	44,80,900	45,72,900

Under "Imperial" the capital expenditure on the Betwa Canal fell short of the original grant by Rs. 83,304, but exceeded the final grant by Rs. 10,497, the excess being due to greater progress having been made on distributaries than was at one time anticipated. The working expenses amounted to Rs. 69,943 against a final grant of Rs. 87,500, the saving being chiefly due to a reduction in establishment charges. The outlay on Productive Public Works "Capital" exceeded the original grant by Rs. 69,649, but fell short of the final grant by Rs. 2,30,351. The lapse is in a great measure due to the delay that occurred in obtaining plant and stores for the Nadrai works from England. The working season was also somewhat unfavourable. Sickness was very prevalent at the commencement of the season, and the cold and wet weather in January helped to retard work. The net result under "Imperial" is an unexpended balance of Rs. 45,723 as compared with the original grant, and of Rs. 2,37,723 as compared with the final grant.

The Provincial grant, which originally stood at Rs. 25,32,700, was at the earnest request of the local Financial Department reduced by Rs. 1,00,000. The actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 23,47,282, a saving as compared with the original grant of Rs. 1,85,428. The object of reducing and curtailing expenditure in every possible way was again kept steadily in view, and the strictest economy was enforced throughout the year. Some very heavy expenditure had to be incurred in connection with the river training operations at the head-works of the different canals, and a large provision had to be made on account of the write-back for the old Nadrai aqueduct.

* NOTE.—Including an outlay of Rs. 18,270 incurred in England, the actual expenditure against the grant was Rs. 17,07,140.

Progress of Works. (a) Productive Public Works.—The capital expenditure on Productive Public Works under all direct heads of account was, as stated in last paragraph, Rs. 17,07,149, as against an expenditure of Rs. 9,52,489 in the previous year.

The expenditure on each canal is compared below with the original and final budget grants:—

Canals.	Original grant.	Final grant.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Upper Ganges	2,45,900	1,24,000	35,915
Lower Ganges	12,40,800	16,77,150	15,73,191
Agra	81,800	85,300	87,036
Eastern Jumna	69,000	51,050	11,007
Total ...	16,37,500	19,37,500	17,07,149

The short expenditure on the Upper Ganges Canal is due partly to a large decrease in the suspense accounts, and partly to postponing the commencement of certain works not considered of pressing importance. The lapse on the Eastern Jumna Canal is attributed chiefly to the illness of the Executive Engineer and of the staff generally.

Upper Ganges Canal: Main Line.—On the main line work was confined chiefly to completing the protective works at the Asafnagar and Nirgazni falls in the Northern Division, re-adjusting the canal bed in the Bulandshahr Division, and constructing silt traps and raising bridges in the Aligarh Division.

Escape power.—The Machua escape was completed and opened during the year. It has worked most efficiently.

Distributaries.—No fresh important works were put in hand during the year: in fact very few new lines are now required on this canal. The remodelling schemes were pushed on, and considerable progress was made in the way of providing masonry outlets.

Drainage.—Several new drainage works were sanctioned and put in hand during the year, the principal one being the Ekla cut in the Anúpshahr Division. Good progress was made on the new works as well as in completing works previously sanctioned.

The drainage works were again rather severely tried, but, as in the previous year, stood the strain without damage, and on the whole worked most efficiently.

Lower Ganges Canal: Main Line.—The chief work in hand during the year was the new Káli nadi aqueduct at Nadrai. The detailed designs and estimates for this work were submitted to, and approved of by, the Government of India during the year. The progress made in actually carrying out the work was briefly as follows. All preliminary works, such as the branch railway and sidings, temporary buildings, workshops, temporary shelter for workpeople, &c., were completed. The earthwork of foundation-pit and the surrounding embankments were also finished. Nearly the whole of the 268 well kerbs required were made and placed in position, brickwork of all pier wells practically completed, and that of abutment wells commenced. The wells of 10 out of 14 piers were sunk through the 32 feet of sand overlying the clay, and 14 wells were sunk through the clay stratum. Some difficulty and slight delay occurred in obtaining the very large quantity of well-sinking plant required to cope with a work of this magnitude. Progress was somewhat retarded by the delay that occurred in obtaining certain lime-grinding plant indented for on England. In other respects the arrangements made for the supply of materials worked most satisfactorily. The remaining operations on the main line between Narora

and Jera were restricted to certain improvements in connection with the cross drainage works.

Fatehgarh Branch.—On the Fatehgarh Branch the Buraun and Bagar escapes were completed, and further progress was made in providing masonry heads to village watercourses. A short drainage cut was also commenced and completed during the year.

Bewar Branch.—As the Bewar Branch is closed for the present, very little expenditure is being incurred on it. Certain work, however, in connection with the Karon nadi crossing was completed during the year.

Cawnpore Branch.—On the Cawnpore Branch operations were confined to the construction of numerous silt traps, and to completing the remodelled system of distributaries. The main work in connection with the Nagaria, right Madhopur, and left Tuklauli projects was practically completed, and numerous masonry outlets were constructed on all the remodelled distributaries.

Etáwah Branch.—On the main Etáwah Branch the expenditure was also chiefly confined to the construction of numerous silt traps. On distributaries the remodelling work was pushed on with vigour, and good progress was made.

Bhognipur Branch.—On the Bhognipur line four cattle bridges were constructed. Certain drainage cuts and silt traps in connection with them were nearly completed during the year. On distributaries further advance was made in completing works and in building masonry outlets.

Agra Canal.—On the Agra Canal considerable progress was made in constructing the dock at Okla, as also in collecting materials for the Executive Engineer's office at Muttra, and for the Indana and Agriala inspection-houses. Under the head of distributaries over Rs. 42,000 was expended, and a number of new minors were completed and opened for irrigation. Numerous bridges were constructed to take the place of fords, and a large number of masonry outlets were built. In connection with drainage works the extension of the Chhota Kosi and Kasauti cuts received a due share of attention.

Eastern Jumna Canal.—On the Eastern Jumna Canal the remodelling the main line was continued. Work is now stopped awaiting a long closure, as nearly all that remains to be done is below the full supply level. Considerable progress was made in completing the drainage system, special measures having been taken to push on the work in connection with the Shámli núla project.

(b) Famine Relief and Insurance. Betwa Canal head-works.—The reach of the weir, at the Betwa Canal head-works, from the "island" to the right bank of the river was raised from R. L. 631·0 to R. L. 631·5. A chain guard railing was put up on canal head and weir sluices. There being no very high floods during the year, very little was effected in connection with the removal of the island on the weir.

Main Canal and Branches.—The remaining tail portion of 17⅛ miles of the Hamírpur Branch and the Babina escape, 2¼ miles, were brought to completion. Of the two inspection-houses on the Jalaun distributary the one at Babai was finished, and the other at Kunch was well in hand.

Distributaries.—During the year 85¼ miles of distributaries were completed, and work was in progress on 58 miles more. The country had been prospected, and the "doabs" were being surveyed and levelled for minor channels, aggregating about 40 miles in length.

(c) Irrigation and Navigation works not sanctioned as Productive. Sarda Canal and Cawnpore Branch Extension.—No further expenditure was incurred in connection with these projects during the year. The revised and modified estimate for the Cawnpore Branch Extension has been prepared, and is now being dealt with in connection with the general revised estimate for the Lower Ganges Canal.

(d) Works of renewal chargeable to Revenue.—The expenditure on new works, "extensions and improvements," charged to Revenue, was as follows:—

	Rs.
Major Works (Productive Public Works)	2,26,835
Ditto (Famine Relief and Insurance)	795
Minor Works and Navigation	68,646
Total ...	2,96,276

Ganges Canal.—On the Ganges Canal the expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 66,377. In the Northern Division about Rs. 1,700 were expended in constructing a fish ladder at the Myapur dam. Over Rs. 25,000 were spent on the improvements to the Pattri torrent, and over Rs. 7,000 on the new Myapur regulator and dam. Certain additions were also carried out to No. 3 bar at Dhanauri, at a cost of over Rs. 1,500. In the Anúpshahr Division a large number of masonry outlets were built on the old distributaries. In the Meerut Division new iron gates were erected at the Bhola lock, a number of inspection-houses and mills were re-roofed, and several minor bridges and culverts erected. In the Bulandshahr and Aligarh Divisions several bridges and culverts in connection with drainage works were constructed, and a number of inspection-houses and other buildings were re-roofed.

Lower Ganges Canal.—Of the total expenditure of Rs. 1,26,158 on the Lower Ganges Canal under this head, over one lakh was on account of the write-back to Revenue of the capital expenditure incurred on the old Nadrai aqueduct. With the balance, about Rs. 25,000, the following works were carried out or advanced: Strengthening embankment at mile 19 of main canal; constructing new embankments in the khadir to protect the Budhganga; raising banks, Cawnpore Branch; building new regulator at Jalalpur on the Bewar Branch; and new Pandu aqueduct on the Kansua distributary, Cawnpore Branch. A number of other minor works and improvements were also carried out.

Agra Canal.—On the Agra Canal Rs. 12,937 were expended, chiefly on a rock inlet near the head of the canal, a discharge site at mile 10, a cart-road from Bichpuri to Pachgaon, and in extending and improving several of the older distributaries.

Eastern Jumna Canal.—The expenditure on the Eastern Jumna Canal under this head amounted to Rs. 21,363: of this sum Rs. 16,883 were expended on permanent training works at and near the Fyzabad dam and escape sluices. The main stream of the Jumna has for some years made a "set" against the left bank at this point, and it was necessary to adopt strong measures to turn the course of the stream. The balance of the expenditure was chiefly incurred on improvements to distributaries.

Dún Canals.—The expenditure under this head on the Dún Canals amounted to Rs. 1,864, and was confined chiefly to arching over lengths of the Kalanga Canal, and in extending spurs at the head of the Bejapur Canal.

Rohilkhand Canals.—On the Rohilkhand Canals the expenditure on works was—

	Rs.
Capital Account	1,502
Revenue ditto	63,958
Total ...	65,460

Under Capital the expenditure was incurred on the Upper Bahgul remodelling. This project is now practically finished, very little work remaining to be done. Under Revenue the expenditure was entirely confined to work in connection with the Kicha weir and river training works. The works described in last year's report were completed before the rains of 1886, and withstood the strain of the floods of that year without sustaining the slightest injury. A few additional spurs to improve the course of the river were put in during the cold weather of 1886-87, and the work was entirely completed by the end of the financial year.

(e) Provincial grant for drainage works.—The expenditure under "Drainage works" had again, for financial reasons, to be kept down as low as possible, the actual outlay being Rs. 6,413, against an original grant of Rs. 34,000 and a final grant of Rs. 20,780.

Repairs.—The following statement shows the mileage of channel which had to be kept in repair during the year. The statement does not include a very considerable mileage of embankments, spurs, and other river training works which have to be maintained in connection with the head-works of the different canals:—

Canals.	Main line and branches.	Navigation channels.	Distributaries.	Drainage works.	Main channels and escapes.	Total.
Ganges	437	19	2,559	895	62	3,972
Lower Ganges ...	564	...	2,014	317	68	2,963
Agra	109	25	561	34	10	739
Eastern Jumna ...	130	...	640	308	31	1,109
Betwa ...	167	...	177	11	8	363
Rohilkhand	20	...	331	3	...	354
Dún	...	...	74	3	...	77
Bijnor	...	...	36	...	...	36
Total ...	1,427	44	6,392	1,571	179	9,613

Upper Ganges Canal.—On the Upper Ganges Canal repairs cost Rs. 3,36,742 as against Rs. 3,43,338 in the previous year. Head-works show a decrease of Rs. 17,000; main canal and branches an increase of Rs. 8,000, and distributaries an increase of Rs. 2,000. Other sub-heads show little or no change.

The heavy outlay on the Pattri torrent is the chief cause of the increase under main canal.

Lower Ganges Canal.—Repairs on the Lower Ganges Canal cost Rs. 3,03,690 as against Rs. 2,81,675 in the previous year. Head-works show an increase of Rs. 22,491, main canal an increase of Rs. 3,285, and drainage works an increase of Rs. 1,143. On the other hand distributaries show a decrease of Rs. 2,278, and under compensation a reduction of Rs. 2,759. The increase under "head-works" is due to the heavy expenditure which had to be incurred on river training works between the weir and Rámghát, and also at mile 9. In the previous year the river had at several points approached dangerously near the canal, and in the cold season of 1885-86 considerable expenditure was incurred in training the river away from the threatened points. These measures were fairly successful, and during the rains of 1886 very little land was lost. The river, however, still continued to have a set on the right bank, and during the cold season it was necessary to continue the training operations, and at some points to construct works of a permanent and lasting description. The increase under main canal is due to additional expenditure on silt tanks in the Etáwah Division.

Agra Canal.—On the Agra Canal repairs cost Rs. 1,44,785 as against Rs. 1,14,415 in the previous year. Head-works show an increase of Rs. 19,105 and main canal an increase of Rs. 9,785. Other sub-heads show little or no change. The increase under head-works is chiefly due to the heavy expenditure incurred on the re-construction of groyne No. 5 below weir, destroyed in the floods of 1884-85. Before the rains of 1886 three strong tree spurs were run out on the site of the groyne and the shoal formed there by the groyne itself, with a massive cross spur, was constructed during the cold season. Several additional weir groynes and spurs were made above and below on both flanks. The Jumna embankment was raised throughout, and is now four feet above maximum flood-level. The spurs and groynes made or repaired in the previous year were severely strained during the floods, but without exception have stood well, and the only repairs necessary this year was the filling up with stone of the holes scoured round the noses. The

increase on main canal is chiefly under "Plantations," which, on the Agra Canal, yield a most satisfactory return.

Eastern Jumna Canal.—The expenditure on repairs on the Eastern Jumna Canal was Rs. 71,898 as against Rs. 65,606 in the previous year. The increase is about equally distributed between "main canal" and "distributaries," the expenditure on other sub-heads remaining practically unchanged.

Betwa Canal.—Repairs on the Betwa Canal cost Rs. 20,564. The bulk of the expenditure was incurred under the sub-head of earthwork. On a canal like the Betwa, constructed in particularly bad soil, the expenditure under this head will, for some years to come, be considerable.

Minor Canals and Irrigation Works.—The floods on the Dún Canals were again exceptionally heavy, and very serious damage was done to the head-works of the different canals. Making good this damage cost a considerable sum, and in consequence the repair expenditure exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 1,130. On the Rohilkhand Canals repairs cost Rs. 1,158 more than in the previous year, the increase being due to expenditure incurred in re-roofing Executive Engineer's office at Bareilly. The repair expenditure on the Bijnor Canals and on the Bundelkhand Lakes is about normal. The net result on all the minor canals and irrigation works is an increase in the repair expenditure of Rs. 2,667, against a decrease of Rs. 7,458 shown in the previous year.

(*d*)—*Telegraph.*

The following statement shows the mileage of telegraph lines and wires at the end of 1885-86, and the extensions and reductions made in connection therewith during the year under review :—

Mileage of lines.				*Mileage of wires.*			
At the end of previous year.	Added during the year.	Deducted during the year.	Remaining at the end of the year.	At the end of previous year.	Added during the year.	Deducted during the year.	Remaining at the end of the year.
3,177	382	53	3,506	12,233	718	53	12,898

Four Government and 20 Railway telegraph offices were opened in 1886-87, and one Government telegraph office was closed. Statistics in regard to these offices are given in the following statement :—

	Number of telegraph offices open at end of previous year.	Add number opened during the year.	Deduct number closed during the year.	Number open at the end of the year.	Number of messages despatched during the year from Government offices.	Indian share of collections.
Government offices,	66	4	1	69	161,198	Rs.
Railway and canal offices.	226	20	...	246		2,18,804
Offices not open for paid messages.	36	28	7	57		
Total ...	328	52	8	372		

POST-OFFICE.

(*a*)—*Imperial Post.*

During the year 1886-87 the number of new Imperial post-offices of all classes and letter-boxes opened, and Imperial postmen and village postmen entertained, amounted to 146, against 133 closed, or converted from one class to another, or transferred to the District Dâk Fund.

The enumeration returns relating to the period under review show that the number of articles issued for delivery was 32,381,700, as compared with 30,470,596

sent out in the previous year: there was thus an increase in the number of articles issued of 1,911,104. Of this number 17,534,036 articles were sent out from head-offices, of which 98·59 were delivered, and 14,847,664 from sub-offices, the percentage of deliveries in connection with these having been 97·16.

The net total of articles returned undelivered was 670,462, against 568,672 in the preceding year. The following comparative statement shows the number of articles sent out for delivery, delivered, and returned undelivered during each of the years 1885-86 and 1886-87:—

	1885-86.	1886-87.	Increase.
Number of articles issued for delivery	30,470,596	32,381,700	1,911,104
Ditto actually delivered	29,901,924	31,711,238	1,809,314
Ditto returned undelivered	568,672	670,462	101,790

The number of value-payable articles of all classes posted during the year at head and sub-offices was 54,726, on which Rs. 544,235 were specified for recovery; while a sum of Rs. 10,370 accrued to the post-office as commission. The period during which value-payable articles can be retained undelivered in post-offices has been reduced from one month to 21 days. The alteration has worked smoothly.

There was no substantial increase in the number of insured articles transmitted through the post. Only 17,545 such articles of all classes were despatched, on which the insurance fees amounted to Rs. 9,328.

A scheme has been introduced by which railway receipts can now be forwarded as value-payable articles at a somewhat reduced cost, while an additional safeguard against possible fraud is secured to the transmitter of the goods to which they relate. There was at first considerable opposition to the scheme on the part of several Railway Companies, which refused to recognize it in connection with their lines; but their objections were finally overcome, and the arrangement now prevails on nearly all the railway lines in these Provinces. It has not, however, been much patronized as yet, except in a few stations where European tradesmen have availed themselves of it; but there seems reason to believe that the system will become more popular.

Village postmen, who had furnished security, were entrusted with the duty of paying money-orders for sums not exceeding Rs. 50. The limit of total disbursements to be made on each round by any one man was fixed at Rs. 150, and it was insisted that the men so employed should return daily to the post-office to which they were attached. The system has on the whole worked satisfactorily, and is appreciated by the rural population.

The following comparative statement, which relates to money-order transactions in the years 1885-86 and 1886-87, shows that great progress has been made in regard both to issues and payments:—

Period.	*Issues.*			*Payments.*	
	Number of money-orders.	Value.	Commission.	Number of money-orders.	Value.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
1885-86	485,950	1,01,38,087	1,33,328	677,597	1,52,28,555
1886-87	631,507	1,26,90,280	1,61,279	772,033	1,74,18,331
Increase ...	145,557	25,52,193	27,950	94,436	21,89,776

The revenue money-order system, which was introduced tentatively in 1885-86 in the Benares and Gorakhpur Postal Divisions has since been extended to the whole of the united Provinces. It is most suitable to districts where the land is held by small proprietors, and where the sub-treasuries are far apart, or otherwise not easily accessible. In such localities the results have been satisfactory, and the system may be

expected to extend gradually as its facilities become better known. The total number of revenue money-orders issued during the year was 56,841 for sums aggregating Rs. 10,63,538, and the commission realized amounted to Rs. 14,978.

Introduced in the latter part of the year, and nearly allied to the revenue money-order system, was a scheme whereby under certain conditions rent can be paid by means of money-orders, and which has been designated the rent money-order system. Owing to its having been introduced so late in the official year, no definite conclusion can be drawn from the statistics available; but there seems to be every likelihood of its proving a considerable source of income to the Post-office, and of its even exceeding in popularity the revenue money-order system.

In accordance with orders issued by the Government of India, and referred to in last year's review, all Savings Banks' accounts and deposits, managed by district treasuries, were transferred to the Post-office Savings Bank. The number of accounts and amount of deposits so transferred was 2,420 and Rs. 7,67,971 respectively.

The following statement shows the savings bank transactions during the year:—

Number of accounts opened.	Number of accounts closed.	*Deposits.*		*Withdrawals.*		*Balance at close of year.*		*Balance at close of previous year.*	
		Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number of accounts open.	Value.	Number of accounts open.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
12,673	8,592	57,311	38,29,861	36,028	30,18,329	28,247	37,42,000	25,820	28,41,840

These figures show a very satisfactory increase in the banking business done by the Post-office, and prove that the system, in spite of a low rate of interest paid on deposits, is growing in popular favour.

India postal notes were withdrawn from sale with effect from 1st October, 1886.

The surplus collections in some post-offices were utilized towards the close of the year in the Ballia district for the payment of police salaries in the interior of that district: the system, it is hoped, will be extended gradually.

The only extension of the railway postal service was on the line from Cawnpore to Chaura, which was opened for traffic on 1st May, 1886; the extension, however, did not accelerate the delivery of the mails, as the timing of the trains was not suitable.

A new mail cart line was opened between Káthgodám, the terminus of the Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway, and Naini Tal. This line was worked on contract by the Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway Company, and it was hoped that the substitution of a mail cart for the runners previously employed would result in an earlier delivery of mails at Naini Tal. The arrangement was not altogether satisfactory, as the roads were frequently blocked and heavy for traffic. A mail cart was substituted for the runners' line between Aonla railway station (Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway) and Budaun, the head-quarters of a district in Rohilkhand; and the mail cart line between Jhánsi and Gwalior was taken over from the Central India circle on the abolition of Morar as a military cantonment. The line between Gorakhpur and Azamgarh was closed, and the mails for the former station were forwarded by the Bengal and North-West Railway *viâ* Bankipur and Fyzabad respectively. The net result was an increase of 102 miles, and a decrease of 117 miles in the mail cart system. The only important newly-opened lines worked by runners were between Gorakhpur and Azamgarh (the institution of which was

caused by the closing of the mail cart line alluded to above) and between Nagina (Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway) and Bijnor, the head-quarters of a district.

During the year four new descriptions of embossed envelopes were introduced, and seem to have met a public want.

At the commencement of the year there were 55 combined (post and telegraph) offices: during the year one was closed and five opened, leaving thus at the end of the year 59 offices available to the public. The total number of messages received and despatched, including transit messages, was 148,856. The revenue collected from this source amounted to Rs. 64,169; while a further sum of Rs. 1,720 was collected on foreign telegrams. Some of the combined offices pay very handsome profits, which will doubtless increase in the course of time.

(b)—District Post.

The following table shows the total number of post-offices and letter-boxes existing, and of postmen and village postmen employed, at the commencement and close of the year :—

	District post-offices.	Letter-boxes.	Village postmen.	Postmen.	Total.
Existing on 31st March, 1886	316	176	674	1	1,167
Opened or entertained in 1886-87 ...	49	41	22	...	112
Closed or dispensed with in 1886-87 ...	48	3	15	1	67
Balance on 31st March, 1887	317	214	681	...	1,212
Increase	1	38	7	...	46
Decrease	...	...	...	1	1

Ten district post-offices were opened during the year—nine in the North-Western Provinces and one in Oudh: six offices in the North-Western Provinces and two in Oudh were closed; while one district post-office in Oudh was converted into an Imperial post-office. Thirty-nine sub-offices in the North-Western Provinces (none in Oudh) were converted into village offices. Three letter-boxes, previously existing in Oudh, were closed during the year, owing to regular post-offices having been opened; while four such receptacles in the same Province, and four in the North-Western Provinces, were newly opened. Thirty-three letter-boxes in the North-Western Provinces (none in Oudh) were transferred from the Imperial to the District Dâk Department. Seventeen village postmen in the North-Western Provinces and five in Oudh were newly entertained; while at ten offices in the North-Western Provinces, and at six in Oudh, employés of this class were either reduced or abolished.

The total length of district post lines over which mails were conveyed in the North-Western Provinces during the year was 6,502 miles, against 6,529 miles in the previous year; and in Oudh 1,424 miles as compared with 1,414 miles in the year previous. There was thus a net decrease of 27 miles in the North-Western Provinces and a net increase of 10 miles in Oudh, or for the united Provinces a total decrease of 17 miles: counterbalanced, however, by an increase in the Imperial post-office of 53 miles.

The following is an abstract of the number of articles posted at, and delivered from, the district post-offices in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh :—

	Articles received at District post-offices for despatch to Imperial post-offices.			*Articles sent from other post-offices for delivery by District post-offices.*		
	Letters.	Packets.	Parcels.	Letters.	Packets.	Parcels.
1885-86	1,399,424	8,718	1,466	2,448,064	68,021	9,298
1886-87	1,625,426	30,316	1,645	2,758,337	78,961	9,332
Increase ...	226,002	21,598	179	310,273	25,940	34

There is a very fair increase under all the heads. In the case of parcels there was an increase of ·37 per cent. against a decrease of 4·908 per cent. last year. The number of articles received for delivery continues to exceed the number posted for despatch.

The total number of articles posted for despatch was 1,657,387, against 1,409,608 in the previous year; and the number delivered during the year under review amounted to 2,841,630, as compared with 2,505,383 in the year preceding.

The total number of articles returned undelivered was 109,659, against 75,860 in 1885-86: a percentage of 3·8 on articles sent out for delivery against 3·02 in the previous year.

The total cost of maintaining the district post in the united Provinces was Rs. 1,92,397. Of this sum Rs. 1,57,177 were spent in the North-Western Provinces —including the cost of the district post in Kumaun, which is managed by the local authorities independently of the Postal Department; while Rs. 35,222 were expended in Oudh.

The budget allotment, including expenditure on account of contingencies, was Rs. 1,96,000, the same as in the preceding year.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(A)—Imperial Revenue and Finance.

1.—Land-Revenue.

(a)—North-Western Provinces.

The rainfall of 1885 was exceptionally heavy, but the autumn crops suffered from its early cessation; while the spring harvest, which originally promised well, was damaged by inopportune showers and strong winds in the beginning of March. There was, however, no general failure, and the yield was in some localities rather below, and in others slightly in excess of, three-fourths of a full average crop. In nine districts the loss from hail was so severe as to call for remissions or suspensions of rent and revenue, which, however, were nowhere considerable except in Muttra, Farukhabad, Etah, and Budaun. A sudden flood from the Kali nadi, shortly before the commencement of the year, did much damage to both public and private property in Bulandshahr, Aligarh, and Etah; and parts of Agra suffered from overflows from the Banganga and Utangan rivers. In spite of local outbreaks of cholera and malarial fever the health of the people was generally good, and there was less disease among the cattle than usual. There was a slight rise in the prices of food-grains, but nowhere any approach to scarcity; and the year was, on the whole, one of moderate prosperity.

The demand and collections of the arrears from previous years of land-revenue, cesses, canal rates, and advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act were as follows:—

Number.	Heads of receipt.	Arrears.	Collected or remitted.	Balance of arrears.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Land-revenue borne on the roll	5,01,384	4,41,494	59,890
2	Ditto not borne on the roll	11,343	9,956	1,387
3	Malikána	335	335	...
4	Twelve per cent. cess	8,980	8,097	883
5	Acreage cess	5,247	5,247	...
6	Miscellaneous land-revenue (Imperial and Provincial),	93	...	93
7	Occupier's rate	12,371	12,114	257
8	Owner's rate	1,256	695	561
9	Advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act (principal).	1,36,893	1,28,460	8,433*
10	Ditto ditto ditto, (interest),	11,389	10,468	921*
	Total ...	6,89,291	6,16,866	72,425

* For the financial year.

The corresponding balance at the end of the previous year was Rs. 3,79,090. There was a material decrease in the year under report in every item; but the principal cause of the difference was the adjustment of large sums of the ordinary land-revenue, which were outstanding in Muttra, Agra, Aligarh, and Sháhjahánpur on

account of severe agricultural calamities. The current demand, with collections, remissions, and closing balances, is shown in the following table:—

Number.	Heads of receipt.	Demand.	Collections and remissions.	Balance.			Remarks.
				Nominal.	Real.	Total.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Land-revenue borne on the roll.	4,28,14,970	4,25,34,607	76,582	2,03,781	2,80,363	
2	Land-revenue not borne on the roll.	1,15,682	1,10,197	...	5,485	5,485	
3	Malikána ...	1,70,774	1,69,830	...	944	944	
4	Twelve per cent. cess...	47,34,445	47,18,993	...	15,452	15,452	
5	Acreage cess ...	5,72,718	5,71,040	...	1,678	1,678	
6	Miscellaneous land-revenue (Imperial and Provincial).	83,694	83,615	...	79	79	
7	Occupier's rate ...	41,29,401	40,99,304	...	30,097	30,097	
8	Owner's rate ...	3,82,392	3,80,636	...	1,756	1,756	
9	Sale of State properties,	3,748	3,748	...	...	...	
10	Sale of waste lands ...	...	...	...	...	...	
11	Interest on purchase-money.	301	301	...	...	...	
12	Profits from State properties.	* 5,80,023	5,65,052	...	14,971	14,971	
13	Surplus process fees ...	18,241	18,241	...	...	...	
14	Collections from estates under direct management.	* 32,561	29,300	...	3,261	3,261	
15	Advances under the Land Improvement Act (principal).	* 77,578	70,248	...	7,330	7,330	
16	Advances under the Land Improvement Act (interest).	* 24,153	15,977	...	8,176	8,176	
17	Advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act (principal).	12,867	11,448	...	1,419	1,419	For the financial year.
18	Advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act (interest).	1,105	989	...	116	116	
	Total ...	5,37,54,653	5,33,83,526	76,582	2,94,545	3,71,127	

* Includes arrears of previous years.

The total demand in the preceding year was Rs. 5,28,61,625, and the collections and remissions Rs. 5,31,06,544. There was a slight decrease in the collections on account of land-revenue borne on the roll, which raised the uncollected balance from Rs. 1,50,937 to Rs. 2,80,363, or a little more than ·6 per cent. on the total current demand. Of the arrears, Rs. 76,582 were nominal; Rs. 90,077—almost entirely confined to the districts in the Agra Division, where the original severity of the assessment, followed by exceptional agricultural calamities, had required a revision of the demand—were irrecoverable; and Rs. 9,413 were doubtful: the remainder, Rs. 1,04,291, or little more than ·2 per cent. on the demand, was a real balance and in course of liquidation. There was again difficulty in realizing the demand in parts of Aligarh, and the attention of the Board of Revenue was directed to the distressed condition of the agricultural classes in parts of this district and to the exceptional number of coercive processes it had been found necessary to issue. Measures have been taken to revise the revenue demand in every other part of the Province, except perhaps the Khairagarh pargana, where there was any reason to believe that it was unduly heavy; and it is not likely that in future years the irrecoverable balances due to this cause will reach any considerable amount. In Aligarh and the Khairagarh pargana it may not improbably be found that the only remedial measures necessary are discretion and lenience in realizing the revenue. The demand on account of land-revenue not on the roll was more than doubled by the imposition of the full demand on the *káns*-affected villages in Jhánsi and the resumption at settlement of expired muáfis in Jalaun. The same causes account for a small rise in the demand for the 12 per cent. cess.

There was a continuous decline in the area of land taken up for public purposes; but, though the total sum paid as compensation was rather less than it was in the year before, the average cost per acre rose—owing to the very high prices, reaching in Saháranpur as much as Rs. 1,600 per acre, which had to be paid for land in towns—from Rs. 45-2-9 to Rs. 51-6-5. The number of cases in which compensation remained to be paid, though the appropriation had been completed, was reduced from 506 to 277, and the claims on this account appear to have usually been settled with creditable promptitude.

The canal revenues, which had fallen by 14½ lakhs in 1884-85, showed signs of recovery, and the demand on account of occupier's rate rose from Rs. 38,86,641 to Rs. 41,29,401. Of the total increase rather less than Rs. 20,000 were due to the opening of the Betwa Canal, while the rest is ascribed to the early cessation of the rains. There was a corresponding increase in the demand for owner's rate, which reached the sum of Rs. 3,82,392. Of this more than a third is paid by the landowners in the Saháranpur, Muzaffarnagar, and Bulandshahr districts, where the land-revenue assessments will shortly come under revision. In their case it will be necessary to re-consider both the system on which existing irrigation is assessed, and the method by which the State should realize its share in any profits which may accrue to the landlords from future extensions.

The most remarkable feature in the return showing the fluctuations in the numbers of suits and applications under the Rent Act for the last 12 years is the great and disproportionate increase which has occurred under the latter. If the averages for the first and last five years of the period are taken, it appears that while the number of rent suits has risen from 68,838 to 74,449, or by less than 9 per cent., the increase in the number of applications has been from 34,709 to 110,600, or by more than 200 per cent., the joint increase under both classes of cases having been about 80 per cent. The proportion borne by suits to the whole number of cases in which the intervention of the courts is demanded has fallen from 67 to 40 per cent. Nearly the whole of the litigation consists of suits relating to the recovery of rent, which contributed 93 per cent. to the total number of suits, and applications connected with ejectment, which furnish 84 per cent. of the whole number of applications. These figures seem to prove the superior popularity of the cheap and summary procedure by application; and it may, perhaps, be inferred that it is now sometimes employed with effect in cases where, when the people were less familiar with the working of the law, a regular suit would have been instituted.

During the year there was a slight and nearly proportionate decrease under both classes of cases throughout the Province when compared with 1884-85, though the numbers are still higher than they have been in any other previous year, and the decline is not of a kind that would support the conclusion that the limit of rent litigation has yet been attained. The increase or decrease for each Division separately were—

	Suits.			*Applications.*		
	1884-85.	1885-86.	Percentage of variation.	1884-85.	1885-86.	Percentage of variation.
Meerut	11,992	12,860	+8	29,377	24,145	—18
Agra	15,120	13,942	—7	18,557	14,603	—21
Rohilkhand...	16,015	13,338	—17	25,949	23,653	—9
Allahabad	15,937	16,217	+2	22,746	22,357	—1¾
Benares	19,283	18,726	—3	36,836	41,760	+13
Jhánsi	1,416	1,036	—26	1,101	1,084	—1½

Nearly the whole of the increase in the number of suits in the Meerut Division was contributed by Bulandshahr, where a series of partial failures of the autumn harvests had retarded the payment of their rents by the tenants. In no other

district in the Province was there any material rise on the figures of last year, except the following:—

	Increase in	
	Suits.	Applications.
Ballia	422	2,045
Jaunpur	219	901
Benares	...	1,264
Gorakhpur	24	482
Basti	65	518
Muttra	...	357
Azamgarh	...	270

The total increase in the number of applications in the Benares Division and Jaunpur amounted in the year under report to 5,825, and in the year before it had been 11,749 in excess of the number filed in 1883-84. The rise within two years has, therefore, been from 29,738 to 47,312, or by 60 per cent. This very great and continuous increase, which is without a parallel in any other part of the Provinces, can hardly be explained by any other cause than the proceedings for revising the records, which are either in progress or have quite recently been brought to an end, in all these districts. At Muttra a revision of the settlement in certain tracts produced effects of the same kind, only much less in degree. It seems likely that any system, by which the records of tenant and proprietary right can be maintained and corrected continuously from year to year would, besides saving the State the expense of a regular revision, do away with the impulse which is thereby given to litigation, and with the abnormally heavy work which is thrown upon the rent courts when the period of revision recurs.

The rent litigation of the year presented no other features that called for special comment. Of the 67,461 suits for arrears of rent which were decided during the year, 15,757, or 23 per cent., were contested; and in only 2,724, or 4 per cent. of the whole number, were decrees given in favour of the defendant. These figures correspond closely with those of the previous year, and illustrate in the same way the distinctive character of rent when compared with ordinary civil litigation. The introduction of printed receipts for rent was recommended by the Commissioners of Allahabad and Benares; but though the measure would probably not be without its advantages, the extreme infrequency of suits, when compared with the vast numbers of the tenant population, in which the landlord's claim is rejected by the courts, may be accepted as evidence both of the general honesty with which such claims are instituted, and the willingness of the tenantry to admit their just liabilities. In Gorakhpur, where the practice of forging receipts is said to be most common, the proportion of disputed suits was as high as 38 per cent. on the total number decided; but even there, with a population of more than two millions, of whom the great majority are agriculturists, the absolute number was only 765.

The statistics of ejectment did not differ materially from those of the previous year, or, except, perhaps, in the Moradabad district—where there has been a large increase both in the number of notices issued against occupancy-tenants and in the number that were successfully contested—give any ground for the view that they are largely employed for the destruction of cultivating rights. The whole area to which notices applied fell from 379,325 to 321,767 acres, or from 1·6 to 1·04 of the whole cultivated area, the decrease being almost entirely under the head of notices against tenants-at-will. In the case of occupancy-tenants, where the information can be had, ejectment took place in respect to less than a third of the area to which the notices applied, and it appears probable that the proportion was not greater, even if it was as great, in the case of tenants-at-will. Meerut was again the Division where the necessity of a careful attention to the operation of the law is

most apparent; as, though the number of notices issued against tenants-at-will was less there than in Benares, they applied to a much larger area, and probably to a considerably greater proportion of the whole body of tenants. The average area to which each notice applied in this Division was 7·1 acres, whereas in Benares it was only 2·6. No exact comparison is possible, and the difficulty of making one is increased by the defectiveness of the statistics for Benares; but if the above areas are taken as representative of the average size of the holdings in each Division, it would appear that in the first there were 9,259 notices against 320,350 tenancies-at-will; while in the districts of Azamgarh, Gorakhpur, Basti, and Ballia, even under the pressure of recent or current settlements, there were only 11,480 notices against 746,300 tenancies.

The unsatisfactory working of the rule which makes the rent rates assumed by the Settlement Officer the basis for the valuation of rents in suits for enhancement was generally noticed, and the matter will receive early attention. The new principles of assessment which have been introduced in the districts now under revision of settlement will make the existing practice altogether inapplicable, and would seem to necessitate an amendment of the rules.

The numbers both of suits and applications disposed of during the year were slightly below those of the year before; but owing to the reduced number of institutions, there was no increase in the number of cases pending at the close of the year. The average duration of contested suits was one month and 12 days. Of the orders in which the appeal lay to the Collector only 16 per cent. were actually appealed, and in 54 per cent. of those the original decree was confirmed. The great majority of these suits were tried by Tahsíldárs or Deputy Collectors; and the fact that more than 90 per cent. of their original orders were undisturbed affords satisfactory evidence of the efficiency of the subordinate revenue courts. The average duration of appeals to Judges, which in 1883-84 was six months and 28 days, had fallen in the year under report to four months and 29 days—a very material improvement. In Commissioners' courts the average duration was only two months and nine days. A very high proportion of appeals were either summarily rejected or dismissed for default in the Jhánsi Division. These amounted, in the case of appeals to Collectors, to 23·32 per cent. of the whole number in 1884-85, and 22·22 per cent. in the year under report: the provincial percentages for the same periods having been 4 and 4·14; and in the case of appeals from Judges to 61·54 and 60 per cent., as compared with 5·68 and 5·43 per cent. Substantial progress was made in reducing the number of suits pending at the end of the year in Kumaun; but, after making allowances for the special difficulties that stand in the way of a prompt disposal of litigation, the average duration of the proceedings is longer than it should be. A slight improvement in this respect was effected in Kumaun and the Tarái; but the increase in Garhwál from two months and 15 days to four months and 16 days was very unsatisfactory.

As Act XIV of 1886 did not come into operation till June 10th, and its application was restricted to the revision of orders and decisions given after that date, it is too early to express an opinion as to the effect which it is likely to have in lightening the pressure of work in the superior revenue courts; but there was a very considerable change in the relative numbers of appeals and applications for revision presented in the courts of Commissioners; the former having risen from 1,155 to 1,790, while the latter fell from 2,781 to 1,598. Nearly half of the whole number of applications for revision was filed in the court of the Commissioner of Benares, where the state of the work had become such as to necessitate the appointment, which was sanctioned shortly after the end of the revenue year, of an additional Commissioner for the disposal of arrears. The Board of Revenue disposed of nearly the same number of rent appeals and applications as in the previous year; but their work under the Revenue Act was nearly doubled in consequence of the progress of settlement operations. They examined a large number of cases in the exercise of

their power of control over the courts subordinate to them, and were able to report favourably on the general character of their work.

The statistics showing to what extent it has been necessary to have recourse to coercive processes for the realization of the demand, throw a valuable light on the comparative pressure of the demand in different districts, the circumstances of the agricultural classes, and the character of the administration. The figures for the last two years are compared below:—

Process.	1884-85.	1885-86.	Increase per cent.	Average number per district in 1885-86.
Writs	47,413	50,545	6½	1,366
Arrests	1,338	1,821	26	49
Persons confined	330	420	21	11
Warrants of distress	3,614	3,734	3¼	101
Attachment of mahálwar share	216	221	2¼	6
Transfer	11	8	...	...
Farm	3	3	...	...

In both years sales of real property were wholly avoided, and the other severe forms of coercion appear likely to become as nearly obsolete as sales. There was a slight increase in the use of the milder processes, which may, like the slight increase in the number of convictions for minor criminal offences reported by the Inspector-General of Prisons, be ascribed to temporary agricultural depression of a not very serious character. The number of writs issued in Aligarh, which has risen within the last two years from 1,295 to 2,941, has already been noticed; and it was accompanied by the issue of a number of warrants of distress larger than in any other district except Azamgarh. The number of arrests in the Meerut district has increased from 487 to 690. In neither year was arrest followed in a single case by confinement; and as this form of coercion was not resorted to except in very few instances in the neighbouring districts, it seems doubtful whether the extent to which it is employed at Meerut may not be open to question. It is to be hoped that the measures which are under consideration for the better definition of the liabilities of each co-sharer in the eastern districts may have the effect of materially reducing the number of the writs which their Collectors now find it necessary to issue. It seems clear that the number of dastaks issued in the Etáwah district is excessive, and might be reduced without any injury to the administration.

The Board of Revenue are now taking measures for enforcing greater regularity in the report and record of all cases in which land changes hands; but it is doubtful whether the full effect of the increased attention which has been devoted to this subject will be felt at once. If anything more than the existing law is required in order to ensure accuracy in the mutation registers, it should be provided in the direction of compelling reports by the proprietors and the patwáris, and not in the shape of imperfect and troublesome checks through other Departments.

Special Deputy Collectors were deputed to six districts to dispose of the accumulated arrears of partition work; and, in spite of a slight increase in the number of institutions, a substantial reduction was effected in the number of cases pending at the close of the year. The new register and the brief history of the case kept up by the presiding officer which have been prescribed ought, if the instructions are properly carried out, to be of considerable assistance in the disposal of cases, and shorten the duration of the proceedings. The settlements in Jaunpur and the Benares Division have had the same effect in multiplying applications for partition, as they had on regular rent litigation. The increase in the number of separate mahals has been a marked feature in the revenue history of the Province since the conclusion of the last settlement; and the administration would gain by any measure which would tend to retard it by removing some of the inconveniences and disadvantages attaching to the joint responsibility for the payment of the revenue.

The Government has frequently expressed the great importance it attaches to the correct and punctual maintenance of the village papers. Not only is it thereby saved a very large part of the expenses of revising the revenue demand, while the agricultural classes escape the disturbance and harassment which must otherwise be occasioned by the introduction of a larger staff of temporarily-employed officials into the districts under settlement, but the ordinary revenue administration is much facilitated, and there is every reason to expect that the extraordinary litigation which must follow the revision of a record-of-rights when it has been allowed to become obsolete, will be wholly avoided. These ends can only be secured by a constant supervision over the patwáris and kanúngos, the principal element of which consists in the careful testing of the entries in the field books and the rent-rolls, and the punishment, on detection, of serious and wilful inaccuracy.

On the whole there was a creditable improvement in the attention paid by superior revenue officers to this branch of their duties, and the number of entries tested by them in the field-books and rent-rolls increased from 221,905 to 321,865. A very large percentage of the numbers tested were found to be correct; and in districts, such as Muttra, Agra, and Budaun, where the percentages were highest, the proportion tested a second time by superior officers was unusually large. There was at the same time a substantial improvement in the punctuality with which the patwáris' papers were prepared; and the number of rent-rolls filed within a month of the time when they were due rose from 66,581 to 75,537: the only districts in which any serious delay occurred having been those under settlement, where delay was probably inevitable. Two-thirds of the whole number of patwáris have, within the three years that have elapsed since their first establishment, passed through the special schools that have been opened for their instruction. In the year under report the receipts from these institutions were considerably in excess of the cost, and the total net expense to Government for the whole period they have been in operation has only been Rs. 7,134—a sum which cannot be regarded as excessive in comparison with the importance of the results. The fact that the practice of map-tracing, which till quite lately was confined to a few tahsíls in the Meerut Division, has now extended to most districts, is satisfactory; but the cloth on which the corrected maps are drawn is liable to stretch; and in order to maintain their accuracy, it will probably be found necessary to compare them from time to time with the original settlement maps. The forms for the use of patwáris have been supplied with punctuality and at much less cost to the State than in previous years.

The statistical tables supplied by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture are of great value and interest, and, it is believed, substantially accurate. The character of the seasons is reflected in a slight falling off of the area under cultivation, but does not appear to have affected the rental collections. The following table shows that in every Division there has not only been an increase in the rental demand, but the realizations have risen both in their absolute amount and in comparison with the rental:—

	1291 *fasli.*			1292 *fasli.*		
	Total rental demand.	Total collection.	Percentage of collections to demand.	Total rental demand.	Total collection.	Percentage of collections to demand.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
Meerut	1,57,61,831	1,40,84,234	89·3	1,60,59,439	1,48,64,367	92·5
Agra	1,59,38,894	1,30,24,068	81·7	1,60,40,693	1,45,47,755	90·6
Rohilkhand ...	1,46,03,219	1,27,13,355	87·06	1,51,95,050	1,40,59,056	92·5
Allahabad ...	1,46,55,760	1,34,54,877	91·8	1,47,02,847	1,37,70,407	93·6
Benares	1,29,12,905	1,22,57,933	94·9	1,30,72,848	1,27,22,666	97·3
Jhánsi	33,94,337	31,71,895	93·4	34,07,963	32,26,845	94·6
Tarái	4,09,371	4,07,738	99·6	4,26,743	4,19,234	98·4
Total ...	7,76,76,317	6,91,13,600	88·9	7,89,05,078	7,36,10,330	93·3

The reported decrease in the area under occupancy rights in the Meerut Division is probably rather apparent than real. It was remarked in the course of the general investigation into the fluctuations of area held in occupancy rights that these rights are constantly becoming extinct from natural causes, such as tenants leaving no direct heirs or throwing up their holdings, but that the area is maintained by the accrual of fresh rights under the 12 years' rule; and Meerut—where a loss of 7,934 acres, or considerably less than 1 per cent. of the area in which old occupancy rights existed, has been more than replaced by the accrual of new rights in respect of 14,124 acres, where they did not exist in the preceding year—is not the only Division where the truth of this remark is exemplified. The same process has taken place in Agra, where the net gain to the occupancy area within the year has been 51,984, and in Rohilkhand, where it has been 49,299 acres. No exactly correct comparison can be made between the statistics for the two years of Benares and Allahabad; but an increase during the year of nearly 2 per cent. over the whole Provinces in the area held either in declared occupancy right, or for a longer period than 12 years, affords a sufficient assurance that stability of cultivating rights has not been seriously threatened.

Revised rules for advances under the Land Improvement Act were published during the year, and the number of applications nearly doubled, though they were generally for much smaller amounts. Of the whole sum disbursed two-thirds went to landlords and tenants in the Bánda and Hamírpur districts, where the need of artificial irrigation renders the extension of operations under the Act especially desirable. It is probable that in other parts of the Provinces, advantage might be more frequently taken of its provisions with good effect in supplying additional security against drought, and it may be doubted whether the indifference of the agricultural classes is a sufficient or satisfactory explanation of the total absence of such loans in the Benares Division. There was a considerable reduction both in the amount advanced under the Agriculturists' Loans Act and in the uncollected arrears outstanding at the end of the year. It is no doubt true, that an indiscriminate and too facile grant of advances is to be deprecated; but a minute investigation into every case in which assistance is asked for might defeat the ends which the Act was intended to serve, in limiting the number of loans by the spare time at the disposal of the Collector; and as long as sufficient security for repayment is offered, and there is a reasonable prospect that the money will be applied to a proper purpose, there does not appear to be much risk of demoralizing a people who are not usually in want of lessons in thrift and economy.

Satisfactory progress was made during the year in the settlement operations which are being undertaken in various parts of the Provinces. The re-survey and preparation of a new record-of-rights in the permanently-settled districts was brought to an end by the submission of the final report for Jaunpur. In the temporarily-settled districts, the revised assessments for Dehra were reported. In Gorakhpur the survey was completed in two-thirds, and the assessment in more than a third of the district, before the commencement of the last cold weather, and the revised demand in one tahsíl has been sanctioned by the Board of Revenue, and declared, though it will not be realized before July, 1889. In Basti, where operations were not set on foot for nearly a whole cold season later than in Gorakhpur, satisfactory progress has been made; and the steadiness and rapidity with which the work advances in both districts justify the anticipations which were formed of the advantages to be derived from the combination of the Survey and Settlement Departments, and are proof of the cordial relations which have been maintained between their respective officers. In Jalaun the settlement was completed for about half, and the record-of-rights for nearly the whole of the district. The very great economy which is effected as a consequence of the careful maintenance from year to year of corrected village papers is illustrated by a comparison of the expense which has been incurred in Jalaun and in Jaunpur. In the latter district, where the introduction of the new

system for supervising the work of patwáris and kanúngos had been deferred in view of the approaching settlement, the operations, which were confined to a re-survey and the correction of the village papers, and did not include a revision of the revenue demand, cost on an average Rs. 288 the square mile; whereas in Jalaun the average cost has only been Rs. 85 for correcting the village papers over 1,018 square miles, and that sum includes the expense of re-assessing the revenue demand over nearly half the area. The condition of the village papers in the districts in the Meerut Division which are coming under settlement will permit the employment of the cheap system of revision which is in use for Jalaun; and their excellence, compared with those of the districts in which the settlements were commenced a few years earlier, affords satisfactory evidence of the good work that has been done by the Agricultural Department. The new assessments that have been reported indicate in every case a very great increase in the value of land, and the enhancement in the revenue demand amounts to 23½ per cent. in Jalaun; 50½ per cent. in the tahsíl of Gorakhpur, where the revised demand has been declared; and in Dehra to 45, or, if the forest assessments are taken into account, to 62½ per cent. Care has been taken by the Board of Revenue to guard against the distress which might be occasioned by too large and sudden enhancements, and they have ordered, in cases where consideration is required, that the full increase should be taken in instalments distributed over a number of years. It cannot be doubted that the new system of an assessment on the basis of recorded rentals will lead to a fairer distribution of the demand over individual estates than the application of assumed average rates; and the results hitherto obtained by it, which allow at least as great an enhancement of revenue as could safely be demanded, give no grounds for apprehending that it will be less satisfactory from a financial point of view than the system which it supersedes. Operations for the revision of settlement in Bulandshahr were instituted at the end of the year, and a small staff was deputed in Saháranpur and Muzaffarnagar to make the necessary preparations for the impending re-settlements.

(b)—Oudh.

The harvests of the revenue year ending in September, 1886, were dependent on the rainfall of the autumn of 1885 and of the winter of 1885-86. It is compared in the following statement with that of the two preceding years and with the general average:—

	Average of 14 years.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.
Bara Banki...	40·	27·3	39·8	48·1
Lucknow	37·	24·1	39·6	42·4
Unao	32·	23·1	42·0	41·5
Hardoi	38·	27·4	39·2	47·0
Sitapur	40·	21·9	38·8	50·7
Kheri	49·	22·4	47·6	56·7
Bahraich	47·	27·0	44·3	66·0
Gonda	43·	29·9	37·9	53·5
Fyzabad	42·	24·1	40·5	37·5
Sultanpur	42·	24·8	42·8	39·5
Rae Bareli	36·	22·8	38·5	40·0
Partabgarh	37·	20·3	38·0	37·3
Provincial average ...	40·	24·5	40·7	46·6

The rainfall throughout the Province in 1885-86 was thus unusually heavy; but September, 1885, was so dry that considerable damage was done to some of the kharíf crops. The rain in October and January gave every hope of an exceptional winter harvest; but from an alternation of strong dry winds and clouds, the outturn on the threshing-floor disappointed anticipations, and the harvest was not on the whole above an average, or so good as that of the preceding year. The eastern districts were again the most fortunate in the distribution of the rainfall and the general excellence of the crops.

There was an increase of 112,000 acres under cultivation. The sowing seasons were very favourable. The rains of June were early, continuous, and abundant, and the showers of October were of the greatest assistance to the winter ploughings. The increase in rice was upwards of 20 per cent., and was general throughout the districts, except in Kheri, where there appears some reason to question the correctness of the returns. In Gonda the increase was enormous, from 245,000 to 462,000 acres. The Deputy Commissioner mentions that the district has considerable areas of a soil locally known as *dâbar*, only occasionally cultivated, which can grow little else but rice, and that only in a favourable year. In wheat there was a general increase except in Unao, but most marked in Gonda and Bahraich, where the opening of the Bengal and North-Western Railway gave a very beneficial stimulus to the growth of a valuable staple of export. Oilseeds made a remarkable advance, 60 per cent. They are chiefly grown in the northern districts. Gonda has hitherto led the list with an area of 80,000 to 90,000 acres; but the influence of the railway in assisting exports has suddenly developed the area in Bahraich from 28,000 to 126,000 acres. Sugarcane had greatly diminished in the previous year owing to the dryness of the sowing-time. With a more favourable season this crop has resumed its place in the agriculture of the Province. There was a large increase in the Lucknow Division and in Sultanpur; and in the Sitapur Division the area was doubled, springing from 29,000 to 63,000 acres. This very lucrative crop is reported to have been everywhere most successfully raised. The cultivation of indigo diminished everywhere except in Sultanpur, the total area falling from 23,000 to 20,000 acres. On the other hand, the area under tobacco advanced from 12,000 to 17,000 acres.

The breadth of land under cultivation was thus considerably increased; and if the outturn was not generally so good as in the previous year, there was a much larger area under the crops which have long formed the most profitable items of export.

The area twice-cropped in Oudh is 20 per cent. of the cultivation. The details in the several districts are compared in the following table :—

District.	Percentage of twice-cropped area.	*Percentage of cultivated area in—*			
		Rice.	Wheat.	Other food-grains.	All other crops.
Lucknow	16	15	14	61	10
Unao	17	11	11	68	10
Bara Banki	23	18	16	55	11
Sitapur	19	12	14	61	13
Hardoi	10	6	18	68	8
Kheri	16	18	12	58	12
Fyzabad	21	27	12	48	13
Bahraich	23	24	16	46	14
Gonda	26	29	17	37	17
Rae Bareli	21	21	11	57	11
Sultanpur	21	28	10	53	9
Partabgarh	20	19	9	64	8

This table varies little from that shown last year, except in Unao, where the area under rice was doubled, and that under wheat was increased from 11 to 16 per cent., with a corresponding decrease of 15 per cent. (from 70 to 55) under "other food-grains."

The land-revenue collections were again very good. The land-revenue on the roll of 1885-86 was Rs. 1,40,67,435. Of this a sum of Rs. 1,40,59,909 was collected, or 99·94 per cent., and Rs. 7,526 remained unrealized. Of this balance Rs. 4,618 was nominal and the remainder in course of liquidation. The entire recoverable revenue for the year was realized in all but two districts of the Province. In one there was a balance of Rs. 2,687, due from an estate which was taken into the Court of Wards at the end of the year; and in the other there was a small balance of Rs. 221, which was suspended by the Deputy Commissioner in connection with a complaint of diluvion.

The demand for revenue not on the revenue-roll, due from estates the settlement of which had been annulled, was reduced from Rs. 48,337 to Rs. 42,361 in consequence of the release of several estates during the previous year. The collections were Rs. 38,533. The rental on the Fyzabad estates amounted to Rs. 14,625. After the collection of Rs. 10,862 the annulment of settlement was withdrawn, and the estates restored to their owners. In other districts the rents were realized in full. The collections for surplus revenue, that is, the revenue due on lands added by alluvion, or on revenue-free grants coming under assessment, were Rs. 9,302. The entire demand was collected. In Sultanpur there was a small arrear balance on account of previous years, which is being recovered by instalments.

The arrears of land-revenue outstanding on account of former years amounted at the beginning of the year to Rs. 10,122, of which Rs. 3,983 were remitted, Rs. 5,098 were collected, and Rs. 1,040 remained for collection in the current year. This balance was confined to the three districts of Lucknow, Bara Banki, and Hardoi, and in all three was covered by orders permitting its gradual recovery.

In realizing the revenue there was no resort to sale for recovery of arrears, and in one district only a small village was farmed, on default, to the mortgagee in possession. There was no sequestration, and for the first time on record there was not a single case of transfer of share among the members of co-parcenary communities. The minor processes give similar evidence that the revenue was generally paid with ease. In 11 cases estates were attached for arrears as compared with seven in the preceding year; but in 1882, 1883, and 1884 the numbers were 26, 23, and 13. Attachment of moveable property was made in 495 instances as against 530 in the previous year, and was followed by sale in only 29 cases. Arrests were made to the number of 198, a very much smaller number than was common until 1883. There was, however, a slight increase in the number of dastaks or writs of demand, *viz.*, 18,600 compared with 17,398 in the previous year. This was due to the larger use of this process by the Tahsíldárs of Fyzabad and Gonda, of which, considering the admitted excellence of the harvests in the eastern districts, no adequate explanation was given.

The demand for local cesses and local rates amounted to Rs. 3,67,219 and Rs. 6,60,530. There was a small arrear balance of Rs. 91 at the beginning of the year. The whole of these sums was realized.

The collections were thus, under all heads of demand, excellent—a clear indication of agricultural prosperity.

Forty-nine revenue-free tenures lapsed during the year. The area thus added to the revenue-roll was 5,495 acres, bearing an assessment of Rs. 5,076. The entire area in revenue-free tenure is at present 265,000 acres, the revenue on which may be taken as upwards of four lakhs of rupees. The area assigned in perpetuity is 49,000 acres; on conditional terms, 55,000 acres; for a life or lives, 162,000 acres.

The advances for land improvements diminished by a third, and the decrease was especially marked in the Lucknow and Sitapur Divisions. The only districts which show an increase are Sultanpur and Fyzabad; and as the harvests there were exceptionally good, it would appear that the personal interest of the District Officer, rather than the character of the season, affected the amount of the advances. The total of the advances shrunk from Rs. 27,020 to Rs. 19,620: they averaged Rs. 150 as compared with Rs. 250 in the preceding year; and in the Rae Bareli Division an increasing share of the loans was made to tenants. The business done was altogether on a smaller scale than for some years past. The issue of loans for seed and cattle increased, however, from Rs. 21,818 to Rs. 28,627; and the rise is particularly notable in Hardoi and Partabgarh, where the increase amounted to Rs. 8,000 and Rs. 4,000 respectively. In Sultanpur, on the other hand, there was a decrease of Rs. 6,000.

The outstanding advances under the Land Improvement Act due during the year amounted, principal and interest, to Rs. 53,681, the collections to the very excellent total of Rs. 52,795, leaving a balance of only Rs. 886. Similarly, the instalments due during the year on advances for the purchase of seed and cattle were in all Rs. 24,681; the collections being Rs. 24,319. The punctual and faithful recovery of these loans is most creditable to the judgment with which the advances were made; and there is no question of the encouragement and assistance these loans afford. It has, however, been found necessary to be circumspect in granting them, and to ensure by careful supervision that they are employed in the purpose for which they were taken. The Deputy Commissioner of Sitapur mentions as the result of an inquiry into the advances made during the last five years that out of 65 wells to be constructed only 41 had been actually made.

Again in the Partabgarh district the Deputy Commissioner remarked that—"there is reason to believe that, owing to the expense of maintaining cattle during the hot weather months, many persons sell their bullocks in March and purchase others in July, and that it is becoming a regular custom to obtain takávi, buy cattle, sell them, repay the takávi, and again apply for another advance." Selling in a cheap market and buying in a dear one is not likely to be on the whole a successful business; but the Deputy Commissioner very rightly directed that loans should not be repeated to the same applicants. It was satisfactory to find that in the two districts in which agricultural loans had been most fully sought and given, efficient precautions were apparently taken to ensure their being properly applied. "The checks imposed to prevent any improper use of the takávi appear to work well," writes the Deputy Commissioner of Sultanpur, "and this form of relief is, I am convinced, thoroughly appreciated, and is doing much good. The amounts sanctioned vary between Rs. 10 and Rs. 50; but as a rule they rarely ever exceed Rs. 30, which suffices for the purchase of a pair of bullocks. The security accepted is, in the case of tenants, trees and even wells. The sums are so small that there is no need for landed security; but this is taken whenever available. In cases when the cattle are not purchased after expiry of the period noted at the time the advance is made, the takávi is forthwith recovered." With all the precautions of an officer so active and careful, he admits that only 331 cattle were actually purchased out of the 367 which the applicants undertook to buy. In Hardoi the Deputy Commissioner has had the purchased cattle branded—a considerable security against deception, although in other respects there may be drawbacks to the plan; but his interest in the subject, and personal attention to its details, have resulted in a remarkable expansion of the advances in his district, for which the Commissioner gives him deserved credit. The Deputy Commissioner notices the fewness of applications for the construction of wells, and attributes it to the difficulty in his district of making really good wells. This is confirmed by his experience in his Court of Wards; but he has procured several borers, by which the presence of springs can be certainly and inexpensively ascertained; and with their assistance it is hoped that the systematic construction of wells may be gradually encouraged in a tract which stands more in need of them than any other district in Oudh.

It was to be expected that ejectments would be numerous in this the last year of operations under the old Rent Law, and that landlords would take every opportunity of ridding themselves of objectionable tenants and enforcing by this process the enhancement of rents. The number of ejectment notices increased from 85,138 to 92,451, and the area covered by them from 320,000 to 360,000 acres. In the co-parcenary estates of Unao the increase was enormous, from 12,256 to 18,275; nearly a fifth of the ejectment notices in the whole Province were issued in this single district. The increase was also considerable in Lucknow, Hardoi, and Rae Bareli; in the eastern districts there was everywhere a decrease. This is the more remarkable as the eastern districts have been the more fortunate in their harvests. Nearly 80 per cent. of the notices were followed by enhancement in 1886 as

compared with 24 per cent. in 1885; and although the number of tenants actually evicted was very large (20,315), the proportion was lower than in the preceding year. In other respects there was little change: high-caste tenants were not quite so much pressed as in the two years before; about a sixth of the notices were as usual contested, and a half of the suits were as usual successful. There are persistent and striking differences in the practice of different districts as regards the extent to which actual eviction was pursued, and the notices were as usual more frequent in the zamíndári than in the talúqdári districts. The new Rent Law, which came in force with the beginning of the current year, protects every tenant from ejectment for a period of seven years from the date of his entry on his holding, and gives him the right of six months' notice, so as to permit the disposal of all objections before the end of the agricultural year. This clause has prevented the issue of any ejectment notices in the current year: the returns for it will be blank, and the action of landlords in a matter of such essential importance to the agricultural community will be henceforth exercised under considerable limitations and regulated by new conditions.

The number of relinquishments tendered by tenants diminished from 9,427 to 7,178, and the only noticeable circumstance was that more than a third of this total was returned from the single district of Unao, in which, as has been mentioned above, the ejectment notices preponderated over every other district, and in which the relations between the coparcenary landlords and their tenants had long been very strained.

The applications preferred for the recovery of arrears of under-proprietary rent were more numerous than in 1885, and the amount to be recovered much larger. The arrears found to be due from the sub-proprietors aggregated Rs. 96,548, and the considerable total of Rs 14,390 remained unrecovered at the end of the year. The sums to be realized were large in Fyzabad, Gonda, and Sultanpur—Rs. 38,829, Rs. 24,305, and Rs. 18,151 respectively. The collections in Sultanpur were admirable, in Fyzabad good, in Gonda indifferent; in the districts with smaller demands, the Deputy Commissioners of Bara Banki, Hardoi, and Partabgarh made excellent collections. In Unao and Sitapur they were very unsuccessful; and in Rae Bareli the Deputy Commissioner recovered nothing. In Unao and Rae Bareli it was explained that the applications were presented very late in the year; in Sitapur no explanation was offered. It was satisfactory to learn from Sultanpur that in a district where under-proprietors are very numerous and for long very refractory, there were no old arrears of sub-proprietary rent, and that the annual dues were generally paid with promptitude.

Of partitions of all sorts, perfect and imperfect, proprietary and under-proprietary, there were 1,152 for disposal as compared with 1,103 in 1885. Of these 348 were carried out and completed; the total in the previous year was 363, and the percentage of effected partitions fell from 33 to 30.

Continued progress has been shown by the patwáris in the punctual discharge of their duties. The number of papers remaining unfiled at close of each of the last five years, that is, since the introduction of the present rules, was as follows:—

	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
Field-books	1,037	107	876	347	214
Crop-statements, kharíf	689	536	24	26	...
Ditto, rabi	689	743	24	28	4
Rent-rolls	709	814	505	181	73

Unao, Kheri, Rae Bareli, and Partabgarh were the only districts in which every paper required had not been filed before the close of the year. The arrears were considerable in the Kheri district alone, where the difficulties of communication

in the rains and the complexities of the record of grain rents were given as a partial excuse.

The steady and general improvement in the work, both of patwáris and kanúngos, has been noticed by all officers. The Commissioner of Lucknow remarks: "There can be no doubt that the patwáris and supervisor-kanúngos are improving in efficiency from year to year, as they gain more confidence in and knowledge of their work. The field-work is certainly turned out more accurately and more expeditiously than it was when I came to Oudh. The patwáris who now get appointed are better educated than the old hands were, and the appointment is more sought after than it used to be. This is very encouraging. The supervisors, weeded out as they have been of incapables, are a body of intelligent, hard-working, and fairly ambitious men. Many of them were students of our colleges, and a sprinkling at least are good English scholars. The use of English numerals amongst them is almost universal. The appointment is one in which bad work cannot be long concealed, and in which good work must be eventually brought to light and rewarded. We are undoubtedly training up in these supervising kanúngos a body of officials who will be of immense assistance to us at the coming settlement." Colonel Erskine says of the Sitapur Division: "I have been generally satisfied at the improvement which I am able to discover in the quality of the work both of patwáris and of kanúngos. Both these classes are infinitely more efficient than they were, and show a very praiseworthy interest and pride in their work." Of the Fyzabad Division the Commissioner writes: "It may be affirmed without hesitation that the year under review has witnessed a decided improvement in the efficiency of both patwáris and kanúngos. Papers have been more carefully and punctually submitted; a larger amount of testing has been done; more time has been bestowed upon this branch of their duties by the officers of the district staff generally; and a closer supervision exercised by the Deputy Commissioners." And the Commissioner of Rae Bareli, after quoting in detail the recent inspection notes of the Director of Land Records and Agriculture on the districts of the Division, adds that there are "sound grounds for great satisfaction at the rapid improvement in this branch of the revenue business."

No complaints were made of delay in the payment of the patwáris' salaries, and the number brought on to the register for direct payment through the tahsíldárs was this year much smaller.

In the Fyzabad Division the officers of the superior staff were much more active in the very necessary duty of testing the village papers on the spot. In the districts of Lucknow, Unao, and Rae Bareli this duty appears to have been very inadequately performed.

On the whole, the year was one of steady and satisfactory progress. The seasons were healthy, the harvests fair, prices were good, the export trade was active, and tracts in the Province hitherto backward came for the first time prominently into the markets from the opening of the railways through the northern districts.

2.—Canal Revenue.

[*Note.*—See Chapter IV, Public Works, (*c*) Canals.]

3.—Customs.

[Blank.]

4.—Opium.

[Blank.]

5.—Salt.

[*Note.*—The headings 3 and 5 are blank, as Customs is an Imperial head of account, and Salt is under the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces; for "Opium" see under head "Excise."]

6.—Excise.

In the year 1884-85 the excise revenue of the Provinces, after steady advance during a number of years, showed a falling-off of 4·83 per cent., which was attributed chiefly to the reduction, by orders of Government, of the area administered under the outstill system, to the inauspiciousness of the year for Hindu marriages, and to the high price of materials for distillation. During 1885-86 the area under outstills was still further reduced by the introduction of the ordinary distillery system into certain parganas of the Bareilly, Pilibhít, and Sháhjahánpur districts. But as the other causes which injuriously affected the receipts of 1884-85 were of a temporary nature, it was anticipated that the receipts would probably again increase. This expectation was fulfilled; and the gross receipts of the year 1885-86 (*viz.*, Rs. 57,02,151) were the highest on record. The total receipts after deduction of advance payments were Rs. 40,11,895 in the North-Western Provinces and Rs. 16,66,888 in Oudh: total Rs. 56,78,783. The corresponding figures for the previous year were Rs. 35,90,612, Rs. 15,03,604, and Rs. 50,94,216: the increase in the total realizations, therefore, was Rs. 5,84,567, or 11·47 per cent. The year was one of agricultural prosperity: it was held to be auspicious for Hindu marriages: and the revenue showed a corresponding increase.

The charges amounted to Rs. 1,13,315. The net receipts were therefore Rs. 55,88,836. The cost of collection was 2 per cent. of the gross receipts. More than half the cost of collection, however, consisted of the so-called "discount" on sales of opium. That is to say, the drug is sold by Government to the retailers at Rs. 15 a seer instead of at the nominal rate of Rs. 16, and the difference is shown in the expenditure side of the accounts. If the discount be excluded from consideration, the excise revenue of the Province is collected at the low cost of one per cent. of the receipts.

The six chief heads of revenue and the proportion in which they severally contributed to the gross income were as follows:—

	Lakhs.	*Percentage.*
Still-head duty on country spirits	20·29	35·9
License-fees for sale of country spirits	13·26	25·5
Outstill licenses	4·10	7·2
Tracts under farms	2·04	3·6
Licenses for sale of hemp drugs	6·03	10·6
Opium	6·38	11·3
Total ...	52·10	94·1

The most marked increase is found in the receipts from still-head duty on country spirits manufactured under the ordinary distillery system. The modified distillery system (which shows an advance in still-head duty of Rs. 8,721) was in force only in the Allahabad district. The figures of still-head duty for the ordinary distillery system were as follows:—

	1884-85.	1885-86.	*Increase.*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
North-Western Provinces	9,09,100	10,65,156	1,56,056
Oudh	8,80,890	9,63,645	82,755
Total ...	17,89,990	20,28,801	2,38,811

The general increase in still-head duty on country spirits, which is shown by every Division in which the ordinary distillery system was in force, may be regarded as legitimate. The circumstances of the year were such as to render probable a considerably increased consumption of liquor as compared with 1884-85: and the rise in the excise revenue indicates that licit liquor was in the main consumed. The remaining receipts from still-head duty were realized on rum and pure spirits of wine (at Sháhjahánpur and Allahabad) and on methylated spirits (at Sháhjahánpur only). There was a slight falling off under the latter head; but the duty paid on Rosa rum rose from Rs. 2,28,205 to Rs. 2,38,813. A revival of the Rosa trade is

spoken of in the Sháhjahánpur district report: it appears from the figures there given that considerably increased sales were effected by Messrs. Carew & Co. in the Panjáb.

The receipts from licenses for wholesale vend of native liquor (under the ordinary distillery system) were Rs. 6,583 in the North-Western Provinces and Rs. 14,537 in Oudh, against Rs. 5,176 and Rs. 16,036, respectively, in the previous year. These wholesale shops are intended to serve as intermediaries between the distiller and the retail vendor. They are well established in Oudh, but for some reason or other are less successful in the North-Western Provinces. It is possible that wherever the means of communication are easy, the retail vendor may prefer to deal direct with the distiller: or his business connections with the latter may be of such a character as to prevent him purchasing his supplies elsewhere. In such circumstances even the offer of free licenses will not bring forward wholesale dealers. License-fees for retail vend of country liquor (ordinary distillery system) yielded Rs. 8,94,947 in the North-Western Provinces and Rs. 3,93,178 in Oudh, against Rs. 7,56,784 and Rs. 3,46,898, respectively, in the previous year. Competition was brisk almost everywhere at auctions, owing to the favourable prospects of the year.

As previously remarked, a slight further reduction was effected during the year in the area of the out-still system, which is now confined to one district and to outlying portions of 12 others. There was, nevertheless, an increase in payments for outstill licenses from Rs. 3,64,408 to Rs. 3,68,609 in the North-Western Provinces, and from Rs. 35,915 to Rs. 40,550 in Oudh. The largest increases were in Bánda and Hamírpur: being due in the former district to the re-opening of railway works, and in the latter to competition from outside the district. Receipts under the farming system rose from Rs. 1,81,679 to Rs. 2,04,451: the increase is ascribed to general causes, except in Jalaun and Jhánsi, where new railway works and the cession of territory from the Gwalior State affected the revenue.

License-fees for vend of English liquor (both wholesale and retail) showed a slight falling-off in the North-Western Provinces and an advance in Oudh. The total receipts were Rs. 3,050 for wholesale and Rs. 24,281 for retail licenses: against Rs. 2,928 and Rs. 23,983, respectively, in 1884-85.

Although 1,028 drug shops were closed (with a view to approaching the standard number prescribed by Government) during the year, the revenue from license-fees for vend of *gánja*, *charas*, and *bhang* rose from Rs. 4,40,116 to Rs. 4,55,548 in the North-Western Provinces, and from Rs. 1,09,163 to Rs. 1,47,625 in Oudh. A number of local Excise officers expressed the opinion that the use of the hemp drugs is increasing, and attention was directed to the question whether these drugs are sufficiently taxed; for the district drug contract is often a practically permanent monopoly, and the large increases in fees which result when a monopolist is ousted seem to show that the profits made are very great.

The receipts from license-fees for vend of *madak* and *chandu* were Rs. 39,968 in the North-Western Provinces and Rs. 6,895 in Oudh, as compared with Rs. 45,254 and Rs. 10,230, respectively, in 1884-85. The total decrease was Rs. 8,621. This was the only head of excise revenue which showed a considerable falling-off during the year: and the diminution in this case was satisfactory, since it resulted from the closing of a large number of *chandu* shops, in accordance with the expressed wishes of Government. Only 112 such shops were open in 1885-86, whereas two years ago their number was 324; and in many districts no *chandu* shop now exists. An apprehension is expressed that the private manufacture from opium of *chandu* for domestic use may be increasing where it is not procurable from a shop; but the functions of public officers cannot extend to preventing this. All that can be done is to restrict the number of *chandu* shops and of persons directly interested in the trade. The *tári* licenses yielded Rs. 93,479 in the North-Western Provinces in 1885-86, against Rs. 83,844 in the preceding year; and Rs. 11,749 in Oudh, against Rs. 11,956.

The receipts on account of opium in 1884-85 and 1885-86 were as follows :—

	1884-85.	1885-86.
	Rs.	Rs.
Price of opium at Rs. 8-12-0 a seer	5,15,891	5,24,116
License-fees for vend of opium	1,22,217	1,27,487

The continued decrease in realizations from sale of opium, which had occurred during recent years, was therefore arrested in the year under report. It is noticeable that the consumption of licit opium increased notwithstanding the abolition of a large number of *chandu* shops and consequent diminution of demand for opium for the manufacture of *chandu*. Nevertheless, extensive traffic in the illicit drug—especially in opium-growing districts, where the facility of these dealings is remarkable—continues to prevail; but it is unnecessary to add anything to the remarks made last year concerning the opium excise.

The following is a statement of the prosecutions for breaches of the excise and opium laws, respectively, in 1884-85 and 1885-86 :—

		Cases.	Convictions.	*Imprisonment ordered.*	
				Rigorous.	Simple.
(a) Under the Excise Act.					
North-Western Provinces ...	1884-85	630	504	165	28
	1885-86	669	558	218	18
Oudh	1884-85	249	198	48	11
	1885-86	280	237	58	13
Total ...	1884-85	879	702	213	39
	1885-86	949	795*(a)*	276	31
(b) Under the Opium Laws.					
North-Western Provinces ...	1884-85	530	427	131	12
	1885-86	41	324	128	11
Oudh	1884-85	274	227	89	14
	1885-86	304	241	102	17
Total ...	1884-85	804	654	230	36
	1885-86	722	565*(b)*	230	28

(a) 1,076 persons. | *(b)* 639 persons.

There was an increase both in cases tried and in convictions obtained under the Excise Act, the percentage of the convictions being 84·12, against 77·11 in 1884-85. The kind of imprisonment awarded for excise offences in the North-Western Provinces seems to be now almost always rigorous : in Oudh also rigorous imprisonment is by much the more frequent. For the serious offence of illicit distillation, 150 sentences of rigorous imprisonment (for various terms) were passed under section 35, Act XXII of 1881. There were 91 such sentences in the preceding year. On the whole, the figures point to increased activity in dealing with breaches of the excise law.

Excise officers agreed generally in the opinion that the expansion of revenue from country spirits had not been attended by any increase of drunkenness. The conclusion arrived at was that drunkenness had not increased: though in certain tracts (such as Dehra Dún), owing to malarious climate and the absence of caste prejudice, all classes use liquor. The incidence of revenue from country spirit was far higher there than in any other district in the Provinces.

The average incidence of the gross excise revenue per head of the population was 1·9 annas in the North-Western Provinces and 2·28 annas in Oudh, against 1·7 annas and 2·08 annas, respectively, in the previous year. Allowance must, however, be made for the increase of population, which detracts yearly from the value of the census statistics of 1881, on which the incidence is calculated. But the figures sufficiently represent the actual facts to enable the Government to satisfy itself that the demoralization sometimes alleged to have been occasioned in British India by the excise laws of recent years is not to be found in any appreciable degree in these Provinces. The solution of the problem was considered by the Government to lie

probably in the direction of counteracting, through the agency of tea, the taste for alcoholic liquors and intoxicating drugs which seems ingrained among certain large sections of the labouring community. Among certain classes of the population the craving for some sort of stimulant is too strong for excise regulations. In other eastern countries the same classes are large consumers of tea and coffee; and it may be conjectured that had these products been indigenous to, or long cultivated in, the Indian peninsula, they would by this time have assumed as important a place in the domestic economy of Indian households as they occupy in China, Tibet, or Turkistan. It is upon these considerations that the Government of these Provinces has endeavoured to promote, by special measures, both the sale of dry tea in small packets in the larger towns and cities of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the establishment of tea-shops on the model of European coffee-houses. Some of the larger municipalities have interested themselves in the experiment, and the Department of Agriculture and Commerce has been utilized to procure good tea at wholesale rates for the retail vendors.

The experiment of giving licenses for a term of three years has been tried with success, so far as the initial settlement is concerned, in the Agra and Budaun districts. It has for its object both the prevention of gambling at the annual auctions, and also the increase of the proportion of excise revenue yielded by the still-head duty. A high price obtained at the sale of the three years' license is not, therefore, conclusive as to the success of the experiment, and further report must be awaited. Regarding allocation of shops for vend of native liquor, it was shown that the standard approved by Government (one shop per 5,000 inhabitants) was not everywhere suitable. The standard number of shops was fixed as indicating what experience showed to be a fair average for the moderate and reasonable supply of liquor to the people, and should be regarded as a maximum rather than as a minimum. The system proceeds on the assumption that vigilant and effective preventive regulations are maintained. Where these are not in force, or where they are impracticable, the standard number of shops cannot be adhered to.

Respecting excise buildings, four new distilleries (*viz.*, at Cawnpore, Gorakhpur, Benares, and Allahabad) were opened during the year. Six outlying distilleries (at Shámli, Anúpshahr, Chhibramau, Phaphúnd, Kerakat, and Bansi) were closed, in accordance with the approved principle of supplying liquor where possible only from head-quarter distilleries. The plan of issuing liquor in sealed bottles, carriage paid, to shops distant more than five *kos* from the distillery, was introduced successfully at Budaun, and was brought to the notice of Excise officers in other districts where the issues were below the average.

7.—Stamps.

The gross receipts of the Stamp Department for the year 1886-87, as compared with the budget estimate and the actuals of the preceding year, were as under:—

		Gross receipts, 1885-86.	Budget estimates, 1886-87.	Gross receipts, 1886-87.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
General stamps ...	North-Western Provinces...	11,90,631	11,71,200	12,11,029
	Oudh	3,15,314	3,08,465	3,21,857
	Total ...	15,05,945	14,79,665	15,32,886
Court-fee stamps ...	North-Western Provinces...	36,68,535	35,27,200	36,50,922
	Oudh	8,86,530	9,28,500	9,10,453
	Total ...	45,55,065	44,55,700	45,61,375
	Grand Total ...	60,61,010	59,35,365	60,94,261

The gross receipts thus show a total increase of Rs. 33,251 over the figures of 1885-86. The only decrease was under "Court-fees stamps in the North-Western Provinces," which (though in excess of the estimate) fell short of the previous year's return by Rs. 17,613. Under "Court-fees stamps" in Oudh, the receipts were less than the estimate by Rs. 18,047, but exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 23,923, so that the steady decline under this head, which was commented on last year, has not continued.

The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 66,285 against Rs. 72,579 in the preceding year: a decrease of Rs. 5,743. The only item of increase was one of Rs. 1,232 under "Court-fees stamps" in Oudh, which was due to the entertainment of district stamp establishments for the first time.

The net receipts amounted to Rs. 59,52,510, exceeding those of 1885-86 by Rs. 44,709.

The subjoined table shows in detail the income from the various kinds of stamps under the Indian Stamp Act (I of 1879) :—

Stamps.		1885-86.	1886-87.	Difference.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Skeleton forms ...	North-Western Provinces ...	2,498	3,466	+ 968
	Oudh	43	146	+ 103
One-anna adhesive ...	North-Western Provinces ...	66,710	70,476	+ 3,766
	Oudh	19,531	22,601	+ 3,070
Foreign bill adhesive ...	North-Western Provinces ...	2,809	2,994	+ 185
	Oudh	227	175	— 52
Share transfer adhesive ...	North-Western Provinces ...	1,076	1,292	+ 216
	Oudh	32	64	+ 32
Bill-of-exchange or húndi ...	North-Western Provinces ...	83,993	85,953	+ 1,960
	Oudh	7,688	8,547	+ 859
Document	North-Western Provinces ...	10,10,054	10,30,212	+ 20,158
	Oudh	2,80,753	2,84,758	+ 4,005
Total ...	North-Western Provinces ...	11,67,140	11,94,393	+ 27,253
	Oudh	3,08,274	3,16,291	+ 8,017
	GRAND TOTAL ...	14,75,414	15,10,684	+ 35,270

The receipts show an increase under every head except "Foreign bill adhesive stamps, Oudh," under which there is a small falling off.

The income from skeleton forms, stamped in the embossing press at Allahabad with one-anna receipt stamps, rose from Rs. 2,542 in 1885-86 to Rs. 3,612. The only considerable increase was in the Meerut district. The system has now been in force for more than two and-a-half years; but it has not attained the popularity that was anticipated for it.

The satisfactory increase of Rs. 6,836 under one-anna adhesive stamps was attributed chiefly to the extension of railway works, and in some districts to better administration.

From the sale of húndi stamps, Rs. 2,819 in excess of the previous year were realized, and document stamps gave an increase of Rs. 24,164. The embossing press (where the receipts show an increase of Rs. 3,090-8-0) is apparently becoming more popular; since it is freely resorted to by the Banks, the general public, the Railway Companies, and the Public Works Department.

The number of licensed vendors rose from 2,095 to 2,291, the increase being 68 in Oudh and 128 in the North-Western Provinces. The abolition of discount

to private purchasers has evidently resulted in this increase. Steps, however, were taken at the close of the year to secure a still larger staff, for which there seemed to be room and need.

As regards penal action, the number of instruments dealt with by the Collector was 1,329 against 1,225 of the preceding year. The number of prosecutions and convictions slightly decreased, amounting to 1,578 and 1,369 respectively. In Oudh the number of instruments impounded and of persons prosecuted considerably exceeded the corresponding figures for the North-Western Provinces. The statistics pointed to the conclusion that in the North-Western Provinces there was a slackness in instituting prosecutions in the case of instruments other than those chargeable with a duty of one anna or bills-of-exchange or promissory notes. An inquiry was directed.

There was a decrease of Rs. 17,613, or ·48 per cent., in the North-Western Provinces receipts from court-fee stamps, and an increase of Rs. 23,923 (2·9 per cent.) in Oudh. The total was Rs. 45,61,375, against Rs. 45,55,065 in the previous year.

The receipts under copy stamps amounted to Rs. 2,74,927, being Rs. 1,18,624 in excess of those of 1885-86. In that year, however, the folios were not in use in the whole of the courts throughout the year.

There was, as usual, a large surplus under the head of process fees. The receipts and charges were much the same as in the preceding year.

The condition of district stamp offices and record-rooms was reported to be good, and the general working of the Stamp Department was satisfactory. The financial result was the largest stamp revenue on record.

8.—Income-Tax.

The income-tax in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in the first year of its working, brought in gross receipts to the amount of Rs. 21,85,905; against Rs. 12,09,937, the gross yield in 1885-86 of the license-tax which preceded it. The charges incurred were Rs. 93,889, against Rs. 59,409, expended under the License-Tax Act; so that the net realizations were Rs. 20,92,016, against Rs. 11,50,528. Thus the immediate increase in the State revenue of these Provinces effected by the introduction of the income-tax was Rs. 9,41,488, being an advance of 81·83 per cent. on the receipts from the license-tax. Of the net receipts, Rs. 17,15,073 were yielded by the North-Western Provinces, and Rs. 3,72,509 by Oudh: together with Rs. 4,434 from the Forest Department. As compared with the receipts in 1885-86 from the license-tax, there was an increase of 71·03 per cent. in the North-Western Provinces, and of 152·40 per cent. in Oudh. The original estimate had been put at 20½ lakhs and the revised estimate at 22 lakhs, the actual results closely approximating to the latter sum.

Very careful attention was paid to the subjects of inquiry and assessment; the difficulties that beset assessing officers were numerous; and as the tax differed materially from the license-tax which it superseded, as well as from the income-taxes which had previously been in force, estimates were necessarily conjectural, and comparison was to a great extent impracticable. To these inevitable conditions under which the first assessment was made may be ascribed some portion of the inequality of its incidence among the numerous districts of the Provinces; but the experience gained and the information acquired will be very useful in succeeding years.

The chief difficulty lay in the absence, in the great majority of cases, of any accounts on which the assessing officer could place reliance. Both in commercial centres like Agra, and in non-trading districts like Basti, it was found that in many cases the accounts put forward by assessees were of but little value, and by no means trustworthy, for purposes of assessment: and the general result was that

the income-tax assessments had to be based to a great extent on experienced conjecture, assisted by general repute. It was found next to impossible to obtain correct returns of income from the trading classes, and the prevalence of the custom of keeping up a double set of accounts was clearly established.

It was represented by the Board of Revenue that excessive labour was involved in the compilation of the figured statements which accompany the annual report, and that they are extremely lengthy and complex when finally compiled and printed. On the whole the Board's view—that revision and simplification of the appendices is necessary—seemed fully justified; and it was decided to submit proposals to this effect to the Government of India.

The collections on account of the tax on salaries, pensions, and annuities paid by Government amounted to Rs. 2,04,292 in the North-Western Provinces and Rs. 57,744 in Oudh: besides the Rs. 4,434 above referred to, as realized from the Forest Department. The grand total, therefore, under this head was Rs. 2,66,470; and this sum represents payments by 3,781 assessees on account of salaries, and by 891 assessees on account of pensions or annuities. Under salaries, the yield of Allahabad (Rs. 38,704-9-5) was, as might have been anticipated, by far the greatest, owing to the large establishments located there: Lucknow comes next, with Rs. 22,079: followed at varying intervals by Kumaun, Benares, and Agra. The sum of Rs. 30,175 was realized from the tax on interest of securities or bonds: Rs. 19,615 in the North-Western Provinces, and Rs. 10,560 in Oudh. The securities are, as was to be expected, held almost wholly in the large cities: Rs. 3,26,53,100 in Lucknow, which is more than the total value (Rs. 3,26,38,106) held in the North-Western Provinces: Benares next, with Rs. 1,15,16,800: and Allahabad third, with Rs. 57,24,700.

As regards collections, the variation in different districts of the amounts realized under clauses (1) and (2) of section 9, respectively, was remarkable. The provisions of clause (2), which allow the Collector to enter into an arrangement with employers for recovery of the tax from their employés, appear to have been utilized by Collectors in very varying degrees. It appears that Rs. 70,840 in all were levied under clause (2), against Rs. 34,372 under clause (1). The provisions of clause (2) were utilized most extensively at Lucknow, where Rs. 43,634 were realized: chiefly from the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Company, from the numerous *wasíkadárs*, and from the Husainabad endowment. In the North-Western Provinces the clause was most largely worked at Dehra Dún, Cawnpore, and Gorakhpur.

The most important and interesting figures are those showing the number of assessees and collections from "other sources" under part IV of the second schedule of the Act. These yielded Rs. 17,24,435, or nearly 80 per cent. of the total realizations; the number of assessees was 65,358. The leading figures are as under:—

Districts.	*Number of assessees.*	*Amount.* Rs.
Cawnpore	3,762	1,20,498
Meerut	4,320	1,06,190
Allahabad	2,928	97,174
Lucknow	2,980	84,557
Aligarh	2,096	70,349
Gorakhpur	2,469	66,623
Agra	2,255	62,326
Saháranpur	2,211	59,956
Benares	2,055	59,052

The average collection per district in Oudh was Rs. 22,586, against Rs. 39,280 in the North-Western Provinces: a somewhat disproportionate result.

In reference to parts I to III of the second schedule, an important point was raised regarding the levy of the tax on the interest of Bank deposits. It was

suggested that these deposits might with advantage be treated as securities under part III of the second schedule. Bank deposits in these Provinces, bearing yearly interest, are believed to amount to over 80 lakhs, on which the tax would be some Rs. 12,000; but only a very small portion of this amount was realized during the year, whence it must be inferred that the returns of this source of income are altogether insufficient. This affords good reason for placing in future this source of income under schedule III: and it was decided to bring the matter to the notice of the Government of India.

The final demand of the tax after appeals and revisions on the "other sources" of income (part IV of schedule II) was Rs. 16,86,929, or 89 per cent. of the original demand: a result which, in the first year of the working of the Act, speaks well for the care with which the original assessments were made. The uncollected arrears for both Provinces on 31st March, 1887, amounted to Rs. 6,188 only, or about one-third per cent. of the final demand. Penalties inflicted by the Collector for default (section 30 of the Act) were only considerable in respect of the tax due under part IV; but the figures show great variation between districts in the use of clause (1) of section 30. In 34 districts no action of any kind was taken under the clause. On the other hand, the Meerut and Bulandshahr districts return Rs. 1,234 and Rs. 1,120, respectively, and Lucknow and Cawnpore Rs. 729 and Rs. 603, respectively, out of a provincial total of Rs. 5,473. The Collector of Meerut reported that the penalty was only inflicted in cases of persistent recusancy, and after every opportunity had been afforded for payment or objection; and it is to be expected that the penalties thus levied will prevent the necessity of future resort to them.

The objections to assessments were very numerous, no less than 31,340 having been filed. This was to be expected, however, in the first year of the tax; and it seems obvious that great numbers of objections were made not on *bonâ fide* grounds, but with the object either of procuring the repeal of the Act, or of protesting generally against the enhanced demand. The hearing and disposal of the objections appears to have been as careful and thorough as was practicable, and full opportunity was apparently given for obtaining re-consideration.

Coercive processes were very sparingly resorted to; there were only four prosecutions (sections 34 and 35 of the Act) during the year; and property, though attached for default in 484 cases, was sold in only 159 of these. Considerable variations were shown in the use of *dastaks*. In eight districts no *dastaks* were issued: while in many the number was large. The rule has been more than once inculcated by Government, in reviewing reports of the license-tax, that demand by *dastak* should generally be resorted to before recourse is had to any severer process.

The total cost of the establishment employed, both special (for assessment) and clerical, was Rs. 54,758. The percentage of cost to realizations is put at 2·51: a very moderate percentage, considering the circumstances. The total allowance under the current contract is Rs. 10,000; but it does not seem possible to get the work properly done under nearly double that amount, omitting altogether the cost of the special staff employed in assessment, which was peculiar to the first year of working. The working of the Act was said to have added greatly to the labour of the already heavily-burdened revenue officials; and it may be still necessary to re-inforce them.

As regards incidence the general results for the Provinces are that, in every 1,000 of population, two persons were assessed; that the amount assessed per 1,000 was Rs. 42; and that the average assessment on each person entered in the lists was Rs. 27. Of districts with considerable and prosperous town populations, Moradabad, Mainpuri, and Azamgarh appear to have been lightly assessed: while Farukhabad and Jaunpur seem to have been assessed at a lower rate than would ordinarily have been expected.

The following table exhibits in a concise form the more important results of a classification of assessees :—

Serials.	Nature of income.	*N.-W. Provinces.*		*Oudh.*		*Total.*	
		Percentage of assessees to total assessees.	Percentage of tax obtained to total realizations.	Percentage of assessees to total assessees.	Percentage of tax obtained to total realizations.	Percentage of assessees to total assessees.	Percentage of tax obtained to total realizations.
1 to 6	Salaries and pensions paid by Government and local authorities.	6·6	11·9	8·8	15·4	7·0	12·5
12 to 31	Companies	0·07	2·3	0·07	0·4	0·07	1·9
35	Religion	0·9	0·6	0·5	0·5	0·8	0·5
38 & 39	Law—Barristers, &c., and other legal practitioners.	2·2	3·6	1·8	5·4	2·2	3·5
44	Bankers	7·1	9·6	5·5	8·0	6·8	9·3
49	Dealers in agricultaral produce ...	10·4	7·4	7·3	4·6	9·8	6·9
58	Indigo	1·0	1·6	0·2	0·4	0·9	1·4
60	Sugar	7·7	6·8	2·3	1·7	6·6	5·9
70	Money-lenders and changers ...	34·3	33·4	31·5	24·0	33·7	31·7
79	Food	2·9	1·5	3·1	1·6	2·9	1·5
66	Piece-goods	5·5	4·2	7·6	5·1	5·9	4·3
51	House proprietors	2·0	2·0	2·2	2·5	2·0	2·1

Money-lenders paid Rs. 5,94,358 in the North-Western Provinces out of a total realization of Rs. 17,79,681; and Rs. 95,274 out of the corresponding figure —Rs. 3,96,415—in Oudh. The very high percentage of this class, and of the tax paid by it, is noteworthy; but the figures only perpetuate and emphasize the result that was shown annually in the license-tax reports, and which was ascribed in part to the inclusion of other callings (such as grain-dealing) under the somewhat vague denomination in question. It should also be remembered that in these Provinces, where as yet there is little or no opening for small and safe investments, and where country banks hardly exist, a great number of persons in different professions carry on money-lending on a petty scale.

The general result of a comparison of the percentages of the assessees in the various classes from under Rs. 750 to over Rs. 5,000 is, that there are 86 assessees under Rs. 2,000 to every 11 over this amount: the balance being composed of persons holding official salaries and Government securities. Assessees with under Rs. 750 annual income monopolize 54 per cent. It was pointed out by the Board of Revenue that in the great majority of cases the results show inequalities that cannot be regarded as absolutely representing the actual facts, and that the license-tax assessments have evidently been, as a rule, too closely followed. This view seems to be correct; but the difficulty of distinguishing as yet between the less widely divided grades of income must be borne in mind.

The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner recorded, at the close of the year, his gratification at the judgment, consideration, and aptitude for administrative resource, which had been applied by the officers of these Provinces to the discharge of the onerous and unpalatable duties imposed upon them for the first assessment and collection of the Income-Tax under the Act of 1886.

9.—Currency.

The number of notes of different denominations issued during the year was 133,162, and their value Rs. 2,20,48,075, as under:—

Number.	*Denomination of notes.* Rs.	*Value.* Rs.
10,963	5	54,815
37,291	10	3,72,910
25,225	20	5,04,500
19,863	50	9,93,150
25,842	100	25,84,200
3,409	500	17,04,500
9,984	1,000	99,84,000
585	10,000	58,50,000

The value of the notes in circulation varied from a maximum of Rs. 1,03,12,120 in June, 1886, to a minimum of Rs. 64,39,955 in March, 1887. The average circulation was Rs. 81,32,384 against Rs. 68,57,510 in 1885-86.

The number and value of notes of the Allahabad Circle cancelled at Calcutta and other circles have increased very considerably as shown below:—

	Number of pieces.	Value.
		Rs.
1885-86	109,481	1,09,23,765
1886-87	127,215	1,83,99,980

This increase is chiefly owing to large remittances of notes made to Calcutta by the Bank of Bengal in July, 1886, and February, 1887. In those two months notes of the Allahabad Circle, amounting to Rs. 65 lakhs, and consisting chiefly of notes of the higher denominations, were cancelled in Calcutta alone.

The following statement shows the number and value of foreign circle notes cashed by the Allahabad Currency office:—

Circle.	*Number.*	*Value.*
		Rs.
Calcutta	41,713	23,18,155
Bombay	8,535	3,64,615
Lahore	6,283	4,37,175
Madras	3,570	3,99,500
Karachi	410	29,595
Calicut	108	5,180
Rangoon	64	1,110
Nagpur	2	25
Akola	1	20
Cocanada	1	10
Total ...	60,687	35,55,385

In 1885-86 the total number was 74,026, and total value Rs. 47,16,025.

The number and value of notes of the Allahabad Circle of issue paid on indemnity bonds during the year were as follows:—

	Number.	*Value.*
		Rs.
Half notes	62	4,795
Whole notes	*Nil.*	*Nil.*

During the year Rs. 6,11,321-8-0 worth of defaced coins were received, of which Rs. 6,10,801-8-0 were shroff-marked, Rs. 306 notched, and Rs. 214 otherwise defaced.

The receipts and issues of small coin were as under:—

	Receipts.			*Issues.*		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Half rupees	10,000	12	0	26,415	4	0
Quarter rupees	15,284	4	0	53,224	4	0
One-eighth rupees	14,095	12	0	40,636	4	0
Copper	25	0	0	37,478	11	9
Total ...	39,405	12	0	1,57,754	7	9

Two new agencies, besides the one previously in operation at Meerut, were opened at Benares and Lucknow, with the result as indicated below:—

Name of agency.	Issue of notes.	Receipt of notes.	Transferred from treasury to currency chests.		Transferred to Bank of Bengal under special orders.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Meerut	17,000	1,000	...	...	...
Benares	13,000	10,000	4,000	16,96,000	...
Lucknow	...	...	...	17,00,000	9,50,000

The remittances received and despatched were as under :—

Received (from Bombay)	...	...	... 26 lakhs:
Despatched (to Calcutta)	...	...	... 21 „

of which one lakh consisted of shroff-marked coins.

There was no case of fraud or forgery in regard to any notes of the Allahabad Circle during the year.

(B)—Revenue and Finance other than Imperial.

Account of the Provincial and Local Income and Expenditure of 1886-87.

Figures of the year 1886-87.—The figures of the year, as now finally closed, stand as under:—

		Rs.
(*a*) Opening balances	Provincial ...	44,62,000
	Local ...	1,39,000
(*b*) Receipts	Provincial ...	3,40,87,000
	Local ...	72,36,000
(*c*) Total assets	Provincial ...	3,85,49,000
	Local ...	73,75,000
(*d*) Expenditure...	Provincial ...	3,42,17,000
	Local ...	72,13,000
(*e*) Closing balances	Provincial ...	43,32,000
	Local ...	1,62,000

General comparison with 1885-86. (1) *Receipts.*—Looking first at receipts: the figures quoted above compare as under with the corresponding sums shown in the accounts of the year 1885-86:—

		1885-86.	1886-87.	*Difference.*
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A.—Receipts ...	Provincial ...	3,20,16,000	3,40,87,000	+ 20,71,000
	Local ...	72,26,000	72,36,000	+ 10,000
	Total ...			20,81,000

The year 1886-87 was thus better by nearly 21 lakhs than its predecessor: the difference being almost wholly in the Provincial side of the account.

Main differences.—The main differences in the figures of the two years were the following—items of under Rs. 50,000 being included in the lump sums:—

Under Provincial—

	Increase. Rs.		*Decrease.* Rs.
(*a*) Land-revenue	13,19,000	(*a*) Public Works Department ...	1,63,000
(*b*) Stamps	75,000	(*b*) Lump sum (small items) ...	17,000
(*c*) Excise	2,10,000	(*c*) Adjustments	2,58,000
(*d*) Forests...	56,000		
(*e*) Education	80,000		
(*f*) Miscellaneous	70,000		
(*g*) Railways	3,76,000		
(*h*) Irrigation	2,29,000		
(*i*) Lump sum (small items) ...	94,000		
	+ 25,09,000		
	— 4,38,000		— 4,38,000

+20,71,000, as per statement above.

Under Local—

	Increase. Rs.		*Decrease.* Rs.
(1) Local rates	72,000	(*a*) Adjustments	59,000
(2) Lump sum	25,000	(*b*) Lump sum	28,000
	+ 97,000		—87,000
	— 87,000		

+ 10,000, as per statement above.

Explanation of differences. I.—*Increases.*—Looking at the details: the largest of the increases is that under Land-Revenue, where the figures are Rs. 1,56,14,000, against the Rs. 1,42,95,000 of the previous year—a difference, in favour of Provincial, of Rs. 13,19,000. . The Provincial share of the divisible total was, in the first place, Rs. 1,47,31,000, against Rs. 1,45,47,000 of the previous year: the increase being due mainly to early payment of the land-revenue, a considerable portion of which ordinarily falls to be made just about the end of the financial year. Increased demand on account of re-settlement operations further tended to increase the Provincial share, though not to any very great extent. The purely Provincial land-revenue, moreover, was Rs. 6,29,000 (from the Tarái, Bhábar, and Dúdhi estates), against the Rs. 5,95,000 of the previous year—a credit difference of Rs. 34,000. Finally, the "adjustments" assisted towards the same end; for they resulted in an addition to Provincial finances of Rs. 2,66,000 instead of (as in 1885-86) a debit of Rs. 8,40,000. Some of these adjustments need explanation; but the majority are simple cases of obvious addition and subtraction. Thus (1) a sum of Rs. 2,69,000 appears on the credit side of the Provincial account, which is mainly the result of the transfer by the Cawnpore-Achneyra Railway line from Provincial management to the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway; (2) the new classification of record-room receipts and charges accounts for a further sum, on the same side of the account, of Rs. 98,000; (3) the inter-Provincial adjustments aggregated Rs. 15,000; (4) the debit of cost of Jhánsi encumbered estates is Imperial, and this resulted in a credit to Provincial of Rs. 9,000. The other items are of small amount, and need no comment.

On the debit side, the main items are (1) East Indian Railway police (charges less receipts), Rs. 54,000; (2) contribution by the Mahárája of Benares (a mistaken previous credit), Rs. 45,000; (3) miscellaneous adjustment in connection with Government estates other than the Tarái, Bhábar, and Dúdhi, Rs. 18,000; (4) Productive Public Works, Rs. 13,000; (5) Great Deccan Road (transferred to the Central Provinces), Rs. 12,000; (6) Forest School at Dehra Dún (now classed as Imperial), Rs. 10,000.

The other figures are unimportant.

The general result is satisfactory. There was a considerably larger divisible total in 1886-87 than in 1885-86; and the credit to Provincial was proportionally greater.

Next in order of importance comes item *(g)*, State Railways, with an increased credit of Rs. 3,76,000. This result is due partly to the opening of a portion of the new line between Lucknow and Sitapur, which brought in Rs. 17,000; and partly, but in a much larger degree, to the enlarged working of the Cawnpore-Achneyra Railway. This latter line was made over to the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Company for the second half-year; but the Provinces of course retained their financial interest in the undertaking up to the close of the contract. The receipts showed—

	Rs.
First half-year	6,07,000
Second half-year	6,94,000
Total	13,01,000:

against the Rs. 9,58,000 of the previous year, *i.e.*, a net increase of Rs. 3,43,000. Adding the Rs. 17,000 above referred to, and the increased income of the Bareilly-Pilibhít line, the total difference is made up.

The increase in Irrigation *(h)* was Rs. 2,29,000. The revenue of this head has, under excellent management, been steadily rising of late years: and this—coupled with a fair demand for water, and the gradual improvement and increase of the channels—is the cause of the increase.

Excise *(c)* shows a rise of Rs. 2,10,000. Under this head also there has been a steady increase for several years. The care taken to prevent smuggling, the better supervision of the Department, and the general prosperity of the people—much increase of drinking is not believed to have occurred—account in great measure

for the enhanced revenue. The subject of Excise is one which has received much attention during the last four or five years, as the Government reviews of the departmental reports show.

The increase under Education *(e)* is the result of the credit to this head of the Government paper representing subscriptions to the Muir College, which was taken over by the Government on the completion, by it and at its expense, of the whole undertaking. The item is thus exceptional.

There are increases under Stamps *(b)* of Rs. 75,000: under Miscellaneous *(f)* of Rs. 70,000: and under Forests *(d)* of Rs. 56,000. For the first of these, the increased business of the country, and the attention now paid to the proper working of the Department, are the assignable causes. In regard to the second—Miscellaneous—such exceptional items as unclaimed deposits (Rs. 40,000); contributions (Rs. 45,000), and increased leases of Provincial nazúl property (Rs. 14,000)—account for the enhancement; while the main decreases are Rs. 11,000 in the sale of nazúl (lease is now the preferable custom), and Rs. 18,000 in miscellaneous heads of various kinds.

The increase in Forests is the natural result of a growing Department.

II.—*Decreases.*—Looking next at the decreases, that in the Public Works Department is the only large item, Rs. 1,63,000. The figures of the two years stand as under:—

	1885-86.	1886-87.
	Rs.	Rs.
(a) In charge of Civil Officers	7,07,000	7,67,000
(b) In charge of Public Works Officers ...	3,64,000	1,41,000

It will be observed that item (*a*)—receipts from Ferries—shows an increase of Rs. 60,000: while item (*b*) shows a decrease of Rs. 2,23,000: the result being a net decrease of Rs. 1,63,000. This decrease is due mainly to the following causes: (1) The accounts of 1885-86 included a credit item of Rs. 1,00,000 on account of the transfer to the Bengal and North-West Railway Company of the bridge-of-boats over the Gogra, which is an exceptional and non-recurring sum. (2) The Thomason College receipts show a serious falling off (Rs. 1,24,000) which is the subject of inquiry. The remaining items, of increase and decrease, are not of any importance.

Under adjustment (receipts under adjusting heads): the Provincial items of Rs. 3,46,000 of 1885-86 and Rs. 50,000 of 1886-87, on the one hand, and the Local items, Rs. 18,46,000 and Rs. 17,87,000, on the other, must be considered together. In the case of the Provincial items, it may be noted that the sum of Rs. 50,000 mainly represents the unexpended balances of allotments sanctioned for improvements in the Tarái and Bhábar estates, which are now classed as Provincial: while in the previous year the main items were—(*a*) the contributions to Provincial revenues from these estates, which aggregated Rs. 1,17,000; and (*b*) the balances at credit of these estates, which amounted to Rs. 1,75,000. The Local items of the year under review consist mainly of (1) Rs. 1,40,000 (sanctioned allotments for improvements in Tarái and Bhábar), (2) Rs. 5,55,000 (surplus of ferry fund), and (3) Rs. 10,92,000 (contribution from Provincial revenues to make up Local deficit); against the corresponding items of 1885-86, *viz.*, (1) Rs. 2,44,000 (the entire surplus in this case), (2) Rs. 5,17,000, and (3) Rs. 10,44,000 (including Pound surplus).

The figures under Local call for no comment. They stand as under:—

	Increase.		*Decrease.*
	Rs.		Rs.
Local Rates	72,000	Adjustments	59,000
Other items	25,000	Other items	28,000
Total ...	97,000	Total ...	87,000

	Rs.
Difference ...	+10,000

The Local Rates follow the Land-Revenue. The adjustments have been explained in the preceding paragraph.

(2) *Expenditure.*—The expenditure figures are as follow:—

	1885-86.	1886-87.	*Difference.*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial	3,38,16,000	3,42,16,000	+4,00,000
Local	73,80,000	72,13,000	—1,67,000

The year 1886-87 was thus more expensive, taking both Provincial and Local into consideration, by Rs. 2,33,000 than its predecessor.

Main differences.—The main Provincial differences, over Rs. 50,000, were as under:—

	Increases.		*Decreases.*
	Rs.		Rs.
(*a*) Railways	6,75,000	(*g*) Public Works Department ...	1,73,000
(*b*) Assignments and compensation,	1,73,000	(*h*) Land-Revenue	1,52,000
(*c*) Irrigation	74,000	(*i*) Police...	1,14,000
(*d*) Miscellaneous	69,000	(*j*) Scientific and Minor Departments	87,000
(*e*) Superannuation	58,000	(*k*) Law and Justice... ...	72,000
(*f*) Lump sum (small items) ...	31,000	(*l*) Lump sum (small items) ...	82,000
Total ...	10,80,000	Total ...	6,80,000
	—6,80,000		
	+4,00,000, as per statement above.		

Explanation of differences. I.—*Increases.*—As regards *(a), Railways:* the figures of the two years were as under:—

	1885-86.	1886-87.
	Rs.	Rs.
Railway capital (Lucknow-Sitapur line)	10,00,000	16,09,000
Interest on debt	...	1,74,000
Working expenses and miscellaneous	10,89,000	9,83,000
Total ...	20,89,000	27,66,000

The progress of the Lucknow-Sitapur line accounts for the increased expenditure under the first sub-head—Railway capital. The second item had escaped notice for some time, till discovered in an inquiry connected with the Finance Committee's proceedings; this accounts for its appearance in these accounts. The decrease in the third was mainly due to the cheaper management resulting from the incorporation of the Cawnpore-Achneyra line with the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.

Under *Assignments (b)* there has been shown, for the first time, the sum on that account hitherto included in *Land-Revenue,* which has a nearly corresponding decrease.

The figures under *Irrigation (c),* which are of a mixed description, show an increase of Rs. 49,000 under interest, due to extended operations carried out from borrowed capital. The other items call for no remark.

Miscellaneous shows an increase of Rs. 69,000: due mainly to the exceptional expenditure of Rs. 41,000 on Jubilee celebrations, as well as to increases on account of petty establishments (chiefly connected with nazúl), books and publications, and the destruction of wild animals.

Superannuation (e) is a growing head, which the Government is endeavouring as far as possible to curtail by declining to grant pensions—except when directly applied for by those concerned—to uncovenanted servants whose only disability consists in their having attained the pensionable age of 55.

II.—*Decreases.*—As regards the decreases: that in the Public Works Department is due to the caution recently exercised by the Government in the matter of special grants—a caution which the heavy demands on account of Railways rendered

essential in 1886-87, and which the reduced condition of the Provincial finances under the new contract will probably result in continuing.

The decrease in *Land-revenue* charge is nominal, and is explained above.

In *Police* the falling off is due to the fact (1) that the estimate was based on old lines: practically on a slightly varying yearly allotment, which will not recur; and (2) that there was no considerable demand during the year on account of clothing.

There remain the two items of (*j*) Scientific and Minor Departments and (*k*) Law and Justice, where the expenditure was less than in the previous year by Rs. 87,000 and Rs. 72,000, respectively. In the former case, the decrease is mainly the result of the transfer of charges on account of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture (Provincial statistics) from this head to that of *Land-revenue*; while in the latter the lessened expenditure is due to the lessened expenditure in connection with Civil and Sessions Courts (Rs. 36,000); Criminal Courts (Rs. 24,000); and the Judicial Commissioner, Oudh (Rs. 22,000).

Under Local, the expenditure of 1886-87 was less by Rs. 1,67,000 than that of the preceding year. The chief difference here is under adjustments, where the figures were Rs. 3,46,000 in 1885-86 against Rs. 50,000 in 1886-87; counterbalanced, however, by an excess in the latter year's charges of Rs. 1,30,000, mostly due to increased expenditure on Public Works under the control of District boards.

Summary of results.—Summing up: the receipts of the year under review were better than those of its predecessor (combining the Provincial and Local figures) by Rs. 20,80,000; the expenditure exceeded that of 1885-86 by Rs. 2,33,000; the final difference in favour of 1886-87 was thus Rs. 18,47,000. The figures of the opening and closing balances show the same result, as under:—

	Opening balances.	*Closing balances.*	*Falling off.*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1885-86	65,55,000	46,01,000	19,54,000
1886-87	46,01,000	44,94,000	1,07,000

Deducting the falling off in 1886-87 from that shown as occurring in 1885-86, the difference is the Rs. 18,47,000 noted above.

Cash Balances and Resource Operations of the Treasuries in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1886-87.

I. *Cash Balances.*—The following table shows, in lakhs of rupees, the minimum working balances of the Province at the beginning of each month during the last five years, as also the proposed estimates for the year 1887-88:—

Years.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1882-83 ...	90	90	90	90	90	1,20	1,20	1,20	90	90	1,00	1,00
1883-84 ...	90	90	90	90	90	1,30	1,30	1,30	90	90	1,10	1,00
1884-85 ...	90	90	90	90	90	1,20	1,50	1,50	1,00	90	1,00	1,00
1885-86 ...	90	90	90	90	90	1,30	1,30	1,30	90	90	1,00	1,00
1886-87 ...	90	90	90	95	90	1,40	1,30	1,35	95	95	1,15	1,00
1887-88 ...	90	90	90	95	90	1,40	1,35	1,35	95	95	1,15	1,00

The balances for the year 1886-87 are somewhat in excess of those given as the estimate for the year 1885-86. The increase is due—(1) to large expenditure on account of the Public Works Department in January, March, June, and July; (2) to large payments on account of the Opium and Military Departments in May; and (3) to large payments on account of the Opium, Military, and Public Works

Departments in August. The estimate of the minimum balances which are required at the beginning of each month during the ensuing year 1887-88 have been adopted at the same figures as those for the year 1886-87 in all the months except April, for which a somewhat larger amount has been taken—in consideration of the large payments of the Opium Department which are usually made in that month.

The following statement shows the actual balances, in lakhs of rupees, on the 1st of each month during the year 1886-87 together with the estimated minimum balances of the corresponding period of that year:—

Months.	Leading treasuries in agencies of the Bank of Bengal.	Other treasuries.	Total.	Minimum.	Excess.
1st October, 1886	88	1,28	2,11	90	1,21
„ November „	76	1,13	1,89	90	99
„ December „	54	1,48	2,02	90	...
„ January, 1887	88	1,34	2,22	95	...
„ February „	70	1,46	2,16	90	...
„ March „	67	1,44	2,11	1,40	...
„ April „	56	1,33	1,89	1,30	...
„ May „	37	1,11	1,48	1,35	13
„ June „	61	1,56	2,17	95	...
„ July „	1,05	1,83	2,88	95	...
„ August „	73	1,70	2,43	1,15	...
„ September „	51	1,43	1,94	1,00	...

The year 1886-87 opened on the 1st of October, 1886, with a cash balance of 2,11 lakhs and closed on the 30th of September, 1887, with a balance of 1,42 lakhs. The balances standing at the beginning of each month during the year show that the minimum was reached in May, 1887, with 1,48 lakhs, and the maximum in July, 1887, with 2,88 lakhs. May was the only month in which the balances fell to very nearly the minimum workable balance; but the management of the cash balances for both April and May was attended with difficulty as very heavy payments were required to be made in these months to the Opium Department besides the payments to the Public Works and Military Departments, and the balance in whole rupees which was expected on the 1st of these months was not considered sufficient to meet the total requirements of the two months. The actual balance on the 1st of April was expected to be nearly in accord with the estimated balance, while that on the 1st of May was anticipated to run down to a much lower point than even the minimum; and it was consequently found necessary to ask the Comptroller-General for assistance, which he gave from other Provinces and by currency transfers, but only to the extent he could arrange to spare at the time. During the remaining ten months of the year the balances of the treasuries in these Provinces were found to be much in excess of the actual requirements. Thus in all the 12 months these Provinces had a sum equal to the minimum balance required; and in 11 out of the 12 it exceeded the minimum by more than 50 lakhs. In the seven months of October, November, December, January, February, June, and August, the balance was more than double the minimum, and in one month (July) it was more than three times. In all months except November, March, April, May, and September, the balance was more than 100 lakhs over the minimum. Large sums were accordingly placed at the disposal of the Comptroller-General during ten months of the year; but they were only very partially drawn away by him.

II. *Movement of Funds.*—The following are the amounts of local remittances made during the year:—

	Rs.
In specie	3,97,91,426
„ currency notes	56,49,780
„ small silver and copper coin	8,79,793
„ supply bills	27,01,507
Total ...	4,90,22,506

The total of the remittance in specie includes shroff-marked coin to the value of Rs. 14,62,270. Nearly the whole of this coin was ordered to Allahabad from the outlying treasuries on the 31st of May, 1887, for remittance at a favourable time to the Calcutta Mint. Previous to this no shroff-marked coin was moved to Allahabad, but was all allowed to accumulate in the different outlying treasuries pending the final disposal of the question about using shroff-marked rupees as current coin. Out of the remittances which were made in currency notes during the year, Rs. 30,86,680 worth consisted of foreign notes remitted from outlying treasuries to Allahabad, and Rs. 25,63,100 of Home notes supplied to outlying treasuries from Allahabad. The demand for Home notes was very great during the year; but it was only very partially supplied, as the notes could be paid for at Allahabad only so long as there were surplus funds available at that place. In December, 1886, no notes were supplied, and in January, 1887, a small supply only was ordered. This was done with reference to the Resource Forecast of 25th November, 1886, in which the Comptroller-General desired all surplus money to be at the central treasuries (especially where there are branches of the Bank of Bengal) during December and January, and to place it at his disposal as available for transfer to the Bank of Bengal, and to currency chests and for remittance to other Provinces. In June, 1887, three lakhs worth of Home notes were ordered to be remitted to Bareilly for the Rámpur State. This was done as a special case; and were it not for this case, the remittances in Home notes during the year 1886-87 would have amounted to Rs. 22,63,100 only against Rs. 27,77,350 in 1885-86, showing a decrease of Rs. 5,14,250.

The remittances of coin and notes made during the year were distributed over the different months as follows:—

		Rs.
October, 1886	...	7,02,665
November „	...	26,80,647
December „	...	85,36,301
January, 1887	...	55,79,559
February „	...	26,94,600
March „	...	43,73,635
April „	...	38,57,675
May „	...	36,66,815
June „	...	69,13,481
July „	...	26,90,881
August „	...	12,75,890
September „	...	38,98,850
Total	...	4,63,20,999

The largest remittances were made in December, June, and January, when 85, 69, and 56 lakhs were remitted to the Central Treasuries, where the surplus funds are practically at all times placed at the disposal of the Comptroller-General, and the smallest remittances were made in August and October, when only 13 and 7 lakhs were remitted as the balances during these two months usually run down to a very low point in all treasuries. The remittances of the whole year averaged 38 lakhs a month: they were below 30 lakhs in five months and below 20 lakhs in only two months, August and October. They were above 50 lakhs in three months—December, June, and January. The large remittances made during December and January and during June and July represent for the most part the movement of the surplus revenue towards the central treasuries, and they were made in consequence of the land-revenue instalments which were paid in towards the end of November and May respectively, and in order to meet the special orders of the Comptroller-General, directing the concentration of the surplus revenue at the central treasuries for transfer, &c., as stated above. The large remittances during March, April, May, and September were made for the most part to the deficit treasuries, and were chiefly required to meet the payments of the Opium Department.

The remittances of small silver and copper coin made during the year consisted of the following:—

	Rs.
Half rupees	1,81,500
Quarter rupees	2,23,995
Eighth rupees	1,33,995
Double pice	8,250
Single pice	3,25,067
Half pice	3,950
Pie pieces	2,155
Uncurrent copper	881
Total ...	8,79,793

The demand for small coin was great throughout the year as usual, but was least in September and March; but for want of a sufficient supply of coin in these Provinces, in consequence of the coin not being ready in the mint at the time, the demand of the public could not be satisfied in full. The total remittances in this coin were only 8¾ lakhs during the year 1886-87 against 16 lakhs in 1885-86. The difference is therefore due to the deficiency in the supply of coin and to a portion of the coin indented for from Calcutta having been sent direct to the different treasuries instead of through the treasuries in these Provinces. Remittances of small coin to the amount of 17¾ lakhs were received from Calcutta during the year, and remittances to the amount of Rs. 27,000 were made to other Provinces.

The details of the amount of supply bills issued during the year are as follows:—

	Rs.
Agra	3,36,750
Allahabad	11,87,500
Benares	2,16,000
Bareilly	18,000
Cawnpore	22,500
Dehra Dún	2,24,400
Kumaun	2,20,600
Meerut	24,600
Roorkee	29,300
Lucknow	1,16,300
Naini Tal	2,17,800
Jhánsi	85,300
Muzaffarnagar	1,202
Gonda	805
Benares	450
Tofal ...	27,01,507

The total of the bills issued was 27 lakhs in 1886-87 against 17¾ lakhs in 1885-86. The increase is due to a larger number of supply bills having been issued almost everywhere during the year 1886-87, but chiefly at Allahabad—11¾ lakhs against 3½ lakhs in 1885-86.

The following shows the remittances made during the year under review to supply the opium treasuries in these Provinces as well as the drawings by supply bills on Calcutta and Bombay:—

North-Western Provinces—Local transactions.

Specie remittances to supply opium treasuries:—

March and April season.

From local treasuries	85,58(*a*)
From Bengal	...

September season.

From local treasuries	42,26(*b*)
From Bengal	...
Drawings by supply bills on Calcutta	7,76
Ditto ditto Bombay	2,08

(*a*) From February to July, 1887.

(*b*) From October, 1886, to January, 1887 (2,50), and August and September, 1887 (39,76).

III. *Foreign Bills.*—The supply bills on other Governments which were issued by this Government during the year were to the extent of Rs. 14,13,200 as follows:—

Issued by—	On India.	On Panjáb.	On Bombay.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dehra Dún	5,82,300	2,20,600	1,19,900	8,72,800
Kumaun	96,000	1,29,200	36,400	2,61,600
Naini Tal	1,40,400	46,500	43,500	2,30,400
Roorkee	...	12,000	2,800	14,800
Kheri	7,000	...	...	7,000
Agra	24,000	...	...	24 000
Cawnpore	2,600	...	...	2,600
Total ...	8,02,300	4,08,300	2,02,600	14,13,200

The drawings by Dehra Dún, Kumaun, and Naini Tal were on the Calcutta, Panjáb, and Bombay Treasuries, while those by Roorkee were on the Panjáb and Bombay Treasuries, and those by Kheri and by Agra and Cawnpore on the Calcutta and Sambhar Treasuries respectively.

The supply bills of other Governments which were paid by this Government during the year were to the extent of Rs. 25,943 as follows:—

	Rs.
Of India	16,743
„ Assam	9,200
Total ...	25,943

IV. *Absorption of small coin.*—The following table shows in detail the absorption of small coin in these Provinces during the year 1886-87:—

	¼ rupees.	½ rupees.	⅛ rupees.	Double pice.	Single pice.	Half pice.	Pies.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Balance on 1st October, 1886...	1,21,199	1,64,055	1,97,558	1,43,045	3,75,804	17,848	8,688	10,28,197
Receipts from other Provinces,	5,25,000	5,00,000	2,50,000	6,000	5,03,000	12,000	10,000	18,06,000
Total ...	6,46,199	6,64,055	4,47,558	1,49,045	8,78,804	29,848	18,688	28,34,197
Issues to other Provinces ...	4,000	6,000	5,000	7,000	5,000	...	...	27,000
Balance on 30th September, 1887.	2,31,977	3,98,450	3,16,666	1,52,874	6,39,393	27,791	15,550	17,82,701
Total ...	2,35,977	4,04,450	3,21,666	1,59,874	6,44,393	27,791	15,550	18,09,701
Local ... Receipts ...	...	...	...	10,829	...	...	...	10,829
Local ... Absorption ...	4,10,222	2,59,605	1,25,892	...	2,34,411	2,057	3,138	10,35,325

The figures in the foregoing table indicate an absorption of small silver and copper coin to the extent of nearly 10½ lakhs during the year, and this amount corresponds with the amount (10½ lakhs) of coin absorbed last year. The demand for all kinds of small coin (excepting double pice) was as great this year as it was last year; and if the amount of coin asked for this year had been supplied to these Provinces in due time, the absorption of the year would have greatly exceeded the amount of 10½ lakhs owing to the growing demand of the public and of the Opium Department for single pice chiefly, which could not be complied with in full. Nothing has been shown against receipts from the public under the small coin of any

denomination except under double pice, as the amount of receipts from the public did not exceed the amount of issues during the year. This shows that the *gross* amount of issues to the public in small coin (other than double pice) was actually greatly in excess of the 10½ lakhs given in the above table.

The balance of double pice is now gradually increasing by the amounts received from the public, and there is scarcely any demand for this coin in these Provinces.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

1.—Census of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

For standard section on above, see pages 241 to 251 of the report for year ending 31st March, 1883.

2.—Births and Deaths.

See Sanitation section.

3.—Emigration.

(*a*)—*Inland Emigration.*

The number of enlistments under Act I of 1882 increased during the year, though Gházipur is now the only recruiting district in these Provinces.

Two hundred and eighty-two persons (201 males and 81 females) were enlisted as against 120 in 1885, and the requirements of the law were fulfilled in respect of all emigrants recruited. Only six garden sardárs, out of 44 who obtained licenses to recruit in these Provinces, appeared before the registering officer at Gházipur, and this fact tends to prove that districts near the labour fields afford the recruiting agents all the facilities they require without entering the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The receipts during the year were, under fees for registration of emigrants, Rs. 282, and disbursements, under establishment, Rs. 32-8-0.

(*b*)—*Emigration beyond India.*

The new rules under the Indian Emigration Act (XXI of 1883) came into force with the Act itself on 1st April, 1886, and experience of their working has been therefore limited to only one emigration season, or to a period of about nine months.

The procedure laid down in section 1 of the Act relating to the grant of recruiting licenses appears to have worked well, and to have afforded the facilities it was intended to provide; and there is reason to believe that the requirements of section 2 in connection with sub-depôts, and the system prescribed in section 3 regulating registration, have worked smoothly.

But as regards the provisions of section 4, which require emigrants' agreements to be executed in triplicate for each labourer engaged, strong objection has been taken to the needless additional delay and expense involved in the present system of placing labourers on contract. The matter is at present under the consideration of the Supreme Government.

The number of emigrants registered in these Provinces during the past two years is compared in the following table;—

Province.	Number registered in 1885.	Number registered in 1886.	Increase.
North-Western Provinces	2,223	3,274	1,051
Oudh	631	997	366
Total ...	2,854	4,271	1,417

The colony of Jamaica suspended immigration during the year, and emigrants were registered for the colonies named below, namely :—

Demerara	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,856
Trinidad	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,364
Fiji	...	...	...	...	...	...	688
Surinam	...	...	...	...	...	...	363
					Total	...	4,271

The causes that favoured emigration from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh are thus explained in the report of the Protector of Emigrants :—

"If the two emigration seasons of 1884 and 1885 be excluded, it may be said that for years past natives of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh have responded in the largest numbers to the labour requisitions of the Colonies; for, excepting the natives of Behar, those of the Lower Provinces generally, unless pressed by privation, have always proved more or less reluctant to emigrate to the Colonies, notwithstanding the favourable terms offered by their recruiters. It may be noticed, accordingly, that colonial emigration from the districts of the Lower Provinces, which rose into prominence during the scarcity that prevailed in them in 1884 and 1885, subsided during the comparative abundance that followed in 1886, when colonial recruiters had therefore to revert for the majority of their recruits to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. But in so doing they obviated the competition, however slight, that may have arisen between themselves and licensed recruiters for the tea districts."

Benares, Allahabad, Fyzabad, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Gházipur, and Agra were the districts which chiefly contributed the 4,271 emigrants registered.

4.—Dispensaries.

On the 31st December, 1886, 251 dispensaries were at work in the Provinces, being an increase of seven during the year. Since the close of the year proposals for the establishment of a number of new dispensaries have been before Government, and in most instances they have been declared entitled to aid under the revised grant-in-aid rules. In several districts the Jubilee of the Queen-Empress' accession to the throne has been fitly commemorated by the building and endowment of a hospital; and the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner has had frequent occasion to acknowledge the liberality and public spirit which prompt the leading native gentlemen of these Provinces to make medical and surgical relief more and more accessible to the poorer classes. The increase in the number of dispensaries is the more gratifying in that the initiative rests with the general public. The Government aid is restricted to supplying the services of a native doctor or hospital assistant and a moderate quantity of European medicines. Local subscriptions have to provide the subordinate establishment, country medicines, the dieting of in-door patients, and all other contingent charges: and the existence of a fairly permanent private income must be established before the aid of the State can be claimed. Every new dispensary thus implies genuine local effort, and is an additional recognition by the people of the value of medical aid.

Of the 251 dispensaries open during the year, 212 are classed as "Local Fund Dispensaries;" 12 as "State-aided;" 24 as "Private;" and two as "State" dispensaries. The first class include all dispensaries which, when the requisite private income has been guaranteed, receive aid from the revenues of the Local Board under the grant-in-aid rules. They might more correctly be termed "District Board dispensaries." The "State-aided" dispensaries are, with the exception of the Balrámpur Hospital at Lucknow, really Mission dispensaries, which merely receive from the State a small supply of European medicines. The "Private" dispensaries receive no aid from general or local revenues. They include eight "pilgrim" hospitals in Garhwál, which are maintained from the endowment known as the Sadabart Fund, the King's Hospital in Lucknow, and the Balrámpur Hospital at Gonda. The two "State" dispensaries are the Allahabad Civil Hospital and the Roorkee Hospital;

which are wholly supported from Provincial revenues. Statistics are furnished for 226 only of the 251 dispensaries, *i.e.*, for the 212 District Board dispensaries, the two State dispensaries, 11 Private dispensaries (including the Garhwál dispensaries, the King's Hospital, Lucknow, and the Balrámpur Dispensary at Gonda), and for one "State-aided" dispensary—the Balrámpur Hospital in Lucknow; and information is also supplied for 11 Mission and 13 "Private" dispensaries.

In the 226 dispensaries 2,109,478 persons received relief, against 1,936,352 in 1885. To these have to be added 71,960 persons treated by the Mission dispensaries, and 68,740 by the 13 excluded "Private" dispensaries, making a total of 2¼ million cases on a population of 44 millions. The year was not exceptionally unhealthy, though in the Meerut and Agra Divisions there was a good deal of malarious fever, and skin-diseases were very prevalent in certain districts. In the absence of any special epidemic or distress among the population, the increase in the number of patients attending the dispensaries in 1886 is attributed mainly to growing confidence and appreciation on the part of the public. In-door patients numbered 48,299, against 47,127 in 1885: and out-door patients 2,061,179 against 1,889,225 in 1885. Some allowance has to be made in instituting this comparison for the work performed by the new dispensaries opened during the year. But even with this deduction the attendance during 1886 shows a decided increase. It appears that increased attendance at a particular dispensary, or generally at the dispensaries of a particular district, is more commonly due to the skill and attention of the Civil Surgeon and his subordinates than to unusual sickness. In almost all dispensaries the percentage on the circle population of the persons resorting to them is low; so that there is ample room for the expansion of their work. And while this is the case, increased attendance in any particular circle may in the absence of direct evidence as to the cause, be ascribed with quite as much probability to good work as to greater sickness.

Of the total persons seeking relief in 1886, 58 per cent. were men, 17·91 per cent. women, and 24·09 per cent. children. The percentage of women in 1886 was in fact slightly lower than in previous years, as the usual ratio is about 20 per cent. In eight dispensaries* only did it exceed 25 per cent. It is highly probable that the amount of normal sickness and disease is as great among women as among men, and the great disparity in the numbers of the two sexes attending the dispensaries is evidently due to the force of custom, and also, in a great measure, to the want of special consulting-rooms, wards, and female attendance. These wants are now being supplied as the claims of women to medical aid receive more recognition in native society. During the year several dispensaries were improved in this respect by private liberality. To one dispensary a separate consulting-room for women and children has been added: to another, some female wards: in a third locality, a separate *parda* dispensary has been built. In Agra a separate reception-room has been opened for women and children. As such facilities increase, the proportion of women attending the dispensaries will no doubt improve.

	Percentage.
Allahabad Press Dispensary ...	32·7
Prince of Wales' Hospital (Benares) ...	25·9
Rasra Dulla Ram's Dispensary (Ballia)...	27·7
Bairia (Ballia)	31·5
Kasia (Gorakhpur)	28·9
Barhalganj (Gorakhpur)	28·7
King's Hospital (Lucknow)	21·6
Morawan (Unao)	26·0

The percentage of the chief classes of disease to the total number of patients is given in the subjoined table for the last five years:—

	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
Fever	16·89	13·11	16·66	18·73	18·15
Rheumatism	5·24	5·36	5·69	4·72	4·39
Ophthalmia	5·38	5·75	4·84	5·34	5·57
Respiratory affections	6·31	6·48	6·12	6·29	6·37
Dysentery	2·55	2·15	2·61	2·54	2·64
Abscesses, &c.	4·25	4·79	2·75	4·09	4·22
Skin diseases	18·22	19·89	17·72	18·69	19·93
Other local diseases	18·18	19·27	15·53	19·15	18·69
Injuries	2·82	3·16	3·59	2·94	2·76

These figures are noticeable for the great increase during the last four years of fever cases, and the stability of the percentages for the other classes of diseases. It was remarked last year that the increase of fever in recent years was not reflected in the statistics of in-door patients. The Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals reports that the in-door cases are to a great extent "selected," and on this account are not so trustworthy an indication of the health of the country as the record of out-patients applying for relief. One-fifth of the "house-cases" are always cases of injuries, and about one-third more are classed under "other local diseases"—a term which includes all cases of cataract and stone disease.

The available in-door accommodation was in most hospitals fully utilized, the daily average of house-patients being generally higher than last year. It is satisfactory to notice that the increase was confined to "voluntary" cases, the number of police cases being practically stationary: also that the number of persons voluntarily entering the hospitals who paid for their own diet is on the increase.

Fifteen thousand two hundred and thirty-seven major and 98,330 minor surgical operations were performed during the year, compared with 15,846 major and 82,457 minor operations in the preceding year. Eight hundred cases of lithotomy and 219 cases of litholopaxy are recorded. In the former the percentage of deaths was 8·50, in the latter only 5·93. The superior safety of litholopaxy, especially in the cases of men of advanced years, is now generally recognized. Cases of cataract fell from 6,048, the figure for 1885, to 5,506. The percentage of success, that is, the proportion of cases in which the patients regained good sight, was the same as last year, namely 74.

Taking the statistics of 34 sudder dispensaries which have been open for the past 25 years, and comparing the work done during 1861—1870 with that done during the quinquennial period 1881—1885, it appears that the annual number of in-door patients has more than doubled, that the annual number of out-door patients has increased by 75 per cent. and the number of surgical operations by 34 per cent. The figures of 1886 for the same dispensaries, which are marginally cited, show a still larger increase.

	Average number, 1861—70.	Average number, 1881—85.	Number in 1886.
House patients ...	10,869	23,517	25,639
Out-door patients,	277,248	485,763	573,805
Surgical operations.	25,921	34,709	39,473

The receipts and expenditure of the year were somewhat in excess of the figures for 1885. The opening of new dispensaries and the increased attendance at all the dispensaries naturally involved higher charges. The grants of public money, whether charged to Provincial or to district funds, show an increase of Rs. 10,000, while subscriptions and other purely local receipts increased by Rs. 5,400. The Rs. 1,58,870 shown under the latter head comprised (1) municipal contributions, Rs. 43,328; (2) interest on investments, Rs. 36,898; (3) subscriptions from Europeans, Rs. 9,383; (4) subscriptions from natives, Rs. 45,530; (5) other local receipts, Rs. 23,728. Comparing these figures with those for the previous year, it is noticeable that municipal contributions and subscriptions from natives have increased, and subscriptions from Europeans and "other local receipts" have fallen off. The last item represents income from the Sadabart and other similar local endowments, and is liable to vary from year to

Receipts.	1885. Rs.	1886. Rs.
Provincial revenues	11,022	10,659
District Boards	2,19,725	2,29,925
Total ...	2,30,747	2,40,584
Subscriptions and other local receipts ...	1,53,438	1,58,870
Total ...	3,84,185	3,99,455
Expenditure.		
Establishments	2,52,236	2,61,760
European medicines	42,173	37,549
Other expenditure	92,743	1,05,730
Total ...	3,87,152	4,05,039

year. With regard to the expenditure, the excess over the receipts was provided for out of the cash balances at the credit of the dispensaries. The accumulated invested capital belonging to them amounts to over nine lakhs.

The principles on which grants-in-aid are made to dispensaries were explained last year. Briefly the Government agrees to appoint and pay the salaries of the professional establishment, and to give an allowance for European medicine, on condition that a sufficient local income is forthcoming to meet all other charges. As the Government grant enters into the budgets of Districts Boards, it appears as a contribution from those bodies, but it is essentially public money derived from general revenues. Municipal contributions, on the other hand, are regarded as "local" income. A comparison of the figures of 1886 with those of 1877, the first year in which the Oudh dispensaries came under the charge of the Inspector-General, shows that the State expenditure on dispensaries has by no means increased in the same ratio as their extension or usefulness. In 1877 there were 201 dispensaries, and the total sum spent on them from public revenues was Rs. 2,26,945. The total expenditure from public and private sources amounted to Rs. 3,77,123; the number of persons relieved was 1,067,011, and the average cost per head Re. 0-6-2. In 1886 the expenditure from public funds on the 226 dispensaries now returned was Rs. 2,40,584; the total expenditure from all sources Rs. 4,05,039: the number of persons relieved 2,109,478, and the average cost per head Re. 0-3-8. Thus the State is now spending only Rs. 13,600 more than it did ten years ago, while one million more patients are relieved. These satisfactory results are due partly to the increased income from private or local sources, partly to the more complete utilization of existing dispensaries, and partly to the economy and care which have been enforced in every department of management. There were 33 leper, blind, and poor asylums in the Provinces during the year under report.

Eleven Mission dispensaries were open during the year. Mrs. Wilson's dispensary for women in Agra appears to be deservedly popular, nearly 11,000 persons having sought relief. A second dispensary, opened by her husband in the middle of the year, relieved 5,456 male patients. The attendance at the long-established Mission dispensaries at Sháhjahánpur and Bareilly also showed no falling off. Of the "Private" dispensaries the Unáni Hospital, Lucknow, heads the list with 15,035 patients. The Sardhana Hospital in the Meerut district, which last year returned the astonishing number of 25,000 patients, this year shows only 11,431.

Agra Medical School.

The total number of students under instruction was 146, a most satisfactory increase on 120, the figure of the preceding year. The number of female pupils rose from 25 to 46 (exclusive of two, who obtained diplomas last October).

	1885-86.	1886-87.
Males... ...	95	100
Females ...	25	46
Total ...	120	146

The first class consisted of 26 students. Of these the 17 civil pupils have done remarkably well. Last year the general standard of proficiency was high; but this year it is even higher: and the fact that out of 24 candidates selected for admission to the school four years ago no less than 17 have successfully completed the curriculum, and have obtained diplomas, is very encouraging. Ten years ago scarcely 30 per cent. of the original students went up for their final examination: this year the proportion has been 70 per cent. The greater strictness with which candidates are now selected at the time of admission, and the consequent improvement in the general education and capacity of the students admitted, are the causes which have brought about this desirable result. Five female students also obtained diplomas. They are considered to be well-grounded in the principles of medicine and surgery, and on completion of the practical course in a hospital which the Committee of Lady Dufferin's Fund have decided to give them, they will, it is expected, prove valuable practitioners. Two other students, who should have passed out in the preceding year, but were relegated for six months' further study, obtained diplomas

in October, 1886. Thus in all seven female students are now qualified as medical practitioners.

The second class consisted of 19 male and 11 female pupils. Of the former both the military and civil sections have done well. The female class as a whole has somewhat disappointed the expectations of the Principal, who complains of defects in the general education of some of the pupils. Three, however, are considered very promising, and Dr. Hilson anticipates that, with the valuable help of the two lady doctors now attached to the school, this class will next year show an improvement.

Class III consists entirely of civil students who, under the system recently in force, passed their third year on duty in dispensaries, and were examined as to their progress at its close. The absence of control and systematic instruction which this plan involved has been found to more than counterbalance the practical training supposed to be received, and henceforward third-year students will remain under instruction at the school.

The fourth or lowest class consists of 69 students, 31 of whom are women. It is satisfactory to find that the inferiority of the military to the civil pupils, which was noticeable in last year's fourth class, no longer exists. The military students are said to be particularly intelligent, and have obtained a higher average of marks than even the civil. It is satisfactory to find that two Hindu female students occupy the fourth and sixth places in this large class.

Female students now form a considerable section of each class, and Dr. Hilson anticipates no scarcity of candidates of all creeds. As might be expected, the majority of the pupils at present under instruction are native Christians. The figures marginally given show the religion or nationality of the 46 women attending the school in the last session of the year. It is to be hoped that recruits will in time be forthcoming in larger numbers from the Muhammadan community. As regards the teaching arrangements for the female section of the school, the system described last year, under which lectures on most subjects are given to mixed classes—the female section being placed behind a curtain and under the charge of the matron—works successfully, and no difficulties of any kind have arisen. The economy of teaching power thus effected is obvious, while the accession of two lady doctors to the staff will now enable special clinical instruction to be given to the female pupils. The hospital now under construction for the reception of women is a necessary adjunct to this scheme of studies; and a considerable sum has already been collected, partly from public money, partly from municipal and private subscriptions, to defray its cost.

Eurasians	...	5
Native Christians	...	26
Hindus ...	...	13
Muhammadans	...	2
Total	...	46

5.—Lock Hospitals.

As in the previous year the hospitals at Allahabad, Cawnpore, Meerut, and Chakráta were closed experimentally during the year, but they have since been re-opened. At the 14 stations where hospitals were maintained there was a decrease in the ratio of admissions of soldiers, per 1,000 of strength, from 346 to 295; but the figure for 1885 was abnormally high, and the ratio of admissions in 1886 was higher not only than the mean ratio of the preceding five years, but also than the ratio of disease in the five years before the opening of lock-hospitals. Venereal disease among the troops was of a less severe type than in 1885, and the soldiers suffered less from it than the registered women, a larger number of whom were admitted to hospital than in the preceding year.

The average monthly number of women on the register was 596, of whom 520 attended regularly for medical examination. The corresponding numbers for the last year were 646 and 554. Among these 596 women 1,528 cases of disease were discovered and treated; 789 were cases of minor non-contagious complaint and 814 cases of contagious venereal disease.

The Rohilkhand stations again showed extreme prevalence of disease; but the high ratio at Moradabad, *viz.*, 757 per 1,000 of admissions, was due to the treatment in the station hospital of sick men belonging to regiments which passed through. At Fatehgarh the numbers were raised by men who returned from the Camp of Exercise, and it is probable that the general movement of troops during the cold weather afforded opportunities for the dissemination of disease.

Officers in charge of lock-hospitals again complain of the effects of unlicensed prostitution; but no clear or sufficient reason has been given for concluding that any change would improve the system at present in force. The marked improvement at Agra, which may with much probability be ascribed to the greater activity of the police, serves to support the conjecture that the existing regulations are not always administered with due firmness and care. The fact is that the neighbourhood of a large town may be the source of difficulties which do not admit of ready solution. The officer in charge of the lock-hospital at Lucknow has recommended either that the whole city be placed out of bounds for soldiers, or that it should be included within the operations of the police. The second alternative has been attempted at Bareilly, but with results that have not been satisfactory, and in larger towns its prospects of success seem to be small. It is a question for the consideration of the military authorities whether the results of keeping soldiers from the city and its suburbs would be worth the expense of the considerable additions to the present police force which it would necessitate.

A strong remonstrance has been made by the local authorities against the admission of registered prostitutes for treatment in the Prince of Wales' Hospital at Benares, and the women will no longer be received there.

The financial results of the last two years may be thus compared:—

Year.	Total expenditure.	*Average.*	*Cost.*	
		Per woman registered.	Per woman examined.	Per case of disease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1886	20,513 3 0	34 6 8	39 5 11	13 6 9
1885	20,519 13 2	31 12 2	37 0 7	13 11 4

Out of the total amount expended on lock-hospitals in 1886, only Rs. 1,586-15-4 were borne by Government. The remainder, *viz.*, Rs. 18,926-3-8 was defrayed by cantonment funds; in 1885 the amount thus charged was Rs. 18,898.

6.—Sanitation.

The year 1886 was throughout the Province one of excessive rainfall and considerable sickness. There was very little small-pox, and less cholera than usual, only 45,000 of the million and-a-half deaths recorded during the year being attributed to these diseases. Fever in various forms was, however, very prevalent, especially in the Rohilkhand and Meerut Divisions. In fact nine deaths in every 11 throughout the Province were attributed to this cause. Prices remained fairly low, and there was no distress. The ill health which has prevailed during the last three years may reasonably be assigned to seasons of unusually heavy rainfall.

On the population returns of the census of 1881 the recorded death-rate was 33·27 and the recorded birth-rate 37·62 per thousand. The death-rate was slightly in excess of that of the previous year, though less than in 1883, while the birth-rate was exceptionally low. The steady decrease in the birth-rate during the last three years is remarkable, and the high death-rate since 1884 would seem to point to some connection between this falling off in births and the unusual sickness which has undoubtedly prevailed. But several influences operate to conceal the true character of these annual vital statistics, and to render inferences as to the

	Death-rate.	*Birth-rate.*
1881 ...	33·67	40·34
1882 ...	33·67	37·54
1883 ...	27·57	40·84
1884 ...	35·26	43·77
1885 ...	31·98	41·24
1886 ...	33·27	37·62

comparative healthiness or unhealthiness of particular districts and particular towns somewhat speculative. In the first place, the birth and death ratios are calculated on the census returns of 1881, and in the six years that have elapsed the population of particular localities has undergone many changes. In some districts its growth has in all probability been rapid; in others it has been checked by economic causes or by exceptional mortality and sickness. Assuming that the total population has considerably increased, the provincial birth-rate and death-rate are in reality less than they appear when the calculation is based upon the population returns of 1886. If, as is estimated, the population is now two millions greater than it was in 1881, the recorded birth-rate of 37·62 per thousand becomes reduced to 35·98, and the recorded death-rate of 33·27 per thousand to 31·82. A second cause of uncertainty is incomplete reporting. It is true that there has been a considerable improvement in late years; but in rural circles, especially in certain districts, much still remains to be done before correct statistics are secured. If the birth-rate or the death-rate shows an increase, the probabilities are that the increase in part is due to better reporting. If, however, they show a decrease, it is practically certain that the births or deaths have actually decreased, and highly probable that the actual decrease is greater than that shown by the returns. The distinctive feature in the returns for 1886 is that the number of recorded births is less than it was in the three preceding years. During the period the population of the Province has increased, and birth-reporting has improved. An increase, and not a decrease, in the recorded birth-rate might, therefore, have been expected. The inference is irresistible that the natural growth of the population has been checked by abnormal causes. And the only apparent cause is the severe fever epidemic which has been prevalent since 1884.

The birth and death-rate in the 106 municipalities, with an aggregate population of nearly three millions, from which special returns are received, were respectively 38·38 and 32·45 per thousand. The death-rate shows a slight increase on that of the preceding year, but a decrease compared with that of 1884. The birth-rate is lower than in the two preceding years. This corresponds with the movement of the provincial birth and death-rates. It is, however, noticeable that while the municipal death-rate has always been about 4 per thousand higher than the provincial rate, the municipal birth-rate is always considerably lower than the provincial rate. The deaths in municipalities, in fact, would appear to exceed the births.

	Death-rate.	*Birth-rate.*
1881 ...	34·88	37·62
1882 ...	37·75	36 24
1883 ...	32 45	38 38
1884 ...	39 09	40 03
1885 ...	37 00	37·26
1886 ...	37·22	35·06

The total deaths from cholera amounted to only 34,565, or ·78 per thousand of the population, being much below the mean of the preceding five years. More than one-fourth of the deaths occurred in the adjoining districts of Bareilly and Sháhjahánpur. The mortality was also great in four districts (Basti, Gorakhpur, Azamgarh, and Benares) of the Benares Division and in the Jaunpur district, which adjoins the Benares Division; and considerable in Fyzabad, Sultanpur, Unao, Bara Banki, Hardoi, and Sitapur, all districts situate in Oudh. That is to say, cholera prevailed in 1886 in those parts of the Province where it is usually found. The Meerut and Agra Divisions were, as in previous years, comparatively exempt from it. Beyond the broad fact that cholera began in an epidemic form somewhat late in the year, that it was most virulent in October, and continued with unusual intensity throughout November and December, there is very little to record concerning it. Sháhjahánpur, which was one of the greatest sufferers, is an exceptionally well-kept and ordinarily a very healthy town; and Bareilly, though its sanitary arrangements are in some respects imperfect, compares favourably with other towns which are never attacked. The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner attaches much importance to the rule that the Sanitary Commissioner and his Deputies should occasionally visit and examine the districts where, and at the time when, cholera is most prevalent.

Deaths from small-pox numbered only 10,486 against 14,593 in 1885, and 202,541 in 1884. The so-called law of respite, under which two years of fierce epidemic is followed by three years of quiescence, is well-marked in the returns of small-pox mortality for each of the last 17 years. According to it 1887 will be the last year of the present period of quiescence. The Sanitary Commissioner is of opinion that the periodic dying down of the disease must be mainly attributed to the want of materials to keep it in full activity, and conjectures that during the epidemic of 1884 few unvaccinated children or other persons susceptible of infection escaped. The years of quiescence must, in this view of the subject, be regarded merely as years of re-accumulation of fresh materials. In Gonda, Bahraich, and Lalitpur alone was the mortality considerable in 1886. Lalitpur had already enjoyed three years' comparative exemption; but in Gonda and Bahraich only one year had intervened since one person in every 55 in the entire population died from small-pox. Here, then, are two cases in which a single year has sufficed for the accumulation of fresh material. The reason is not far to seek. The average number of persons vaccinated annually in Bahraich during the previous five years was only three per thousand of the population, and in Gonda 2·49 per thousand. The average number of children born in these districts ranges from 40 to 47 per thousand, or from 90,000 to 100,000 a year. Allowing for adults vaccinated, it may be said that about only one in 20 of these children are vaccinated. A single year, therefore, supplies in these two districts a very large number of possible victims under the age of twelve months.

Deaths per thousand.			
	1884.	1885.	1886.
Gonda ...	19·3	0·3	3·0
Bahraich ...	19·1	0·1	1·0
Lalitpur ...	0·4	0·5	3·6

The opinion expressed by the Army Sanitary Commission on the report of 1884, that no more dependence against small-pox can be placed on vaccination unaccompanied by sanitation than on quarantine against invasions of cholera—quarantine being treated as a futile remedy; and again on the report for 1885, that "whatever benefit may arise to a population from the modifying agency of vaccination, this measure has had no influence on small-pox as an epidemic" is not shared in by either the Local Government or the Sanitary Commissioner. This opinion was based on a review of the mortality from small-pox during the past 16 years, which showed that "the most severe epidemic period of the whole series was included in the two years 1883 and 1884, at the end of 13 years' vaccination work." Vaccination had an extraordinary success against small-pox at a time when sanitation in England was quite neglected; while two other reasons against the inference might be adduced. The *first*, that even in the districts in which vaccination is most general and most successful, there is still a large number of unprotected persons who are liable to take the disease should it once break out in the locality. The *second*, that the great mortality in 1883 and 1884 chiefly occurred in districts in which vaccination has as yet made hardly any way at all. In 1884, over 123,385 deaths out of the total of 202,541 reported for the 49 districts in the Province occurred in the six districts composing the Rae Bareli and Fyzabad Divisions and the two districts of Gorakhpur and Basti. In these districts the average number of persons annually vaccinated ranges from two to 10 per thousand. Similarly, in 1883 nearly half the total mortality from small-pox in the Province occurred in the two other Divisions of Oudh, in which vaccination is equally neglected. In the Meerut and Agra Divisions, where vaccination is very general, the mortality in these two years, though considerably in excess of that recorded in years immediately preceding, was insignificant compared with the figures for Oudh. The worst district in the Meerut Division was Bulandshahr, which had a ratio of 4·5 per thousand in 1883. The worst district in the Agra Division was Etah, with a ratio of 4·3 in 1884. In Oudh nine districts had ratios ranging between 10 and 19 per thousand in one or other of

these two years. Again, the statistics show that in the first part of the period 1870—1886 the mortality from small-pox in bad years reached a much higher point in the Meerut and Agra Divisions than at the end of the period. The Army Sanitary Commission, in noticing the remarkable immunity enjoyed by the Meerut district, suggested that the cause might be specially investigated. The chief cause of the immunity is the degree of success attained in that district by the Vaccination Department. A general review of the available evidence, therefore, leads to the inference that the intensity of epidemic outbreaks of small-pox has been distinctly mitigated in those portions of the Province where vaccination has really reached the bulk of the population. This inference appears to be in accord with the conclusions of the high medical authorities, and it seems most inadvisable to strengthen the popular prejudices against vaccination by any official declaration that it is no better protection against the disease than is quarantine against cholera.

Deaths from fever were even more numerous than in 1885. The total mortality from all causes being 1,467,613, deaths from fever accounted for 1,216,618. That is to say, 83 persons out of every 100 who died in 1886 are reported to have died from fever. The large number of diseases covered by this designation in popular speech has often been remarked. But after making due allowance for this, the fact is beyond question that in 1886 fever, spleen disease, ague, and other malarious disorders were exceptionally prevalent, especially in the Rohilkhand and Meerut Divisions. The heavy rainfall of the year was probably one of the chief causes; though some districts where the rainfall was absolutely greatest were comparatively healthy. It is easier to say that a low-lying, heavily-wooded, and naturally damp tract like Rohilkhand, or a highly irrigated country, such as is the Meerut Division, are peculiarly exposed to malarious fevers, than to devise a practical remedy. As regards canal irrigation, much has been done to improve the drainage channels and to prevent injurious use of water, and the subject has received and will continue to receive the serious consideration of Government. But when all has been done that can be, conditions favourable to malaria will, it is to be feared, continue to exist in wet years. Against this has to be set the incalculable benefits derived by the population in these tracts when years of drought occur.

Fifty-nine thousand and sixty-five deaths from bowel-complaints were recorded, the ratio to the total population being 1·34 per thousand against a mean ratio of 1·74 during the previous five years. Under "injuries and accidents" 24,391 deaths were reported, showing an increase of nearly 2,000 on the figures for 1885. An explanation of the increase of deaths from snake-bites has been found in the prolonged rains of 1886, and the consequent dense vegetation.

As regards the mortality caused by wild animals and snakes, the main features of the year are—

(1) the diminished mortality from wild animals, both of men and cattle; the larger number of wild animals destroyed; and the increase in rewards paid for their destruction: and

(2) on the other hand, the greater number of deaths from snake-bite, and the falling off in the number of snakes killed and rewards paid for them.

For wild animals the figures for the last six years are—

Year.	Persons killed.	Cattle killed.	Wild animals destroyed.	Rewards paid.
				Rs.
1881	470	7,971	3,037	8,435
1882	392	8,286	2,932	8,235
1883	394	8,926	3,907	10,314
1884	314	8,096	3,679	12,322
1885	320	9,154	3,817	11,686
1886	284	8,662	4,545	14,169

Thus the results were, on the whole, better than were obtained in any of the five preceding years.

The numbers of licenses issued during the year for destruction of wild beasts and protection of crops were 3,722 and 10,553 respectively. In 1885 they were 3,373 and 10,238. In the Kumaun and Fyzabad Divisions licenses are very freely granted; and wild beasts are being gradually exterminated there in consequence.

The mortality caused by wolves still heads the list, but the number of deaths ascribed to them are 50 less than in the previous year. Three thousand one hundred and fifty wolves were destroyed against 2,516 in 1885. The increase was due to special measures having been adopted for their destruction in the Agra district. In Rae Bareli 91 wolves were killed, while there was no loss of human life.

Next to wolves, jackals were most harmful to human life, having killed 67 persons against 62 in 1885. No reward is paid for jackals, as they are extremely numerous and in their ordinary condition quite innocuous, only biting in the rare cases when they are rabid. Seventeen persons were killed at Sultanpur in the Rae Bareli Division by a tame elephant.

There was a considerable falling off in the destruction of cattle by wild animals; but it is to be feared that the returns are not always accurate. Leopards were, as in previous years, especially destructive in Jhánsi and Kumaun, where the loss was far greater than in any other part of the Provinces; and in the latter Division 31 head of cattle are reported as having been killed by wild dogs.

Deaths from snake-bite rose from 5,450 to 6,538; while the number of snakes destroyed fell from 27,347 to 26,636. Within municipalities 9,181 snakes were killed, against 7,232 in 1885; but outside municipalities only 17,455 against 20,115. The increased number of human deaths may probably be accounted for by the unusual length of the rainy season and the dense vegetation. The personal interest taken in the subject of snake-killing by the Commissioner of Meerut had satisfactory results; and Muzaffarnagar and Bulandshahr, which last year showed the worst returns in that Division, now show the best. Similarly, an improvement in Jalaun and Allahabad followed on the exertions of the Deputy Commissioner and Collector. In the Sitapur Municipality, where four annas, instead of the usual reward of two annas, were paid for each snake from municipal funds, as many as 700 snakes were destroyed. On the other hand, in the Hardoi district, no rewards were paid in six out of seven municipalities, and the Commissioner remarks that there was a sudden cessation of hostilities; and in Gorakhpur, where Mr. Kennedy's efforts brought about the destruction of 4,418 snakes in 1884, in 1886 only 688 were killed.

The number of snakes killed outside municipalities in the Rohilkhand Division declined during the year; and although it was accompanied by a considerable increase in the number of deaths from snake-bite, no explanation has been offered. A curious case of prejudice is reported from Bulandshahr, where certain Kanjars, who used to kill snakes for the sake of the rewards, were actually paid not to kill them by the Vice-Chairman of a Municipal Board.

7.—Vaccination.

The staff of the Vaccination Department consisted during the year of seven Deputy Superintendents, 50 Native Superintendents, and 659 chaprásis and other servants, or three less than last year. The work done in each Circle is shown in the table below:—

Circle.	Population.	*Total number of persons vaccinated.*			Average number of vaccinators employed.	Average number of persons vaccinated by each.	Successful vaccination per 1,000 of population.
		Male.	Female.	Total.			
First	9,975,268	118,529	109,555	228,084	183	1246·36	21·14
Second	17,210,932	95,360	92,864	188,224	220	855·56	8·91
Third	16,921,669	154,199	143,409	297,608	256	1161·40	15·09
GRAND TOTAL, N.-W. P. AND OUDH.	44,107,869	368,088	345,828	713,916	659	1082·92	14·05

There has been a decided and satisfactory improvement in the number of successful vaccinations in all three Circles. In the first Circle the Meerut Division again holds the first place on the list. A comparison of the birth and death statistics of the Division with the number of children under one year successfully vaccinated leads to the belief that 7 children out of every 10 born during the year and surviving at its close were vaccinated. The Agra Division is less satisfactory on the whole, as in Farukhabad, Mainpuri, and Etah the number of vaccinations is still far less than it should be. In the second Circle the Rohilkhand Division is fairly well protected, though both in Pilibhít and Budaun there is still considerable room for improvement. The ratio of persons vaccinated to the total population of Oudh is far below what it should be. The highest ratio of 8·3 per thousand, which has been attained in the Lucknow district, is in striking contrast with the 23 per thousand which is now the normal figure for the Meerut Division; while in Kheri, Gonda, and Partabgarh it sinks to the extremely low rate of two per thousand and under. In the third Circle progress is on the whole perceptible, though unfortunately it is least in those districts where there is the greatest room for improvement. In Cawnpore the ratio has dropped to 16·85 per thousand against a five years' average of 18·21. In Jaunpur even the low rate of 8·59 per thousand for the previous five years has not quite been attained. Basti and Azamgarh show a slight improvement; but the present rates of 7·52 and 9·72 leave much to be still desired.

As regards the conduct of the subordinate staff, the Sanitary Commissioner speaks generally in favourable terms of the Native Deputy Superintendents. The work of the vaccinators varies much in different Circles, and is most unfavourably reported on in those districts in which popular prejudice against the Department is strongest. Constant supervision and the enlistment of the support of the District Officers and the educated classes must be relied on to effect a gradual improvement. Efficient aid was received from the Deputy Commissioners of Oudh districts; but Lucknow is still in respect of vaccination one of the most backward towns in the Province, and no interest seems to be taken in it by any of the native members of the municipality. The serious attention of the executive authorities and of the municipality has been invited to the necessity of sparing no pains to promote and extend vaccination in this very large city.

The total cost of the Vaccination Department during the year amounted to Rs. 1,21,137-5-11, as compared with Rs. 1,31,472-13-11 in 1885. The expenditure was met from the following sources :—

mperial Funds.	Provincial Funds.	Local Funds.	Municipalities.	Other sources.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
...	95,969 5 5	9,364 4 0	12,995 9 6	2,808 3 0	1,21,137 5 11

The average cost of each successful case was in the first Circle Re. 0-2-8, in the second Re. 0-3-11, and Re. 0-3-0 in the third. For the whole Province the average was Re. 0-3-1, against Re. 0-3-6 in 1885.

8.—Lunatic Asylums.

At the close of the year 1885, 979 lunatics were under treatment. During the year under report 331 were admitted against 363 in 1885; 260 were discharged and 108 died, leaving 941 under treatment at the end of the year. Only 56 criminal lunatics were admitted, against 75 in the previous year; 32 criminal lunatics were transferred to the ordinary divisions of the asylums, eight to the lunatic ward in the Lucknow Central Prison, and 44 made over to their friends. In all 1,309 patients were under treatment as compared with 1,339 in 1885, and the daily average number under treatment in the four asylums declined from 984 to 964; so

that the increase in the lunatic population which had steadily gone on during several years ceased in this year.

The asylum at Benares was again so full, that for a great part of the year it was impossible to admit new cases, and it will, perhaps, be necessary to enlarge the present buildings. In the other asylums the accommodation was sufficient.

There were no escapes during the year.

With a somewhat smaller lunatic population, deaths increased from 89 to 108. The mortality in all the asylums combined was 11·2 per cent. on the average daily population, which is about 1 per cent. higher than the ratio in English asylums. The suggestion made by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, that the mortality is greatest among new inmates, who are frequently received in the last stage of destitution and weakness, seems to be founded on fact, and there is no doubt that a low or high percentage of admission to the total population of an asylum has much to do with determining the mortality of the year. At the same time the decennial statistics exhibit fluctuations in the death-rates of the several asylums which are not wholly explained by this theory. The death-rate in Benares has never exceeded 11·61 per cent., though in some years the admissions have been very numerous. The death-rate in Bareilly from 1879 to 1885 in no year exceeded 9 per cent., though in four years of the six the ratio of admissions to the total population was high. In Lucknow, on the other hand, the death-rate has remained persistently high in years when the admissions were comparatively few.

Percentage of deaths on average strength.

	1885.	1886.
Agra	13·36	6·62
Benares	6·69	7·09
Lucknow	15·87	16·65
Bareilly	4·29	14·64

The cases of insanity in all four asylums were again carefully diagnosed; but the results were too conflicting to be of much scientific value. It may be that the comparatively imperfect knowledge of the previous history of Indian patients makes diagnosis more difficult than in England; and as even in England uniformity of results is not attained, the want of success in this country is not very surprising.

Of the 331 patients admitted, 266 were males and 65 females; 261 were Hindus, 64 Muhammadans, 5 Christians, while one was returned under "Other castes." The classification of the alleged causes of insanity brings out the important fact that the most potent physical cause is the use of *charas, gánja,* and *bhang.* Of the 380 cases observed by the Inspector-General in which some intoxicant had been the predisposing cause, no less than 309 were set down to these drugs, opium being credited with only 19 cases and spirit-drinking with 39. These facts corroborate the often-expressed opinion, that drugs have a much more deleterious effect on the population than country liquor.

The proportion of acute and chronic cases in each asylum was as below :—

	Acute cases.		*Chronic cases.*	
	Total percentage of.	Percentage of recovery.	Total percentage of.	Percentage of recovery.
Bareilly	21·67	53·46	63·09	7·82
Benares	35·08	20·00	49·47	6·38
Agra	37·50	34·95	55·79	7·10
Lucknow	49·13	13·27	14·78	...

A summary of the expenditure during the year is given in the following table :—

Abstract of Cash Account, 1886.

Number.	Asylum.	*Establishment.*		*Rations.*		*Bazaar medicines.*		*Clothing and bedding.*		*Contingencies.*		*Subsistence allowance.*		*Grand Total.*	
		Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Bareilly...	9,438 11 3	28 3 4	7,970 4 6	23 13 2	55 10 6	0 2 8	693 5 0	2 1 2	380 1 2	1 2 2	20 2 0	0 0 11	18,558 2 5	55 7 5
2	Benares...	7,099 2 1	31 7 11	5,044 15 8	22 6 1	21 6 3	0 1 7	349 5 2	1 8 9	216 10 4	0 15 4	2 11 3	0 0 2	12,734 2 9	56 7 10
3	Agra ...	7,562 3 0	31 5 0	5,901 0 11	24 6 11	50 4 5	0 3 4	648 7 4	2 10 11	297 11 8	1 3 9	41 6 0	0 2 9	14,501 1 4	60 0 8
4	Lucknow,	6,598 13 2	40 11 0	4,080 14 5	25 2 7	51 15 6	0 5 1	415 0 10	2 8 11	132 2 4	0 13 0	24 3 0	0 2 5	11,303 1 3	69 11 0

The cost of the asylums was Rs. 57,096, against Rs. 55,130 in the previous year; but the increase occurred solely under the head of rations, and was due to a rise in the prices of food-grains. The Lucknow Asylum was the most expensively conducted; the charge per head for establishment, though somewhat less than in 1885, was still about 30 per cent. higher than in any other asylum. The Bareilly Asylum was most economically managed, and here, too, the labour of the inmates was most profitably employed. There was a decline in the combined profits from lunatic labour at the four asylums, due partly to the decrease in the number of patients.

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

1.—General system of Public Instruction.

(For standard section on above, see page 265 of report for year ending 31st March, 1883.)

2.—Education.

The number of schools of all classes in 1885-86 and 1886-87, and the number of scholars that attended them, are shown in the following table:—

Class of school.	*Number of schools.*		*Number of scholars.*			
	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.		1886-87.	
			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
A.—Public Institutions.						
Arts colleges	15	14	992	2	1,059	1
Professional colleges	4	4	281	...	251	...
Secondary schools	609	620	63,145	1,668	65,007	1,572
Primary schools	5,405	5,322	177,854	9,393	171,812	9,661
Special training schools ...	13	13	376	4	382	6
Other special schools	23	48	1,495	120	2,657	118
	6,069	6,021	244,143	11,187	241,168	11,358
B.—Private Institutions.						
Advanced	2,180	2,199	22,051	...	22,089	...
Elementary	5,052	4,667	55,523	1,288	53,208	1,758
Total ...	7,232	6,866	77,574	1,288	75,297	1,758
Grand Total ...	13,301	12,887	321,717	12,475	316,465	13,116

The number of secondary schools for males and the attendance at them has increased: while the figures for primary schools show a decrease. Under private institutions, also, the number of the advanced schools and scholars shows a slight advance, against a decrease in the figures for elementary schools. The attendance of girls at Government primary schools increased, but fell off somewhat at secondary schools: at elementary private schools the number increased. The figures against "other special" (Government) schools indicate the extension of patwáris' schools under the Department of Land Records and Agriculture.

The expenditure of the Department of Education is divided into direct (actual pay of the teaching staff) and indirect (supervision, *i.e.*, direction and inspection, scholarships, buildings, and appliances). The total expenditure in 1885-86 and 1886-87 was as follows:—

		From public funds.	From other sources.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1885-86	Direct	13,68,621	7,67,677	21,36,298
	Indirect	5,64,475	2,16,413	7,80,888
	Total ...	19,33,096	9,84,090	29,17,186
1886-87	Direct	13,59,116	8,11,312	21,70,428
	Indirect	5,35,618	1,62,259	6,97,877
	Total ...	18,94,734	9,73,571	28,68,305

Thus the total expenditure both from public funds and from other sources shows a decrease: while there was an increase in the direct expenditure from non-public sources. Excluding the Roorkee College and the Medical School at Agra (which submit their reports direct to Government), the expenditure results shown are—

	From public revenues.	From municipal revenues.	Fees.	Endowments.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1886	12,18,724	67,887	2,53,576	4,46,214	19,86,401
1887	12,18,253	67,545	2,90,646	4,53,121	20,29,565

Sixty per cent. of the total charge is contributed by public funds, 3 per cent. by municipal funds, 23 per cent. is derived from endowments, and 14 per cent. from fees. The percentages differ little from those in the preceding year; the percentage of the public charge has decreased by 1. The following are the percentages of the total expenditure met by the State in each class of institutions:—

	1886.	1887.
In colleges	55	56
In secondary schools	53	51
In primary schools	89	88

The following figures show the apportionment among institutions of the total direct expenditure:—

		University Education.		*School Education (General).*		*School Education (Special).*		Total.
		Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Institutions	For males	2,18,632	1,33,500	8,38,453	5,87,642	47,248	36,917	18,92,392
	For females	...	...	1,90,237	86,419	180	1,200	2,78,036
	Total ...	2,18,632	1,33,500	10,58,690	6,74,061	47,428	38,117	21,70,428

The expenditure in 1885-86 on Arts colleges, on secondary and primary education, was Rs. 2,05,511, Rs. 10,47,449, and Rs. 6,66,279, respectively.

The total of indirect expenditure was Rs. 6,97,877, against Rs. 7,80,888 in 1885-86. There was a decrease in indirect expenditure both from public and from other sources. The following table compares the various items of expense under this head:—

	1885-86.	1886-87.	*Percentage to total expenditure of Department.*	
			1885-86.	1886-87.
	Rs.	Rs.		
University	11,582	12,819	·4	·4
Direction	40,706	38,462	1·39	1·3
Inspection	2,45,346	2,40,427	8·4	8·4
Scholarships	91,183	99,714	3·11	3·5
Building	3,26,428	2,31,073	11·2	8·1
Apparatus and miscellaneous	65,641	75,382	2·25	2·6
Total ...	7,80,888	6,97,877	26·75	24·

The chief decrease was in outlay on building.

The following is an account of the total cost and the cost to Government of each pupil in departmental institutions and in institutions aided and inspected by the Department:—

Class of institution.	*Total cost of each pupil.*		*Cost to Government.*	
	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.
Government.				
Colleges	149·2	148·1	135·4	127·8
Secondary	9·2	9·3	7·2	6·6
Primary	3·1	3·3	2·9	3·1
Special	118·7	122·9	118·6	122·4
Aided.				
Colleges	243·1	269·7	80·4	95·9
Secondary	37·0	37·4	10·8	10·8
Primary	12·1	11·4	4·2	4·0
Special	18·8	22·1	6·1	8·0
Total	7·8	8·2	4·9	5·0

Leaving aside special schools, the cost per pupil to Government has decreased in all Government institutions except primary schools: at these there was a considerable diminution of the recorded attendance, owing to stricter supervision, which prevented the enrolment of merely nominal students who learnt nothing, but whose inclusion in the lists of course reduced the distributed cost per head. The difference of total cost in the Government primary and the aided primary schools is still very large; and the difference in secondary schools also remains unchanged. ("Aided secondary," however, virtually represent anglo-vernacular institutions only.)

There was a considerable increase in the attendance at both the Government colleges (Allahabad and Benares), and the total attendance at the colleges (including Lucknow, Agra, and Aligarh) rose from 370 to 420, and at the college classes of the eight schools with college departments from 68 to 69. Attendance at the Aligarh Muhammadan College fell off slightly, owing to the committee having required scholarship-holders to live in the college. The whole number of self-supporting students at the colleges was 246 (229 in 1886) against 231 scholarship-holders (219 in 1886), showing a satisfactory increase in the former class. The average cost per student decreased from Rs. 418 to Rs. 394.

Six candidates out of 14 were successful at the M. A. examinations held in November, 1886; whereas two only out of eight had succeeded in 1885. One man passed in moral science, the other five in English. The results of the B. A. examinations were as follows:—

	Candidates.		*Passed.*		*Increase per cent.*	
	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	Candidates.	Passed.
B. A.	84	88	51	66	4·7	29

The number of bachelors' degrees taken has steadily risen from 28 in 1883 to 66 in the year of report. The B. A. results of the Agra College were especially satisfactory: of 16 candidates sent up (against seven in the preceding year), 14 passed, with a large proportion of honors. The provincial percentage of passes to candidatures was

75, or much above that of the University generally (52). The B or science course attracted a much increased number of students: 31 candidates (15 being from the Muir College) having adopted it out of the total of 88, against 15 in 1886. In the F. A. examination, the percentages of successful candidates from the five colleges in these Provinces do not vary very greatly: and the percentage for these institutions conjointly (64) was exactly the same as that obtained by the four mufassil colleges of Lower Bengal. Two candidates from these Provinces were placed in the first division in the F. A. examination, one being from the Canning College and the other from the Almora Ramsay College. In the departmental examination of first-year classes held at the Muir, Canning, and Benares Colleges, only nine students out of 66 examined, passed; the failure is ascribed to idleness of students in their first year.

The Sanskrit College at Benares maintained its popularity; although the number of passes at Benares by the three Sanskrit degrees shows some diminution, owing to prevalence of cholera at the time of the examination. Forty-three students were being instructed in English as a medium to high Sanskrit learning, and are stated to have done well. The Canning College at Lucknow numbered 96 pupils in its oriental department. Four colleges have now law departments, a law class of 12 having been taught during the year at Agra. The attendance at the law classes at Benares and Lucknow has steadily declined in the last two years, while that at the Muir College class has almost doubled. From statistics in regard to students at the Arts colleges given by the Director of Public Instruction, it appears that of the 48 graduates from these Provinces at the last examination 16 were Bengalis. Of the 362 students in the five colleges, the parents of 248 were Government officials, and of 70 of the remainder, landholders; while only 29 of the students came from among commercial and trading classes. The section of the population seeking the highest instruction is therefore still limited; but, within these bounds, there appears to have been in the year decided progress in all directions of University education.

The Entrance examination of the Calcutta University is the final standard for which the anglo-vernacular schools instruct. While the number of candidates from these Provinces was 741, against 719 in 1886, the number of passes rose enormously, from 238 to 477; the number passed in the first division was 106, against 38 in 1886 and 21 in 1885. The fluctuating requirements of the University examiners caused in great measure this unusual degree of success. Fifty-three candidates attempted the Entrance examination of the Panjâb University; but of these only one was successful. The revision of the departmental middle standard, as leading to the Entrance examination, is at present under consideration.

The anglo-vernacular middle examination was conducted at 15 centres only, and the concentration appears to have been beneficial. There were 2,825 candidates and 1,149 passes: against 2,008 and 785, respectively, in 1886. The increase is due to the now generally enforced requirement of a certificate of having passed this examination before appointment to the Government service. The percentage of passes to candidates from the Government schools was 58·9 to 50·9 in 1886: and in the aided schools 43·5 to 36·7; the difference between the two classes of schools corresponds to the difference in the strength of their teaching staff. Of the 1,149 successful candidates, 932 were Hindus (237 being Brahmans and 376 Kayasths), 202 were Muhammadans, and 15 were Christians. More than half the total number belonged to families whose occupation is Government or other service.

The vernacular middle examination, which is the final test for secondary vernacular schools, was entrusted as before to the Principal of the Benares College. The examination has developed greatly (from 1,708 candidates in 1883 to 4,557 in 1887): and much care and precaution have now to be taken. The percentage of passes to candidates was 52 for Government schools, against 49 in 1886: and 32 for aided schools, against 33. In answering the papers, 3,382 candidates wrote in the

Persian character and 1,175 in the Nagri; as in the preceding year, the percentage of success was much the higher in the latter class. Four hundred and thirteen Muhammadans passed; and though, among Hindus, Kayasths and Brahmans still preponderate, 147 Rájpúts were successful, and generally there are satisfactory indications of the spread of education among the non-literary castes.

A desirable reform was introduced in the State zila schools, in the rule that a pupil must be able to pass the lower primary vernacular standard before he is admitted. This excludes infant classes, and prevents the overcrowding of rooms required for more advanced instruction. The principal change, however, in the year was the enhancement of the scale of fees, a rupee per mensem being added to the high class fee, and smaller increases being made in the middle and primary classes. The reasons for this measure had been fully considered by the Director in communication with Government and the local educational authorities; and it was expected that some decrease in the attendance would ensue. The variation in the attendance was as follows :—

	High section.	Middle section.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Total.
1886	711	1,778	2,099	3,217	7,805
1887	584	1,685	1,821	2,345	6,435

The principal diminution was in the lower primary section. The decrease in the attendance, being due to the causes above noticed, did not prevent a large increase in the number of the successful candidates at the high and middle examinations. In the Entrance examination the Bareilly, Sháhjahánpur, and Muttra schools were especially successful; the Cawnpore school also showed very satisfactory progress. The primary classes of the State high schools were examined by the Inspectors with fairly good results. At the State middle schools there was no falling-off, notwithstanding the enhancement of fees; the average attendance in the middle classes was 321, against 313 in 1886: and the passes at the middle examination were 85 against 72. The percentage of passes to candidates was 63 for the middle schools; and 59 and 57 (against 49 and 46 in 1886) for the high schools in the North-Western Provinces and in Oudh, respectively. The number of self-supporting boarders slightly decreased, the total of boarders falling from 1,184 to 1,103. This was probably due to the introduction, in accordance with principles approved by Government, of a small monthly charge in the boarding-houses managed by the department (the proceeds being expended on furniture and servants), and to similar action taken in many cases by the district boards. The result, in saving to the State, of the enhancement of fees at the zila schools appears from the following figures :—

	1886.	1887.
	Rs.	Rs.
Expenditure met from public funds	1,86,254	1,60,489
Ditto fees	44,522	74,641

The percentage of the fee income to the total direct expenditure was over 50 in the Cawnpore (52·9) and the Allahabad (54) zila schools.

An inspection of the sanitary condition of some of the zila schools was made under orders of Government during the year. The general fault found is overcrowding: and the remarks by the inspecting officers on this subject are receiving full attention. Measures are being taken to check overcrowding and to improve the accommodation both in school-rooms and boarding-houses; and the provision of recreation-grounds and gymnastic apparatus, the strict enforcement of cleanliness,

and improvement in ventilation, have been recommended to the early attention of district boards.

Eighteen aided high schools were open under missionary management, and six under the management of committees: of the middle class (aided) there were 17 schools under missionaries and 18 under committees. The number of scholars in the high and middle stages of the high schools did not materially vary as compared with 1886. A considerably increased number of students from these schools, however, passed at both the Entrance and the middle examinations.

The following figures show the general results of the aided middle schools:—

	Total number of students.	Number of candidates at middle examination.	Number who passed.
Under missionary societies	1,468	91	86
Do. other management	1,687	121	61

Much useful work, of course, is done by these institutions in their lower classes: but in point of the advancement of their students, they are sensibly behind the State middle schools, 24 per cent. of whose pupils have reached the secondary stage, while only 13 and 17 per cent., respectively, of the students in the above two classes of schools have done so. A much larger proportion of the candidates also from the State schools passed the middle examination. The results of the aided middle schools improved slightly as compared with the previous year.

The Director has compared the cost to the State of the instruction in the State and in the aided high and middle schools. The 12 chief aided schools, taken together, supplied 56 per cent. of their expenditure from the Government grant: and the grant, distributed per scholar, was a charge of Rs. 10·3 per head. In the State institutions, the income from fees and other sources met 43 per cent. of the expenditure, leaving 57 per cent., or only 1 per cent. more than in the case of the aided schools, to be defrayed from public funds. The total charges, however, being considerably higher, the expenditure from State funds per student was Rs. 17·5.

The principle is now accepted of extending secondary education, as far as possible, by a grant-in-aid system, and of aiming at the schools being ultimately self-supporting. The fees in aided schools have accordingly been raised to a degree as high as the classes concerned may fairly be expected to pay, *i.e.*, the fees at aided anglo-vernacular schools have been fixed at 25 per cent. below those of the corresponding State schools, 15 per cent., however, of the students (instead of 5 per cent.) being allowed to be admitted free. The rule is established, that the maximum aid shall be one-half the school's expenses. And ordinarily, in accordance with the Education Commission's conclusions, the Government aid should not be of larger amount than the private or local contributions raised to supplement the fee income. For this assistance, efficiency is to be exacted by inspection. A draft code of revised grant-in-aid rules framed on the above principles is now under consideration.

The survey of secondary education is completed by noting the vernacular secondary, *i.e.*, the tahsíli, pargana, and town schools. These are very important institutions, spreading as they do higher education in the vernacular—which is of course the most easily-received form—throughout the country. The students increased from 24,976 to 27,018, and those in the secondary classes from 3,757 to 4,491. One thousand three hundred and six candidates passed at the middle class examination, to 1,045 in 1886. The following is the order of the educational divisions in respect of the number of passes:—

Agra, 241; Benares, 240; Allahabad, 231; Rohilkhand, 209; Meerut, 184; Oudh, 161; Jhánsi, 25; and Kumaún, 15. The percentage of passes to candidates was

highest in Jhánsi (71), Allahabad (67), and Benares (58). Progress, as compared with the preceding year, is chiefly shown in the Meerut, Allahabad, and Rohilkhand Divisions. The Oudh results are inferior, 161 candidates only having passed, or 39 per cent. of those presenting themselves. The town schools in Oudh were put at considerable disadvantage a few years back by the establishment of the present middle examination, with a curriculum different from that previously in force in them: and also by the abolition of the separate allotment formerly given annually in Oudh for scholarships. The number of self-supporting boarders at tahsíli schools rose from 874 to 1,235; little has as yet been done in this direction in the Meerut and Rohilkhand Divisions. The development of boarding-houses has been recommended as an important matter to the attention of district boards.

Respecting primary schools: in the lower primary classes (V, VI, and VII) the nominal attendance has fallen off; but this is due to the removal of the names of boys not really attending: and the attendance at these classes is so fluctuating and of such uncertain benefit (if study is not continued), that little can be argued from it. The progress of primary education can be better judged by considering the upper primary section (classes III and IV) only. The total number of boys in this section in November, 1886, was 28,367 against 27,983 the year before; there was an increase in all the Divisions except Agra and Meerut. The total number of schools open was 4,835, being a diminution of 80 from the number in 1885-86. Thirty-three schools were closed in Oudh. Both in Oudh and elsewhere the chief cause of the decrease is the abolition of useless institutions; schools having been opened somewhat indiscriminately heretofore, without ascertaining the local demand, and without the provision of a competent teacher, or even of a salary sufficient for one. At the examinations of village schools held by Deputy Inspectors there was a falling-off in the number of boys who passed both by the upper primary and the lower primary standards. The Director is inclined to attribute this partly to greater strictness in the examinations; which—as respects the upper standard in the North-Western Provinces—had been rendered necessary by the new rule that when a boy has once passed this examination, he may not remain at a primary school. The Divisional Inspectors presided at a sufficient number of examinations to form an effective check on the Deputy Inspectors' work. The divisional results at these Inspectors' examinations were as under:—

	Percentage of passes to total of examinees.							
	Oudh.	Benares.	Agra.	Allahabad.	Meerut.	Rohilkhand.	Kumaun.	Jhánsi.
Upper primary	61	26	58	45	30	62	18	34
Lower primary	64	54	49	63	47	55	15	61

In Benares, Meerut, and Kumaun, the instruction for the upper primary standard was not altogether satisfactory. The Director of Public Instruction considers that the levy of fees of half-anna per mensem in the lower primary section and one anna in the upper primary section is now expedient. The matter is under consideration.

At present it is shown that only 23 per cent. of the boys seriously studying at the village schools come from the agriculturist class: though it is for this class that the schools are primarily established. In view to obtaining better qualifications of teachers, a departmental code of rules has been issued, which requires in most cases the approval of the Director of Public Instruction before appointment, and will prevent the further appointment of unqualified men.

Under aided primary schools, aid was given during the year to 39 schools in Rohilkhand and four in Agra. The private primary schools in Oudh are henceforward to be aided.

All the Oudh normal schools are being united in one institution at Lucknow. The candidates who passed the normal school examination in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh increased from 264 to 588: owing to the departmental code above noticed, which requires village school teachers to possess certificates. The total number of students in special schools, both State and aided, was 3,548, against 1,402 in 1886: the rise being chiefly due to increase of patwári schools.

In girls' schools the private aided effort has hitherto been more successful than the undertaking of the State, owing mainly to the dearth of qualified female teachers obtainable by Government. One hundred and sixty-eight primary schools for girls were maintained by district boards, at which 3,753 girls received instruction, at an average cost of Rs. 4·9 per head. There was most activity in the cause at Agra: and at Sháhjahánpur, Fatehpur, and Rae Bareli, the District Officers write hopefully; but the consensus of opinion from most districts in the Provinces is less sanguine. One hundred and sixty aided schools for girls were open (to 158 and 136 in 1886 and 1885, respectively): and at these 6,176 pupils were instructed. In the number aided were two vernacular and five English secondary schools: and 144 vernacular and nine English primary schools. The Director says generally of the missionary schools for Christian girls scattered through the Provinces, that the girls are well taught, and are subjected to excellent moral and domestic discipline.

A new code of regulations for European and Eurasian aided schools has been introduced, which proportions aid to the attendance and proficiency, but allows of special grants in cases of need. Special aid to indigent European children (formerly given through the District Magistrate) is now given by payment by the Educational Department to the schools at which the children are. The total of grants (normal and special) was Rs. 63,736, and of fees of indigent children Rs. 2,580: against Rs. 73,356 and Rs. 2,591 respectively in 1885, the last year in which the previous system was in full working. An officer is deputed to the special inspection of European and Eurasian aided schools: and as this entails extra expenditure for an Assistant Inspector in his place, the saving to the State by the new arrangement is reduced to Rs. 6,000. There was an increase of one in the attendance at these schools in the high section, and a satisfactory increase of 76 in the middle section: accompanied by a diminution from 1,123 to 1,062 in the primary section.

The following is the race classification of students throughout the Provinces on 31st March, 1887:—

	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.
University education	84	14	1,054	159	...
Secondary ditto	1,845	1,630	48,654	14,867	83
Primary ditto	433	1,617	152,503	26,822	98
Schools for special instruction ...	2	253	2,735	173	...
Total ...	2,364	3,514	204,946	41,521	181

Besides these, there were the following at private institutions, advanced or elementary: 925 Native Christians, 48,475 Hindus, 27,403 Muhammadans, and 252 others. The total, therefore, of Hindus attending school was 253,421, and of Muhammadans 68,924. In 1886 the corresponding figures were 257,124 and 70,600. The decrease—apart from a small diminution in the number at private schools—is confined to the primary stage of instruction. The Director of Public Instruction states that Muhammadans are coming to school in increasing numbers, and that they now distinctly appreciate the value of an English education.

3.—Literature and the Press.

(*a*)—*Literature.*

Works in the English language.—There were 49 publications against 39 last year and 36 of the year before. Of these the noticeable works are—

"Brief view of the caste system of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, together with an examination of the names and figures shown in the Census Report, 1882."

"Oudh Rulings, Civil and Criminal, of the Judicial Commissioner, Chief Commissioner, and Financial Commissioner of Oudh, 1859—1885."

The English periodical, "The Indian Forester," continues as usual.

"Illustrations of the indigenous fodder grasses of the plains of North-Western India" is also a noticeable publication.

Works in the Urdu language.—There were 522 publications against 491 last year and 238 the year before last. As usual the highest number of publications was in fiction, language, poetry, and religion. The noticeable works are—

"Kissa-i-Maktul-i-Jafa," a story on the beauty, abilities, and chastity of women.

"Majmua-i-Kisas," a translation of two of the papers of Addison's *Spectator*.

"Rus wa Englistan ka sachcha hal," an Urdu version of Mumtaz Ali's Truth about England and Russia.

"Gulzar-i-Khalil and Jawab-i-Mazmun," on essay-writing for middle class students.

"Mirat-un-nisa" by Bibi Fatima, a guide-book on household matters.

"Pand-i-Dilpasand," on morals.

"Silk-i-Musalsal," an ingenious prose composition, having double meanings, one of which is a general one, whilst the other exhibits a series of names in each composition.

"Insan-ki aulad men kis tarkib se khubsurati aur kuwwat aur nekkhaslat paida kiyi jasaktihai," a translation of a lecture delivered before a large assemblage of ladies at Troy in America in connection with electrical physiology.

"Midwifery," a manual on that subject.

"Fan-i-zaraat ki pahli kitab," an agricultural primer.

"Mizan-ul-Mubahisa," on logic.

"Tahzib-ul-Khasail," volumes I and II, on morals.

"Tilism-i-Akhlak," a collection of moral maxims selected from various Hindu, Muhammadan, and Christian authors.

"Makasid-us-Salihin," a collection of stories about famous religious personages, inculcating morals and religion.

"Ahmad-ul-Hisab, part I," a comprehensive arithmetic.

Under the headings of arts, fiction, language poetry, and religion, many republications of old standard works are constantly appearing. The original works under these heads do not call for any special notice. The majority of works under the heading of law are translations of English works in demand among legal practitioners who are not acquainted with English.

Of the new periodical publications, the "Instructor" deals with sciences and arts; the "Hirz-i-Jan" is a medical journal which contains articles both on the English and Greek systems of medicine; the "Mal-ul-Tahzib" is devoted chiefly to Muhammadanism and the refutation of what it considers some of its modern heresies.

The old periodicals "Astana-i-Hikmat" (on medicine), "Risala-i-mufid-ul-muzarun (on agriculture) issued by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, "Guldasta-i-Zarafat" (containing new poetical pieces by living authors), still continue.

The two religious periodicals, the "Arya Samachar, Meerut" and the "Risala-i-mahwari Vaisnavi" also continue; the former is the organ of Arya Samaj, Meerut, and the latter is the organ of Vaisnavi Satsabha, Jagadhari.

Works in the Hindi language.—There were 468 publications against 295 last year and 227 the year before last. The highest number of publications was on language, poetry, religion, and science (mathematical).

The following are noticeable:—

"Garbhadhan Vidhi," a short tract for the guidance of husband and wife on the pregnancy of women.

"Kisanon-ki-Durdasa," exhibits the grievances of a tenant and the tyranny of a zamíndár.

"Tilism-i-Firang," a Hindi version of Pandit Moti Lal's translation of Dr. Gregory's book on science (natural and other).

Under the heading of history, language, medicine, miscellaneous, poetry, religion, and science (mathematical and mechanical), there were many re-publications of old standard works. The original works under these heads do not call for any special notice.

Works in the Sanskrit language.—There were 44 publications against 58 last year and 30 the year before last.

There was a decrease in the publications on language, miscellaneous subjects, and poetry, and an increase in those treating of religion. The publications in this language (as well as in Arabic) are chiefly reprints of old standard works.

The following are noticeable:—

"Sri Bhagvatlila," a commentary on the first sloka of Srimat Bhagvat, giving 88 different meanings and constructions, and showing that this sloka exhibits the purport of the whole Bhagvat.

"Kavya-kalpalata Vrittih Sutra Sahita," on prosody.

"Rasa Gandhara Namakmalankara Sastram," on rhetoric.

"Satasloki Raghuvansa," an abstract of "Raghuvansa," the famous work of Kalidas, in 100 slokas.

A collection of ten religious books of the Jain religion.

Works in Arabic.—There were 50 publications against 44 last year and 23 the year before last. Of these the noticeable works are—

"Hashiyat us-Sadra." The work entitled "*Sadra*" is a commentary on Hidayat-ul-Hikmat, a work on logic. This work (Hashiyat-us-Sadra) is a commentary on *Sadra* itself.

"Matalib us suúl fi manakib Al-ir Rasul" contains a discussion of the attainments (from a religious point of view) of the various descendants of Muhammad and other eminent personages in the Muhammadan religion.

Nearly all the Arabic books are re-publications of old books, and chiefly refer to religion.

Works in Persian.—The list shows 119 publications against 103 last year and 77 the year before. The following works are noticeable:—

"Tiraz-i-Mani," a commentary on the "Kasaid Urfi."

"Makhzan-i-Asrar-i-Sahbai," on enigmas.

"Matla-ul-Anwar," on rhetoric.

"Nasih-us-Sibyan," contains advice to boys.

Under the heading of language and philosophy (including mental and moral science) there are many re-publications of old standard works, which are constantly being re-published.

Polyglot works.—There were 248 publications against 260 last year and 133 the year before last. The following works are noticeable:—

English and Hindi, "Anglo-Hindustani school primer, part II," a collection of words, phrases, idioms, proverbs, &c., with their vernacular equivalents.

English and Hindi, "Bhashautar Pathmala," translated from Bombay translation series.

English and Urdu, "The Clerk's Friend" in three parts, containing a compendium of English words (with their equivalents and meaning in Roman character) generally used both in private and official correspondence, and method of letter-writing, familiar synonyms, and proverbs.

Sanskrit and Hindi, "Sanskrit Vyakaran-ki-Pratham Pustak," a translation into Hindi from the Margopa-desika.

Arabic and Persian, "Khair-ul-Mawaiz," a collection of selected traditions from Hadis, with their Persian translation.

Urdu and English, "Karabadin Jadid," a new pharmacopœia of non-official drugs and patent medicines for the use of hospital assistants, native doctors, and native medical pupils.

English and Hindi, "Vaidyaka-Sagar," a translation into Hindi of the Principles and Practice of Medicine in Urdu, published by the author in 1882.

Persian and Arabic, "Kalimat-i-Tayyibat," contains letters on Sufiism and theology.

Hindi and Sanskrit, "Ramayan Adhyatma-Vichar," contains an esoteric exposition of the deeds of Ram.

Urdu and Arabic, "Kitab-i-Tuhfat-ul-Amir-fi-Bayan is samai wal mazamir," discusses the religious propriety or otherwise of singing and music, with citation of authorities for and against it.

Urdu and Arabic, "Tuhfat-uz-Zanjain," on the rights and privileges of husband and wife.

Under the heading of language, miscellaneous, philosophy, and religion there are many re-publications of old standard works which are constantly being re-published.

The "Jami-ul-Ulúm," in English and Urdu, is a new monthly journal in Urdu, treating of Theosophy, published under the auspices of the Atmabodh Theosophical Society.

"Risala-i-Gulshan-i-Riyazi" in Urdu and Hindi, on mathematics, continues to be published.

There was thus a steady increase of publications, except in Sanskrit and the polyglot works. The decrease in the Sanskrit publications is chiefly attributable to the fact that the reprints of the old works in demand have not been exhausted yet. It is also worth noticing here that notwithstanding the great prejudice of the orthodox Jains to publish their religious works, 33 books of their religion have already been published through the Jain Prabhakar Press, Benares; and during this year ten books have been printed in a collected form. The increase in the number of publications may be attributed to the steady extension of education among the people of the united Provinces, shown also by the increase of the publications on educational subjects.

The total number of publications during the year was 1,500. A statement showing the number of publications issued in each town is appended. The greatest

activity is found at Cawnpore. The only publisher whose business is extensive is Munshi Newal Kishore.

Place of publication.	Total No. of works.	Place of publication.	Total No. of works.
Cawnpore	324	Mirzapur	10
Lucknow	282	Sitapur	5
Agra	239	Sháhjahánpur	5
Meerut	174	Bijnor	3
Allahabad	124	Pilibhít	3
Benares	83	Fatehpur	3
Fatehgarh	78	Muttra	2
Bareilly	40	Bahraich	2
Moradabad	36	Jaunpur	1
Farukhabad	17	Gorakhpur	1
Aligarh	14	Rámpur	1
Saháranpur	14		
Etáwah	27		
Roorkee	12	Total ...	1,500

(b)—The Vernacular Press.

The number of papers on the Reporter's file during 1886 was as follows :—

Province.	Monthlies.	Bi-monthlies.	Tri-monthlies.	Weeklies.	Bi-weeklies.	Tri-weeklies.	Dailies.	Total.	Number of newspapers started during 1886.	Number of newspapers stopped during 1886.	Number of newspapers that remained on the register at the end of 1886.
North-Western Provinces.	13	8	1	53	2	...	...	77	15	18	59
Oudh	8	3	1	7	1	1	2	23	1	4	19
Panjáb	6	6	2	40	2	3	1	60	9	17	43
Central Provinces ...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	2	...	4
Central India ...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	1	2
Rájputána ...	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	5	...	1	4
Total ...	28	18	4	109	6	4	3	172	27	41	131

There were 172 newspapers on the register at one time or another during the year. Twenty-seven papers were started or received for the first time: and 41 were stopped or removed from the register.

None of the papers newly started in 1886 call for any special remark: several of them are comic journals, and one (the *Álam-i-Taswír*, published at Cawnpore) is an illustrated paper. Some of the new journals only existed for two or three issues. Of the papers which stopped during the year, the *Núr-ul-Absár* of Allahabad and the *Shafa-ul-Sudúr* of Lahore may be mentioned. The former paper was noticeable as having been 34 years in existence; the *Shafa-ul-Sudúr* was the Arabic journal of the Panjáb University.

The following table shows the linguistic classification of the various papers :—

Language.	North-Western Provinces.	Oudh.	Panjáb.	Central Provinces.	Central India.	Rájputána.	Total.
Urdu	56	20	51	2	2	...	131
Hindi	14	3	5	...	...	2	24
Hindi-Urdu	5	...	1	...	...	3	9
Marathi-Hindi...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Marathi	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Gurmukhi	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
Urdu-English	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hindi-English	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Marathi-English	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Arabic	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Total ...	77	23	60	4	3	5	172

The affairs of Ireland were discussed by numerous papers, which nearly all expressed sympathy with Home Rule and with Mr. Gladstone's proposed measures. A few papers advocated the cause of the rebels in the Soudan, and denounced British interference in Egypt. In Central Asian affairs, the spirit of the writers in the vernacular press seemed uniformly loyal. They commonly expressed disbelief in Russian assurances, and a conviction that it was the intention of that nation to invade India. Several papers pointed out the uncertainty of the succession to the Amír Abdul Rahman Khan, and urged the Government to make satisfactory provision for it. In the matter of Burma, the vernacular press was, as a rule, opposed to the Government policy, denouncing the annexation of the country, and in some instances expressing sympathy with the dakáits. The appointment of a British Resident in Kashmir occasioned protest in a part of the Panjáb Press. The affairs of other protected States were, as usual, widely discussed: there was nothing, however, of special importance, except the deaths of Mahárájas Sindhia and Holkar, both of whom were very favourably noticed. Mahárája Dalip Singh's detention at Aden was protested against; the Panjáb papers as a rule took his part, though most of them said that he had no power to do harm to the British Government if he landed.

The introduction of the income-tax was violently denounced, a revival of the cotton import duties being urged as far preferable. The Oudh Rent Act was noticed with commendation by the majority of the Oudh papers. The Finance Committee was discussed without much expectation of any good resulting from it: the papers recommended as measures of economy the reduction of all European officers' salaries, and the substitution of native for English troops. The Public Service Commission also was noticed on the whole with dissatisfaction. The vernacular press applauded the establishment of a Legislative Council in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh: and urged that the majority of its members should be natives. The papers constantly advocated the larger employment of natives in all branches and grades of the public service.

The price of wheat being at one time very high, it was widely urged that Government ought to place some restriction on the exportation of wheat in indefinite quantity. The establishment of a non-official Agricultural Association in connection with the Department of Agriculture and Commerce was noticed with approval. Some papers asked the Government to establish at least one industrial school in each Province, and the press praised the conduct of one or two municipal boards, which started industrial schools of their own. The writers as a body understand the value of technical education.

Much satisfaction was expressed at the project for a provincial University at Allahabad; it was at the same time strongly urged that the new University should in no way resemble that at Lahore, which was held to be too oriental. Several papers consistently advocate the cause of female education: and the visit paid by a Brahmin lady to America, who took a M. D. degree there, was published with commendation. The Hindu papers continued to recommend the adoption of the Hindi character in official proceedings.

The press on the whole favoured tolerance in the Hindu community of the re-marriage of widows: and several papers inclined to discontinuance of the practice of child-marriage: Government interference, however, in either matter was generally deprecated. Travel by Hindus was also advocated by a good many writers. Religious discord between the Hindus and the Musalmáns was noticed in the usual spirit by the vernacular press: that is to say, the papers wrote nearly always in a pacific tone, and enjoined their co-religionists beforehand to refrain from disorder; but after a disturbance had occurred anywhere, each writer sided with his own party in reference to the matter. The arrangements made by the Government with Messrs. Cook & Co. for the conveyance of Muhammadan pilgrims

to the Hedjaz were published, and commented on with much approval by the press.

4.—Literary Societies.

(For standard section on above, see pages 284 and 285 of report for year ending 31st March, 1883.)

5.—Arts and Sciences.

(This heading is blank.)

CHAPTER VIII.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

[For section on above, see page 199 of Administration Report for 1874-75.]

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1.—Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.

[For standard section on above, see page 286 of Administration Report for year ending 31st March, 1883.]

2.—Ecclesiastical. 3.—Stationery.

[For sections on above, see page 199 of Administration Report for 1874-75.]

4.—Wards' Institution.

(See Court of Wards.)

5.—Government Press.

The budget allotment for 1886-87 was Rs. 2,35,800, *i.e.*, Rs. 3,00,200 charges *minus* receipts Rs. 64,400, while the actuals show a net expenditure of Rs. 2,05,084, *i.e.*, a decrease under disbursements of Rs. 18,754 and an increase under realizations of Rs. 11,962. But to ascertain the actual cost of the Press to Government during the year under review, Rs. 1,51,252 has to be added to the net expenditure, being the value of certain items of raw material received without charge. This brings the net cost to Rs. 3,56,336, and shows an increase of Rs. 1,130 only in the working cost of the Press over that of 1885-86, while maintaining an appreciable reduction as compared with the results of many previous years.

The receipts were composed of the following main items: (*a*) Educational, Rs. 20,780; (*b*) Other Governments, Rs. 17,762; and (*c*) Private persons, Rs. 37,820. The first and last of these call for some explanation, the decrease of Rs. 5,262 in item (*b*), as compared with the actuals of 1885-86, being merely due to fluctuating demands. Item (*a*) represents the cost value, *i.e.*, the cost charged by the Press, of Educational and Miscellaneous books sold by the Book Depôt. Under item (*c*) the greater portion was on account of Gazette advertisements, subscriptions, High Court Appeals, and other miscellaneous Press work. The sum of Rs. 6,513 only was received from the non-official community. During the year under review no printing was undertaken on private account, and no type or paper issued except for purely official purposes.

The following items of disbursement deserve special notice:—

(1) The headings under which any noteworthy decrease appears, as compared with the actuals of the year previous, are "Salaries" (including overtime), 1886-87, Rs. 1,53,786 against 1885-86, Rs. 1,66,925, attributable to a falling off in the value of the outturn, and "Postage and transit charges" Rs. 17,353, against Rs. 24,792, due to a *bonâ fide* saving of Rs. 3,700 and to a transfer debit of Rs. 3,739 to "Petty contingencies."

(2) The items which show an excess expenditure over the year previous are, "Purchase of dead stock" Rs. 23,410 in 1886-87, against Rs. 15,038 in 1885-86, on account of the second consignment of new type for the Camp Press; "Job-work" Rs. 37,703, against Rs. 29,696, owing to a more extensive patronage of private presses during the year, and "Other items" including "Petty contingencies" by reason of the transfer of "Transit charges" alluded to above.

The "Working expenses" account, submitted by the Superintendent, shows, against the outlay, the value of work done by the Press: and it is by these figures that the institution has to be judged, and not, of course, by its actual money transactions. On the debtor side of the working expenses account are shown salaries and overtime charges, and also the contingent charges, excluding those for material and stock. In respect of these latter items the "Stock account" intervenes: and "Working expenses" are debited, not with purchases made in the year, but with Rs. 1,81,726-4-4 for materials taken from stock, a corresponding credit being shown in the stock account. "Rent and repairs" Rs. 17,500, and Rs. 34,277-2-8 for interest at 5 per cent. on raw material and dead stock (the amount of each being that shown as "balance" to credit of the stock account) complete the debit account of working expenses. The result shown is, that it cost Rs. 4,39,220-6-11 to work the Press during the year. The value of the work done, estimated according to the sanctioned rates, was Rs. 4,39,364-0-6; of this Rs. 26,744-12-11 represented work that would be paid for. The net profit, or advantage to Government, from the Press, in view of market rates, by this account was Rs. 143-9-7. The Superintendent has called in question the debit of Rs. 17,500 for rent and repairs; but this (being 5 per cent. on the original outlay of 3½ lakhs) was fixed as recently as February, 1886: and the Government has declined at present to re-consider it. It is a usual practice to show as yearly debit a fair interest on actual original expenditure. In the matter of giving work to outside presses, the principle has been laid down that official printing should only be given out when the Press itself is fully employed: and, in view to economy, the Superintendent has been instructed to exercise foresight in the matter, ordinary work being held over if there is prospect of the Press being speedily able to take it up.

Including a profit balance of Rs. 144, the total Press assets, *i.e.*, value of premises, stock, &c., as Government property on March 31st, were Rs. 6,86,593.

The outstanding accounts showed a balance of Rs. 1,278, or some Rs. 500 less than in the previous year, due to the Press at the close of 1886-87. This balance included only three bad debts, aggregating some Rs. 275. The Superintendent observes that he now extensively uses the value payable post, which caused the diminution of outstandings, and should in time terminate them altogether. Rupees 1,362 were outstanding due from the Press when the year closed. This sum represented bills which were received too late for adjustment in 1886-87: they have since been duly discharged.

A satisfactory reduction was effected in the year under report in the demands by Government Departments for work from the Press, consequent on instructions in view to economy given by Government in 1886. It rendered possible a saving of Rs. 13,139 which was effected under "Salaries and overtime." That the saving was not greater is due to the dearth of skilled labour at Allahabad, which precludes the adoption of a system of piece-work. Fixed salaries must of course be paid in full—whatever the amount of work—to the establishment which it is necessary to maintain; but the Superintendent has been directed, if possible, to reduce still further the overtime charges by arranging carefully that all work shall, as far as possible, be executed within the ordinary office hours.

The value of work (including paper) executed by private presses during the year amounted to Rs. 54,141, or Rs. 5,232 more than in the year previous. Of this Rs. 54,141, Munshi Newal Kishor received Rs. 25,595 and the *Pioneer* Press Rs. 13,417; the remainder was distributed amongst 35 other smaller presses, two of whom received over Rs. 1,000, seven from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000, and the rest below Rs. 500. Newal Kishor's account (for Oudh work) was adjusted up to the close of the year, on the scale approved some years past by the Oudh Government; but from the commencement of the current year he will receive for both North-West and Oudh work according to the charges prevailing at the Government Press.

The *Pioneer* executes its work (Private Appeal and Privy Council cases) at the rates prescribed in the Calcutta Handbook. All the other presses are paid according to their respective approved tenders.

The following figures show the miscellaneous work performed by the Press Department and Press Office during the year under review.

Type-Foundry.—The outturn of the Type-Foundry consisted of 15,899lbs. of type cast for the Press itself, 1,527 stereotype plates, 31 stamps and dies, and seven crests, besides the constant repair of furniture and machinery.

Bindery.—The following work was turned out by the Bindery during the year :—

Books full or half bound	9,668
Do. stitched, or supplied with paper-covers	392,603
Envelopes made	1,629,385
Forms mounted	27,369
Maps bound and mounted	505
File boards	33,811

In addition, this department was constantly employed in the use of the perforating, numbering, and ruling machines, also in embossing, daily repairs, &c. All the above work was performed at a cost of Rs. 9,028 in salaries and Rs. 13,499 in material.

Mapping.—This department issued 19,966 maps during the year, chiefly, as in former years, village maps printed under orders from the Board of Revenue. Of the maps stored in the Press Office, 1,034 were sold in the office itself, 7,945 were sent to districts on commission sale, and 14,742 were issued gratis on the public service; the total number in store at the close of the year being 297,908.

6.—Government Book Depôt.

The actuals and the budget estimate of the Book Depôt for the year under review stood as follows :—

	Receipts. Rs.	*Expenditure.* Rs.
Estimate	14,300	13,800
Actuals	12,443	7,512

Thus the receipts were Rs. 1,857 and the expenditure Rs. 6,288 less than the respective estimates. The latter was almost entirely due to the falling off under charges for "Discount," which amounted to Rs. 185 only, against Rs. 5,596 in the year previous. Now that the Educational branch of the Depôt is closed, the disbursements under this head will always be more or less insignificant.

In the account of receipts and charges of the Book Depôt are shown, as in that of the Press, salaries and contingencies on both sides of the account. The amount actually realized in cash was Rs. 33,066-1-0; and this sum was paid over to Government. There were Rs. 4,38,986-14-4 worth of books in stock at the beginning of the year, and Rs. 31,910-12-4 worth were received during it in the Depôt. Rupees 1,96,840-11-0 worth were issued or sold; the balance stock on 31st March, therefore, was of the value of Rs. 2,74,056-15-8. The cash figures are of course hypothetical, serving to represent the amount of stock at a fixed valuation. Thus of the stock "issued or sold," Rs. 1,80,487-8-10 worth, according to the valuation—being the whole educational stock—was sold for an actual price of Rs. 24,118-4-6. Proposals for a clearance of useless and obsolete works in the Revenue and Judicial branches of the Depôt have been submitted to Government.

The outstandings on the 31st March amounted to Rs. 122-5-6, against Rs. 1,653-15-5 the year previous. The Superintendent has now realized all the debts that were due to the Educational branch of the Depôt, when it was closed at the commencement of the year.

Since the 1st of April, 1886, the two Departments designated "Official Libraries" and "Registration of Books" have been transferred from the Press to the Depôt. In regard to the first, 100,553 books were received for distribution during the year, 55,774 were issued and 44,779 were deposited in the Depôt. The rules for the management of Official Libraries worked well throughout the year, and there were no losses of books or other mishaps.

The number of books and pamphlets received for registration under Act XXV of 1867 were 1,498, the largest number for some years past. Of these 893 were original works and 605 reprints. The chief contributions were made by Cawnpore (322), Lucknow (265), Agra (257), Meerut (176), and Allahabad (125). In 95 cases the copyrights were registered.

PART III.—APPENDICES.

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A.—Physical Geography.

1.—*Physical Geography of the Territories under the control of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh.*

	Latitude.	Longitude.	Remarks.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh,	Between 23° 51′ and 30° 7′ north,	Between 77° 4′ and 84° 40′ east,	The territories commonly called the North-Western Provinces and Oudh are bounded on the north by the snowy range of the Kumaun Himalayas and Nipál; on the south by the Sagar district of the Central Provinces and the Native States of Bundelkhand and Rewah; on the west by the river Tons until its junction with the Jumna, thence by the Jumna to the 28th degree of latitude; on the south-west by the Native States of Gwalior, Dholpur, and Bharatpur; and on the east and south-east by the Sáran, Shahábad, Behar, and Palamau districts of Lower Bengal. The non-regulation portions of the North-Western Provinces are Kumaun and Garhwál to the extreme north and Jhánsi to the south-west.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

A.—PHYSICAL

FORM A.—*Area cultivated and uncultivated in the North-Western Provinces*

Serial number.	1 District.	2 Area shown by the Survey Department.	3 Deduct. Feudatory and Tributary States.	4 Deduct. Area for which returns are otherwise not available.	Deduct. Total.	6(a) Net area dealt with in this return. According to the Survey of India.	6(b) Net area dealt with in this return. According to the village papers.
	N.-W. PROVINCES.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Dehra Dún ...	764,544	...	...	...	764,544	763,499
2	Saháranpur ...	1,425,920	...	...	...	1,425,920	1,421,967
3	Muzaffarnagar ...	1,072,000	...	...	...	1,072,000	1,066,543
4	Meerut ...	1,507,840	...	...	...	1,507,840	1,512,307
5	Bulandshahr ...	1,214,080	...	...	...	1,214,080	1,220,843
6	Aligarh ...	1,251,392	...	...	...	1,251,392	1,250,208
	Total ...	7,235,776	...	...	...	7,235,776	7,235,367
7	Muttra ...	932,480	...	...	...	932,480	925,210
8	Agra ...	1,187,840	...	...	...	1,187,840	1,181,095
9	Farukhabad ...	1,100,160	...	...	...	1,100,160	1,100,665
10	Mainpuri ...	1,086,080	...	...	...	1,086,080	1,086,555
11	Etáwah ...	1,084,160	...	...	...	1,084,160	1,082,391
12	Etah ...	1,112,960	...	...	...	1,112,960	1,118,225
	Total ...	6,503,680	...	...	...	6,503,680	6,494,141
13	Bijnor ...	1,196,902	...	...	...	1,196,902	1,213,489
14	Moradabad ...	1,473,920	...	...	...	1,473,920	1,460,587
15	Budaun ...	1,271,680	...	...	...	1,271,680	1,228,837
16	Barcilly ...	1,623,040	604,800	...	604,800	1,018,240	1,021,457
17	Sháhjahánpur ...	1,117,248	...	...	...	1,117,248	1,114,332
18	Pilibhít ...	878,720	...	...	...	878,720	878,860
	Total ...	7,561,510	604,800	...	604,800	6,956,710	6,977,562
19	Cawnpore ...	1,514,368	...	...	...	1,514,368	1,510,488
20	Fatehpur ...	1,048,960	...	...	...	1,048,960	1,038,063
21	Bánda ...	2,129,152	169,984	...	169,984	1,959,168	1,959,130
22	Hamírpur ...	1,751,680	286,976	...	286,976	1,464,704	1,464,609
23	Allahabad ...	1,813,184	...	...	...	1,813,184	1,818,671
24	Jaunpur ...	992,640	...	...	...	992,640	991,943
	Total ...	9,249,984	456,960	...	456,960	8,793,024	8,782,904
25	Azamgarh ...	1,374,080	...	...	...	1,374,080	1,374,746
26	Mirzapur ...	3,342,720	...	1,838,804	1,838,804	1,503,916	1,503,916
27	Benares ...	641,920	...	282,890	282,890	359,030	(a) 359,030
28	Gházipur ...	955,520	...	28,424	28,424	927,096	927,096
29	Gorakhpur ...	2,942,784	...	...	...	2,942,784	2,939,545
30	Basti ...	1,761,792		...	...	1,761,792	1,765,981
31	Ballia ...	727,040		312,349	312,349	414,691	430,734
	Total ...	11,745,856	...	2,462,467	2,462,467	9,283,389	9,301,048

(a) For Benares and Chandauli tahsils.

(b) 142 acres transferred to the Revenue Department.

TICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

GEOGRAPHY.

and Oudh during the year ending the 30th June, 1886.

7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Cultivated.			*Uncultivated.*				
Actually cropped.	Current fallow.	Total.	Available for cultivation.	Not available for cultivation.	Total.	Forests.	Serial number.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
93,508	7,078	100,586	285,046	103,948	388,994	(*b*) 278,919	1
824,021	63,527	887,548	206,325	139,531	345,856	(*c*) 188,563	2
683,493	61,710	745,203	165,502	155,888	321,340	...	3
1,095,694	42,230	1,137,924	194,073	180,310	374,383	...	4
856,314	39,536	895,850	187,317	137,676	324,993	...	5
897,275	32,929	930,204	111,265	208,739	320,004	...	6
4,450,305	247,010	4,697,315	1,149,528	926,042	2,075,570	462,482	
702,337	41,058	743,395	117,659	64,156	181,815	...	7
774,443	37,694	812,137	147,154	221,804	368,958	...	8
626,559	74,042	700,601	160,828	239,236	400,064	...	9
574,394	50,757	625,151	139,162	322,242	461,404	...	10
553,626	28,132	581,758	255,246	245,387	500,633	...	11
647,521	83,740	731,261	163,798	223,166	386,964	...	12
3,878,880	315,423	4,194,303	983,847	1,315,991	2,299,838	...	
627,262	92,148	719,410	305,438	128,145	433,583	60,496	13
1,012,510	79,504	1,092,014	254,463	114,110	368,573	...	14
915,863	49,831	965,694	199,980	123,163	323,143	...	15
754,905	43,530	798,435	107,875	115,147	223,022	...	16
702,277	76,785	779,062	227,994	107,276	335,270	...	17
406,196	52,113	458,309	250,325	73,181	323,506	(*d*) 97,045	18
4,419,013	393,911	4,812,924	1,346,075	661,022	2,007,097	157,541	
841,398	44,017	885,415	216,822	408,251	625,073	...	19
576,899	20,753	597,152	169,921	270,990	440,911	...	20
982,847	133,880	1,116,727	465,592	301,291	766,883	(*d*) 75,520	21
813,758	98,026	911,784	317,688	235,187	552,825	...	22
1,103,082	49,037	1,152,119	249,248	417,304	666,552	...	23
638,511	23,487	661,998	173,784	156,161	329,945	...	24
4,955,995	369,200	5,325,195	1,593,005	1,789,184	3,382,189	75,520	
8,837,580	33,375	870,955	172,355	331,436	503,791	...	25
593,994	138,726	732,720	404,169	288,179	692,348	(*d*) 78,848	26
211,186	6,365	217,551	70,329	71,150	141,479	...	27
640,802	14,770	655,572	130,427	141,097	271,524	...	28
1,821,610	142,831	1,964,441	587,755	283,157	870,912	(*d*) 104,192	29
1,146,440	44,140	1,190,580	386,617	188,784	575,401	...	30
287,448	17,459	304,907	60,785	65,042	125,827	...	31
5,539,060	397,666	5,936,726	1,812,437	1,368,845	3,181,282	183,040	

(*c*) 14 acres made over to Mr. L. Powell, zamindár of Ali Akbárpur.

(*d*) Revised figures.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

—PHYSICAL

FORM A.—*Area cultivated and uncultivated in the North-Western Provinces*

Serial number.	1	2	3	4	5	6(*a*)	6(*b*)
	District.	Area shown by the Survey Department.	Deduct.			Net area dealt with in this return.	
			Feudatory and Tributary States.	Area for which returns are otherwise not available.	Total.	According to the Survey of India.	According to the village papers.
	N.-W. P.—*(concld).*	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
32	Jhánsi ...	1,002,752	...	97,920	97,920	904,832	919,005
33	Jalaun ...	1,000,212	54,528	...	54,528	945,684	946,027
34	Lalitpur ...	1,246,080	...	...	...	246,080	1,246,344
	Total ...	3,249,044	54,528	97,920	152,448	3,096,596	3,111,376
35	Kumaun ...	3,840,000	...	2,977,963	2,977,963	862,037	862,037
36	Garhwál ...	6,195,200	2,675,200	3,025,280	5,700,480	494,720	494,865
37	Tarái ...	590,720	...	...	...	590,720	600,292
	Total ...	10,625,920	2,675,200	6,003,243	8,678,443	1,947,477	1,957,194
	TOTAL, N.-W. P. ...	56,171,770	3,791,488	8,563,630	12,355,118	43,816,652	43,859,592
	OUDH.						
1	Lucknow ...	625,280	...	...	...	625,280	618,993
2	Unao ...	1,111,040	...	...	...	1,111,040	1,134,248
3	Bara Banki ...	1,105,920	...	...	...	1,105,920	1,125,754
	Total ...	2,842,240	...	...	...	2,842,240	2,878,995
4	Sitapur ...	1,411,840	...	4,196	4,196	1,407,644	1,438,049
5	Hardoi ...	1,468,040	...	...	...	1,468,040	1,483,527
6	Kheri ...	1,896,320	...	...	...	1,896,320	1,894,172
	Total ...	4,771,200	...	4,196	4,196	4,767,004	4,815,748
7	Fyzabad ...	1,055,360	...	...	...	1,055,360	1,117,439
8	Gonda ...	1,692,800	...	...	...	1,692,800	1,725,263
9	Bahraich ...	1,807,360	...	...	...	1,807,360	1,848,146
	Total ...	4,555,520	...	...	...	4,555,520	4,685,848
10	Rae Bareli ...	1,121,280	...	...	...	1,121,280	1,124,444
11	Sultanpur ...	1,088,640	...	...	...	1,088,640	1,192,936
12	Partabgarh ...	933,120	...	...	...	933,120	921,775
	Total ...	3,143,040	...	...	...	3,143,040	3,139,155
	TOTAL, OUDH ...	15,312,000	...	4,196	4,196	15,307,804	15,519,746

(*a*) Excess over last year's figures due to the grant formerly belonging to the Kumaun Iron

TICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

GEOGRAPHY.

and Oudh during the year ending the 30th June, 1886.

7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Cultivated.			*Uncultivated.*				
Actually cropped.	Current fallows.	Total.	Available for cultivation.	Not available for cultivation.	Total.	Forests.	Serial number.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
419,034	41,898	460,932	267,271	167,196	434,467	23,606	32
568,855	64,080	632,935	148,433	164,659	313,092	...	33
300,161	103,945	404,106	517,613	232,465	750,078	92,160	34
1,288,050	209,923	1,497,973	933,317	564,320	1,497,637	115,766	
251,323	59,936	311,259	10,618	...	10,618	(*a*) 540,160	35
118,865	16,960	135,825	...	...	...	359,040	36
201,484	18,375	219,859	345,652	34,781	380,433	...	37
571,672	95,271	666,943	356,270	34,781	391,051	899,200	
25,102,975	2,028,404	27,131,379	8,174,479	6,660,185	14,834,664	1,893,549	
356,476	9,005	365,481	119,851	133,661	253,512	...	1
623,044	29,947	652,991	253,843	227,414	481,257	...	2
726,917	17,933	744,850	214,487	166,417	380,904	...	3
1,706,437	56,885	1,763,322	588,181	527,492	1,115,673	...	
938,153	61,858	1,000,011	269,295	168,743	438,038	...	4
924,403	56,689	981,092	306,104	196,331	502,435	...	5
799,189	111,515	910,704	558,379	165,198	723,577	259,891	6
2,661,745	230,062	2,891,807	1,133,778	530,272	1,664,050	259,891	
670,190	17,760	687,950	233,668	195,821	429,489	...	7
906,165	49,308	955,473	412,059	149,710	561,769	208,031	8
1,178,065	45,990	1,224,055	341,292	179,541	520,833	98,258	9
2,754,420	113,058	2,867,478	987,019	525,072	1,512,091	306,279	
596,338	11,815	608,153	264,515	251,776	516,291	...	10
603,790	12,084	615,874	257,616	219,440	477,062	...	11
496,333	9,789	506,122	165,471	250,182	415,653	...	12
1,696,461	33,688	1,730,149	687,602	721,404	•1,409,006	...	
8,819,063	433,693	9,252,756	3,396,580	2,304,240	5,700,820	566,170	

Company being this year administered by the Forest Department.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—Physical Geography.

2.—*Statement of Rainfall, Temperature, and Prevailing Winds in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year* 1886.

Number.	Places at which observations taken.	Rainfall (in inches).				Average Temperature in the Shade.									Prevailing Winds.			Remarks.
						May.			*July.*			*December.*						
		January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Mean.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	
		"	"	"	"	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°				
1	Chakráta	16·34	32·76	2·01	51·11	54·0	69·1	60·3	60·5	69·7	64·1	40·7	55·8	46·6				
2	Ránikhet	13·79	40·65	1·05	55·49	54·4	74·3	64·1	62·8	75·0	68·2	43·8	62·0	51·3				
3	Pithoragarh	17·84	38·89	1·40	58·13	57·7	76·9	65·9	66·4	79·8	72·1	43·8	64·6	53·6				
4	Dehra	11·42	79·63	4·79	95·84	69·0	89·7	78·8	74·9	85·4	79·4	47·4	67·8	56·7				
5	Roorkee	6·01	27·41	0·53	33·95	73·2	98·4	84·8	78·4	92·8	84·5	45·1	73·6	57·2				
6	Meerut	6·54	26·98	0·83	34·35	74·4	97·7	86·3	80·3	90·6	84·8	47·0	73·9	58·2				
7	Bareilly	5·74	45·41	0·79	51·94	74·6	98·6	85·7	78·8	91·2	83·5	47·9	73·9	59·5				
8	Agra	1·21	31·93	0·02	33·16	80·0	105·5	92·5	80·3	91·5	85·6	50·4	77·8	63·8				
9	Lucknow	3·37	37·45	2·59	43·41	75·0	101·4	88·6	79·2	90·6	83·9	48·9	77·1	61·6				
10	Gorakhpur	4·76	37·50	10·72	52·98	75·8	89·9	85·8	79·5	91·1	83·8	52·9	73·5	61·8				
11	Gházipur	1·28	48·38	6·10	55·76	78·1	100·4	89·7	79·3	90·5	83·6	54·5	72·4	63·3				
12	Benares	2·24	41·31	6·14	49·69	78·4	103·6	90·4	79·2	89·2	83·0	51·0	75·1	61·7				
13	Allahabad	1·88	30·32	4·98	37·18	78·3	103·8	91·3	78·8	89·6	83·4	50·4	74·7	61·7				
14	Jhánsi	1·70	30·47	4·58	36·75	79·8	106·5	94·1	78·1	89·2	82·5	52·9	77·9	64·6				
	General average ...	3·47	35·72	3·73	42·92	76·8	100·6	88·9	79·2	90·6	83·9	50·1	75·0	61·3				

N.B.—In striking out the general means, stations Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 have been left out on account of their exceptionally high situation.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

B.—Political Relations.

1.—*Native States.*

Name of State.	In subsidiary alliance or feudatory.	Tribute in men or money.	Population.	Supposed gross revenue.	Military force.	Transit duties or not.	Principal articles of production, including manufactures and mines.
				Nil.			

2.—*Statement of Native Chiefs in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.*

Division.	Name of Chief and State.	Present position.	Caste or race and religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Families follow primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.	Remarks.
Rohilkhand.	Muhammad Mushtaq Ali, Khan Bahadur, Nawáb of Rámpur.	Jagírdár. Has criminal and civil powers within his territory.	Pathán, Musalmán.	30	Privately ...	In the management of his own territory.	Yes ...	Yes ...	Has two sons.	The Rámpur jágir has an area of about 941 square miles: a population of 541,014. The revenue of 1886-87 was Rs. 17,00,845, and the ordinary annual expenditure is about Rs. 16,07,390. The capital, Rámpur, has 74,250 inhabitants, and the next largest town 2,660. Rice, sugar, hides, and a kind of damask are the principal exports, and the imports consist mainly of elephants, English cloth and groceries, and salt. The Nawáb keeps a military force of about 1,871 men of all arms, besides 1,199 military police.
Benares.	Ishri Parshad Narayan Singh, Bahadur, Mahárája of Benares.	Rája of Benares.	Brahmin (Bhunihar).	67	Privately ...	In the management of his estate.	Yes ...	Yes ...	Has adopted his nephew.	The Rája of Benares is a descendant of Rája Balwant Singh, father of Rája Chet Singh, who was deposed by Warren Hastings in 1771. The Family Domains of the Mahárája of Benares consist of the parganas of Kaswar Rája in the Benares district and Gangapur and Bhadohi in the district of Mirzapur. Their united area is 985 square miles, containing 1,520 villages, with a population of 439,851 and an average rental somewhat exceeding eight lakhs of rupees, of which Rs. 2,98,600 are paid by the Mahárája to the Government as revenue. The civil and revenue courts are those of the Mahárája and his Principal and his Deputy Principal officers. The procedure is summary. In 1861 the Governor-General granted the Rája the right of adoption in accordance with Hindu law and customs of his race. The Family Domains have been especially exempted from the operation of Act XVIII of 1871 (the Local Rates Act).
Kumaun.	Kirti Sah, Rája of Tehri-Garhwál.	Rája of Tehri (at present a minor).	Rájput (lunar race).	14	Is being educated at home by a private tutor.	Student ...	Yes ...	Yes ...	...	Succeeded on the 7th February, 1887, on the death of his father. The State is at present governed by a Council, of which the late Rája's brother is President. The area of Tehri is 4,180 square miles, the population is about 199,836, and the revenue is about Rs. 1,42,190. The Rájas of Tehri pay no tribute, but are required to give free passage to British subjects passing through their territories, and in case of emergency give assistance to the paramount power. The principal article of production is grain. No mines are worked.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

C.—Civil Divisions of British Territory for the Revenue

Number.	Names of executive districts.	Number of tahsils.	Number of munsifs.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief town, with population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	N.-W. Provinces.					
1	Dehra Dún	2	...	1,195	144,070	Dehra Dún 18,959
2	Saháranpur	4	2	2,228	979,544	Saháranpur 59,194
3	Muzaffarnagar	4	2	1,675	758,444	Kairana 18,374
4	Meerut	6	2	2,356	1,313,137	Meerut 99,565
5	Bulandshahr	4	2	1,897	924,822	Khurja 27,190
6	Aligarh	6	3	1,955	1,021,187	Koil 61,730
7	Muttra	6	2	1,457	671,690	Muttra 47,483
8	Agra	7	2	1,856	974,656	Agra 160,203
9	Farukhabad	6	4	1,719	907,608	Farukhabad 62,437
10	Mainpuri	5	2	1,697	801,216	Mainpuri 20,236
11	Etáwah	5	2	1,694	722,371	Etáwah 34,721
12	Etah	4	3	1,739	756,523	Kásganj 16,535
13	Bijnor	5	2	1,868	721,450	Nagína 20,503
14	Moradabad	6	5	2,303	1,155,173	Moradabad 67,387
15	Budaun	5	4	1,987	906,451	Budaun 33,680
16	Bareilly	6	2	1,591	1,030,936	Bareilly 113,417
17	Sháhjahánpur	4	3	1,746	856,946	Sháhjahánpur ... 74,830
18	Pilibhít	3	2	1,373	451,601	Pilibhít 29,721
19	Cawnpore	9	3	2,366	1,181,396	Cawnpore 151,444
20	Fatehpur	6	1	1,639	683,745	Fatehpur 21,328
21	Bánda	8	...	3,061	698,608	Bánda 28,974
22	Hamírpur	6	1	2,289	507,337	Ráth 14,479
23	Allahabad	9	1	2,833	1,474,106	Allahabad 148,547
24	Jaunpur	5	2	1,551	1,209,663	Jaunpur 42,845
25	Azamgarh	5	2	2,147	1,604,654	Azamgarh 18,528
26	Mirzapur	4	1	5,223	1,136,796	Mirzapur 56,378
27	Benares	8	1	1,003	892,684	Benares 199,700
28	Gházipur	4	3	1,493	1,001,582	Gházipur 32,885
29	Gorákhpur	6	3	4,598	2,617,120	Gorakhpur 57,922
30	Basti	5	2	2,753	1,630,612	Mendhawal 11,592
31	Ballia	3	3	1,136	937,280	Rasra 11,224
32	Jhánsi	4	...	1,567	333,227	Mau 15,981
33	Jalaun	5	...	1,477	418,142	Kálpi 14,306
34	Lalitpur	2	...	1,947	249,088	Lalitpur 10,684
35	Kumaun	3	...	6,000	493,641	Almora 7,390
36	Garhwál	1	...	5,500	345,629	... ...
37	Tarái	3	...	923	206,993	Káshipur 14,667
	Total, N.-W. Provinces ...	179	67	81,842	32,720,128	
	Oudh.					
1	Lucknow	3	2	979	696,824	Lucknow 261,303
2	Unao	4	4	1,768	899,069	Purwa 9,719
3	Bara Banki	4	4	1,768	1,026,788	Nawábganj 15,133
4	Sitapur	4	4	2,215	958,251	Khairabad 14,217
5	Hardoi	4	4	2,300	987,630	Shahabad 18,510
6	Kheri	3	3	2,992	831,922	Lakhimpur 7,526
7	Fyzabad	4	2	1,688	1,081,419	Fyzabad 38,828
8	Gonda	3	3	2,881	1,270,926	Gonda 13,743
9	Bahraich	3	1	2,740	878,048	Bahraich 19,489
10	Rae Bareli	4	4	1,729	951,905	Rae Bareil 16,269
11	Sultanpur	4	3	1,707	957,912	Perkinsganj 4,605
12	Partabgarh	3	3	1,434	847,047	Partabgarh 5,852
	Total, Oudh ...	43	36	24,201	11,337,741	

TICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

YEAR 1885-86 FOR THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

Number of villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance (in miles) of villages from nearest Court.	Average of maximum distance (in miles) of villages from nearest Court.	Number of police.	Total cost of officials and police of all kinds.	Revenue. Land.	Revenue. Gross.	Number.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
964	6	18	45	13	297	98,900 0 0	63,223 10 8	2,75,084 12 2	1
1,595	13	20	27	21	864	1,43,445 7 0	11,82,796 6 6	17,77,025 7 0	2
896	11	21	24	12	666	2,04,097 6 0	12,24,291 14 7	16,76,422 1 8	3
1,517	19	24	18	17	1,373	3,20,234 15 5	21,98,608 13 1	31,73,966 10 9	4
1,498	11	23	31	8	857	2,45,714 0 0	12,35,169 5 2	17,26,591 12 8	5
1,736	18	21	38	20	967	3,34,419 0 0	20,77,831 13 0	27,81,397 10 6	6
848	13	26	22	19	818	3,40,762 0 0	16,24,494 14 2	21,01,145 14 1	7
1,195	21	31	28	4	1,259	1,48,381 0 0	18,15,802 8 5	26,07,966 10 3	8
1,715	19	36	29	19	863	2,60,588 0 0	12,24,722 5 4	17,70,301 15 1	9
1,374	14	14	15	10	514	2,14,374 0 0	12,71,391 9 6	16,78,796 6 10	10
1,475	14	17	24	13	512	2,11,681 5 8	13,39,540 13 0	17,54,321 9 9	11
1 482	13	14	34	12	599	2,59,815 0 0	11,51,158 7 6	15,23,473 3 3	12
2,027	12	19	24	8	622	3,11,515 0 0	11,92,046 6 11	15,67,654 11 7	13
2,433	20	35	28	11	953	4,25,100 0 0	14,53,309 15 2	21,16,169 14 7	14
1,827	16	18	26	20	604	3,23,496 0 0	10,48,447 15 11	14,21,817 11 8	15
1,923	16	25	17	15	1,020	3,97,986 0 0	13,51,282 13 8	19,64,881 9 10	16
2,020	15	33	28	22	658	3,18,220 0 0	11,71,598 9 0	18,50,983 3 1	17
1,051	9	13	42	27	354	42,738 0 0	6,97,009 0 6	9,12,220 0 2	18
1,965	22	33	45	29	982	4,60,263 0 0	21,64,031 15 2	32,00,230 6 8	19
1.411	13	20	35	19	491	1,55,635 3 5	13,20,585 8 1	16,79,423 10 3	20
1,163	16	21	27	21	581	3,66,273 12 9	11,54,143 14 3	14,80,151 9 7	21
747	12	12	30	9	516	1,83,467 0 0	10,75,421 12 6	13,52,121 5 0	22
3,504	20	26	24	17	1,282	3,43,696 0 0	24,23,047 6 7	37,34,745 14 5	23
3,116	15	23	18	13	574	2,29,065 0 0	12,65,734 2 4	17,89.744 13 1	24
4,633	14	18	27	23	571	2,95,882 12 5	17,64,526 8 3	22,97,510 12 4	25
4,352	11	16	60	40	778	2,24,291 0 0	9,13,958 2 3	15,09,044 0 3	26
1,943	14	28	20	9	964	6,70,177 4 7	8,93,429 0 7	18,28,073 5 2	27
2,599	17	25	14	5	537	2,11,232 0 0	10,47,472 4 2	15,56,998 4 5	28
7,227	24	31	46	30	783	1,78,798 1 9	17,72,376 12 8	27,28,549 12 0	29
7,202	17	18	32	12	442	1,52,217 0 0	13,44,134 5 11	17,87,279 9 10	30
1,603	11	11	34	22	354	1,27,078 0 0	6,42,892 11 10	10,26,208 13 5	31
619	13	15	20	14	689	1,95,720 0 0	4,59,017 2 4	6,50,295 7 4	32
853	14	16	22	12	584	2,36,366 15 7	9,34,002 10 7	12,15,116 8 1	33
668	5	5	26	24	413	1,42,563 0 0	1,50,122 12 10	2,21,757 4 0	34
5,148	9	12	150	50	130	1,49,677 0 0	5,81,238 10 6	7,90,863 9 6	35
3,862	4	4	123	62	...	7,516 0 0			36
563	3	5	50	50	174	64,880 9 10	4,01,165 6 7	4,65,183 9 9	37
80,754	514	737	...	...	24,595	89,96,266 14 5	4,36,30,028 9 5	6,34,48,015 2 8	
957	15	28	10	25	1,746	1,77,020 14 10	7,19,429 1 3	13,66,174 11 5	1
1,674	17	13	24	12	465	1,36,560 10 0	13,48,843 0 0	18,30,825 0 0	2
2,094	12	15	28	13	499	1,21,768 15 3	16,94,342 11 9	19,52,463 11 7	3
2,363	13	20	20	15	491	1,50,788 1 5	14,07,492 2 6	15,98,101 10 3	4
1.981	17	28	25	9	1,699	98,198 8 0	13,43,229 0 0	16,10,237 0 0	5
1,777	16	14	50	36	2,781	1,61,697 0 0	8,22,167 13 5	9,14,172 15 3	6
2,570	16	25	23	7	721	1,80,333 11 2	11,52,531 12 11	15,66,652 10 3	7
2,834	22	20	35	27	584	2,81,600 15 7	15,52,763 0 0	20,60,607 0 0	8
1,944	12	12	49	16	464	1,27,148 2 1	9,99,678 0 0	12,45,207 0 0	9
1,768	16	29	16	10	437	2,32,994 12 2	12,52,503 0 2	15,46,443 6 2	10
2,526	14	11	25	9	413	1,47,979 5 9	12,02,825 2 7	14,09,079 10 1	11
2,214	10	12	31	9	373	1,86,364 3 2	10,00,263 0 7	24,51,512 9 9	12
24,702	180	217	...	...	10,673	20,02,455 3 5	1,44,96,067 13 2	1,95,10,477 0 9	

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

D.—Population for the North-Western Pro

Number.	District.	*Inhabited houses.*			Population.					
		Number of masonry dwellings.	Number of all other kinds.	Total.	Men.	Women.	*Children up to 14 years.* Male.	Female.	Total.	Number per square mile.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	N.-W. Provinces.									
1	Dehra Dún ...	...	...	32,942	57,302	36,926	26,683	23,159	144,070	120
2	Saháranpur ...	...	...	91,977	332,448	283,311	197,979	165,806	979,544	441
3	Muzaffarnagar ...	...	...	97,018	260,117	226,143	149,319	122,865	758,444	458
4	Meerut ...	...	...	150,259	458,478	402,703	246,964	204,997	1,313,137	557
5	Bulandshahr ...	...	...	96,446	306,801	277,204	185,157	155,660	924,822	483
6	Aligarh ...	...	...	124,573	350,352	305,312	200,927	164,596	1,021,187	522
7	Muttra ...	...	...	85,949	236,861	208,985	124,106	101,738	671,690	462
8	Agra ...	...	...	165,439	341,600	297,327	185,201	150,528	974,656	527
9	Farukhabad ...	...	...	133,966	316,666	272,416	173,842	144,684	907,608	528
10	Mainpuri ...	...	...	102,037	279,090	230,059	163,004	129,063	801,216	472
11	Etáwah ...	...	...	105,548	252,589	208,070	142,635	119,077	722,371	426
12	Etah ...	...	...	88,543	262,713	221,153	150,976	121,681	756,523	435
13	Bijnor ...	...	...	84,871	236,577	207,885	146,681	130,807	721,450	386
14	Moradabad ...	...	...	143,631	373,042	341,217	237,249	203,665	1,155,173	506
15	Budaun ...	...	...	102,902	302,714	268,709	184,637	150,391	906,451	452
16	Bareilly ...	...	...	119,935	335,733	303,034	212,277	179,892	1,030,936	639
17	Sháhjahánpur ...	...	...	123,640	286,945	253,489	173,119	143,393	856,946	490
18	Pilibhít ...	...	...	64,625	144,981	132,009	94,806	79,805	451,601	329
19	Cawnpore ...	...	...	201,172	416,467	366,361	212,424	186,144	1,181,396	498
20	Fatehpur ...	...	...	131,589	222,860	222,072	124,727	114,086	683,745	417
21	Bánda ...	...	...	123,393	221,937	221,264	132,440	122,967	698,608	228
22	Hamírpur ...	...	...	83,544	162,046	161,134	97,732	86,425	507,337	222
23	Allahabad ...	...	...	288,647	467,763	477,281	273,967	255,095	1,474,106	520
24	Jaunpur ...	...	...	204,387	370,423	375,291	240,984	222,965	1,209,663	778
25	Azamgarh ...	...	...	245,336	476,333	489,666	340,096	298,559	1,604,654	747
26	Mirzapur ...	...	...	176,976	340,998	359,034	226,306	210,458	1,136,796	217
27	Benares ...	...	...	111,563	281,794	285,038	168,990	156,862	892,684	894
28	Gházipur ...	...	...	166,789	298,102	321,778	202,235	179,467	1,001,582	863
29	Gorakhpur ...	...	...	448,925	755,466	796,512	550,657	514,485	2,617,120	569
30	Basti ...	...	...	268,159	483,491	497,597	340,760	308,764	1,630,612	592
31	Ballia ...	...	...	126,685	262,615	323,802	194,654	156,209	937,280	807
32	Jhánsi ...	...	...	54,404	109,475	106,084	63,409	54,259	333,227	213
33	Jalaun ...	...	...	66,734	135,590	131,737	80,555	70,260	418,142	268
34	Lalitpur ...	...	...	34,181	78,466	73,985	51,333	45,804	249,088	128
35	Kumaun ...	...	...	72,964	162,051	141,712	99,003	90,875	493,641	82
36	Garhwál ...	...	...	47,436	101,288	106,196	69,467	68,678	345,629	63
37	Tarái ...	...	...	33,205	72,770	60,019	40,545	33,659	206,993	221
	Total ...	...	...	4,800,390	10,554,939	9,992,015	6,505,846	5,667,328	32,720,128	400
	Oudh.									
1	Lucknow ...	...	...	131,215	244,461	224,285	120,844	107,234	696,824	704·1
2	Unao ...	...	...	152,008	292,868	288,691	168,299	149,211	899,069	514·7
3	Bara Banki ...	...	...	187,557	329,412	331,363	194,169	171,844	1,026,788	580·6
4	Sitapur ...	...	...	150,849	312,452	279,448	193,534	172,817	958,251	425·6
5	Hardoi ...	...	...	147,073	332,315	284,926	199,389	171,000	987,630	427·7
6	Kheri ...	...	...	142,657	278,210	240,998	166,809	145,905	831,922	278·0
7	Fyzabad ...	...	...	206,258	331,629	344,954	214,545	190,291	1,081,419	640·2
8	Bahraich ...	...	...	177,314	283,965	261,283	175,222	157,578	878,048	320·3
9	Gonda ...	...	...	203,274	386,486	390,124	264,285	230,031	1,270,926	442·0
10	Rae Bareli ...	...	...	180,548	288,440	321,599	178,466	163,400	951,905	547·6
11	Sultanpur ...	...	...	193,052	289,835	320,502	185,290	162,285	957,912	561·1
12	Partabgarh ...	...	...	194,308	252,350	273,441	168,380	152,876	847,047	589·6
	Total ...	...	...	2,066,113	3,622,423	3,561,614	2,229,232	1,974,472	11,387,741	502·6

TICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

VINCES AND OUDH FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1886.

CLASSIFICATION OF POPULATION.								*Occupation.*					
Christians.													
Europeans.	East Indians and other mixed classes.	Natives.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Jews and Parsis.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aborigines.	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.	Prevailing languages.	Emigration or immigration during the year.	Number.	REMARKS.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
864	427	734	125,384	16,527	...	134	....	68,243	75,827			1	
1,291	166	336	653,541	317,535	2	6,673	...	477,847	501,697			2	
38	8	8	535,232	213,842	...	9,316	...	430,946	327,498			3	
2,161	781	1,121	997,964	294,656	1	16,453	...	685,501	627,636			4	
66	31	18	748,280	175,458	2	967	...	515,648	409,174			5	
119	83	87	901,172	117,339	10	2,377	...	522,610	498,577			6	
262	19	57	611,670	58,088	...	1,594	...	374,787	296,903			7	
2,015	1,395	1,587	858,366	99,809	8	11,476	...	551,732	422,924			8	
367	78	381	804,684	101,284	...	814	...	572,815	334,793			9	
33	11	102	749,141	45,068	...	6,861	...	505,014	296,202			10	
48	41	69	679,249	41,437	1	1,526	...	484,420	237,951			11	
36	52	29	674,479	76,774	1	5,152	...	511,519	245,004			12	
23	2	274	484,353	236,073	...	725	...	409,453	311,997			13	
373	110	1,394	768,009	384,713	3	571	...	774,561	380,612			14	
76	8	225	767,295	138,687	...	160	...	672,773	233,678			15	
1,527	125	741	790,516	237,996	16	15	...	715,785	315,151			16	
942	6	460	735,322	120,214	2	...	...	622,593	234,353			17	
12	2	4	377,003	74,580	...	...	...	326,574	125,027	Urdu and		18	
2,298	643	259	1,084,970	93,073	89	114	...	736,397	444,999	Hindi.		19	
47	16	25	609,379	74,218	...	58	2	447,116	236,629			20	
51	46	181	649,574	40,627	...	269	7,860	493,652	204,956			21	
10	5	2	474,092	33,228	...	...	...	336,029	171,308			22	
3,309	1,860	910	1,272,476	195,201	13	337	...	986,947	487,159			23	
53	36	31	1,095,989	113,553	1	...	...	916,617	293,046			24	
27	10	40	1,393,387	211,190	...	...	...	1,293,089	311,565			25	
433	46	222	1,062,388	73,507	...	200	...	780,549	356,247			26	
875	283	610	801,556	89,351	2	7	...	439,605	453,079			27	
58	92	498	901,644	99,281	9	...	...	726,369	275,213			28	
67	58	808	2,354,950	261,196	41	...	...	2,276,514	340,606			29	
52	1	25	1,378,425	252,108	1	...	...	1,395,676	234,936			30	
24	...	8	867,530	69,718	...	...	...	603,708	333,572			31	
621	20	34	314,690	13,758	7	2,288	1,809	201,488	131,739			32	
14	...	...	392,332	25,666	...	130	...	240,669	177,473			33	
18	1	6	222,660	5,368	...	10,029	11,006	165,197	83,891			34	
2,018	50	325	479,948	11,261	7	32	...	391,303	102,338	Hindi & Hill language.		35	
24	...	218	343,186	2,077	...	124	...	305,216	40,413	Hindi.		36	
11	...	...	131,966	74,982	...	34	...	137,054	69,939	Urdu and Hindi.		37	
20,263	6,512	11,829	28,092,802	4,489,443	166	78,436	20,677	22,096,016	10,624,112				
4,590	* 961	739	540,255	149,921	19	339	...	317,553	379,271		254	1	* Including 10 Jews.
21	14	14	830,343	68,677	...	...	...	643,139	255,930		16	2	
20	40	18	855,192	170,556	...	962	...	744,696	282,092		...	3	
365	82	46	† 818,812	138,733	...	263	...	662,272	295,979		6	4	† Including 74 Sikhs.
23	...	52	884,982	102,572	...	1	...	724,135	263,495		...	5	
62	15	320	727,770	103,755	...	...	...	609,654	222,268	Hindu-	...	6	
1,117	‡ 136	58	955,562	124,539	2	5	...	834,294	247,125	stani.	439	7	‡ Including 17 Jews.
27	16	16	734,700	143,252	...	37	...	709,474	168,574		...	8	
47	8	104	1,102,221	168,546	...	...	...	1,022,244	248,682		45	9	
31	44	48	874,345	77,424	...	13	...	700,379	251,526		...	10	
38	17	...	856,329	101,524	...	4	...	680,719	277,193		4	11	
20	11	17	763,054	83,944	1	...	...	617,859	229,188		...	12	
6,361	1,294	1,432	9,943,565	1,433,443	22	1,624	...	8,266,418	3,121,323		764		

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—FISCAL.

(a) *Surveys (North-Western Provinces).*

Districts.	AREA PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED IN MILES.			*Previous cost per mile.*		*Surveyed during the year from 1st October, 1885, to 30th September, 1886, with total cost and cost per mile.*		REMARKS.
	Topographically.	*Revenue.*		Topographical.	Revenue.	Topographical.	Revenue.	
		By villages.	By fields.					
Basti ...	...	...	768	...	209·3	...	Area = 783 square miles Cost = Rs. 1,56,403 Rate = Rs. 199·7 per square mile.	Cadastral Survey.*
Benares ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Completion of district and city records and maps = Rs. 3,505.	Ditto.
Gorakhpur...	...	...	1,491	...	182·8	...	Area = 820 square miles Cost = Rs. 1,57,461 Rate = Rs. 192 per square mile.	Ditto.
Mirzapur ...	1,193	...	2,416	90·6	151·5	Area = 487 square miles. Cost = Rs. 55,243 Rate = Rs. 113·4 per square mile.	...	Cadastral and Topographical Surveys.
Azamgarh ...	...	...	141	...	49·8	...	Mapping = Rs. 524·5	
Fyzabad ...	...	...	70	...	44·8	...	Area = 36 square miles Cost = Rs. 3,815 Rate = Rs. 106 per square mile.	Mauzawar Survey.†

* The expenditure on cadastral surveys includes the cost of writing and completion of the village papers, and the preparation of statistical records.

† This work comprises a line of villages along the right bank of the Gogra river opposite to districts Basti and Gorakhpur.

(a) *Surveys (Oudh).*

District.	AREA PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED IN MILES.			COST PER MILE.			SURVEYED DURING THE YEAR, WITH COST PER MILE.			REMARKS.
	Topographically.	*Revenue.*		Topographical.	*Revenue.*		Topographical.	*Revenue.*		
		By villages.	By fields.		By villages.	By fields.		By villages.	By fields.	
						Rs. a. p.				
Lucknow ...	...	976·68	979·25	...	...	48 3 0	...	...	...	The Government reserved forests are excluded from the area in this return.
Unao ...	...	1,736·54	1,768·36	...	...	45 11 0	...	...	...	
Bara Banki ...	...	1,727·72	1,768·22	...	...	40 5 0	...	...	...	
Sitapur ...	...	2,205·80	2,253·23	...	...	40 4 6	...	...	...	
Hardoi ...	...	2,285·64	2,305·10	...	...	32 5 9	...	...	...	
Kheri ...	...	2,536·19	2,541·38	...	...	31 8 5	...	...	...	
Fyzabad ...	...	1,649·03	1,688·36	...	...	38 12 0	...	...	...	
Bahraich ...	...	2,388·21	2,336·46	...	...	30 9 0	...	...	...	
Gonda ...	...	2,684·04	2,727·60	...	...	24 5 11	...	...	...	
Rae Bareli ...	...	1,752·08	1,729·88	...	...	44 10 2	...	...	...	
Sultanpur ...	...	1,700·77	1,706·92	...	...	37 10 5	...	...	...	
Partabgarh ...	...	1,458·48	1,434·96	...	...	49 14 9	...	...	...	
Provl. Total...	...	23,101·18	23,239·22	...	...	38 10 11	...	...	...	

N.B.—The cost per mile of the survey "By villages" of the districts, as at present constituted, cannot be given, as the professional survey was concluded before the re-distribution of district boundaries.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—FISCAL.

(*b*) *Settlement (North-Western Provinces).*

Nature of settlement.	Area in square miles.	Annual revenue assessed.	Date of expiry of settlement.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.		
Settled in perpetuity	10,370	47,53,356	...	
Settled for 30 years or upwards	57,014	3,39,17,321	Various between the years 1889 and 1909.	
Settled for 10 years or under 30 years ...	10,906	30,62,633	Between the years 1890 and 1904.	
Settled under 10 years	2,244	7,13,825	Between the years 1886 and 1890.	
Settlements in progress	1,308	8,02,699	...	
Total ...	81,842	4,32,49,834	...	
Settlements previously made, including full records-of-rights.	80,271	4,29,83,702	...	
Settlements without such records	1,177	94,847	...	
Settlements during the year { Detailed ...	139	33,592	...	
Settlements during the year { Summary ...	255	1,37,693	...	

(*b*) *Settlement (Oudh).*

Nature of settlement.	Area in miles.	Annual revenue assessed.	Date of expiry of settlement.	REMARKS.
		Rs. a. p.		
Settled in perpetuity ...	1,908·02	8,74,876 0 0	...	
Settled for 30 years or upwards,	21,185·70	1,36,07,363 10 1	Varies between the years 1865 to 1906.	Lands of which the revenue has been permanently released are included in the area shown as "Settled in perpetuity."
Settled for 10 years and under 30,	40·00	5,133 0 0	Varies between the years 1869 to 1885.	
Settled under 10 years ...	21·00	3,987 0 0	Varies between the years 1871 to 1885.	The conditions of settlement are: to pay punctually the Government revenue and the wages of the patwáris and chaukidárs; to assist the police in keeping order; to level all forts; to give up all arms; and to act loyally.
Settlements in progress ...	85·00	...	...	
Total ...	23,239·72	1,44,91,359 10 1	...	
Settlements previously made, including full records-of-rights.	...	...	...	
Settlements without such records.	23,239·72	1,05,48,397 15 10	...	
Settlements during the year. { Detailed,	...	...	...	
Settlements during the year. { Summary,	...	...	...	

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

E.—

FORM C.—*Surveyed and assessed area in acres,*

Serial number.	1 District.	1 (1) Ryotwari. (2) Zamindari and village communities.	2 Total area by Survey, less Feudatories.	3 Deduct area not fully assessed, including estates assessed at privileged rates.	4 Balance of area fully assessed.	5 Total land-revenue (excluding cesses) of district (column 2).
						Rs.
1	Dehra Dún ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
		Zamindari and village communities.	764,544	556,274	208,270	64,220
2	Saháranpur ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
		Zamindari and village communities.	1,425,920	283,360	1,142,560	11,78,926
3	Muzaffarnagar ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
		Zamindari and village communities.	1,072,000	57,169	1,014,831	12,20,424
4	Meerut ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
		Zamindari and village communities.	1,507,840	7,524	1,500,316	21,91,437
5	Bulandshahr ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
		Zamindari and village communities.	1,214,080	36,887	1,177,193	12,41,390
6	Aligarh ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
		Zamindari and village communities.	1,251,392	14,221	1,237,171	21,32,442
7	Muttra ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
		Zamindari and village communities.	932,480	79,176	853,304	16,12,054
8	Agra ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
		Zamindari and village communities.	1,187,840	57,008	1,130,832	18,05,733
9	Farukhabad ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
		Zamindari and village communities.	1,100,160	53,110	1,047,050	12,34,383
10	Mainpuri ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
		Zamindari and village communities.	1,086,576	...	1,086,576	12,65,739
11	Etáwah ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
		Zamindari and village communities.	1,084,160	11,528	1,072,632	13,32,751
12	Etah ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
		Zamindari and village communities.	1,112,960	22,155	1,090,805	11,95,835
13	Bijnor ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
		Zamindari and village communities.	1,195,520	155,040	1,040,480	11,84,496
14	Moradabad ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
		Zamindari and village communities.	1,473,920	249,950	1,223,970	14,52,748
15	Budaun ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
		Zamindari and village communities.	1,271,680	14,348	1,257,332	10,42,089
16	Bareilly ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
		Zamindari and village communities.	1,018,240	75,595	942,645	13,48,581
17	Sháhjahánpur ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
		Zamindari and village communities.	1,117,248	6,734	1,110,514	11,77,016
18	Pilibhít ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
		Zamindari and village communities.	878,720	107,309	771,411	7,29,692
19	Cawnpore ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
		Zamindari and village communities.	1,514,368	4,232	1,510,136	21,59,913
20	Fatehpur ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
		Zamindari and village communities.	1,048,960	7,788	1,041,172	13,11,822
21	Bánda ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
		Zamindari and village communities.	1,959,168	195,613	1,763,555	11,28,464
22	Hamírpur ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
		Zamindari and village communities.	1,464,704	13,577	1,451,127	10,65,971
23	Allahabad ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
		Zamindari and village communities.	1,813,184	30,815	1,782,369	23,71,136

TICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

FISCAL.

North-Western Provinces, for 1885-86.

6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Population of district (column 2).	Land-revenue per head of population (columns 5 and 6).	Land-revenue assessed on fully assessed area (column 4).	*Incidence of land-revenue (column 8) on fully assessed area (column 4) per acre.*		Population of fully assessed area.	Land-revenue assessment per head of population of fully assessed area (column 4).	Towns over 10,000 inhabitants.	Serial number.
			For total area.	For cultivated area only.				
	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Population.	
144,070	0 7 1	64,219	0 4 11	0 13 6	68,994	0 14 10	1 18,959	1
979,544	1 3 3	11,88,253	1 0 8	1 5 5	972,257	1 3 6	5 134,323	2
758,444	1 9 9	12,19,531	1 3 2	1 13 3	740,276	1 10 4	3 44,563	3
1,313,137	1 10 8	21,89,540	1 7 4	2 0 7	1,262,211	1 11 9	5 138,149	4
924,822	1 5 6	12,26,909	1 0 8	1 8 4	893,536	1 5 11	5 82,559	5
1,021,187	2 1 5	21,36,712	1 11 4	2 7 8	1,021,187	2 1 6	4 124,028	6
671,690	2 6 5	16,11,451	1 14 2	2 13 3	635,286	2 8 7	3 87,714	7
974,656	1 13 8	18,04,630	1 9 6	2 9 6	780,222	2 5 0	2 176,226	8
907,608	1 5 9	12,29,386	1 2 9	2 0 11	907,608	1 5 8	3 101,961	9
801,216	1 9 3	12,65,846	1 2 7	2 2 10	801,216	1 9 3	2 34,562	10
722,371	1 13 6	13,31,872	1 3 10	2 6 8	693,109	1 14 9	1 34,721	11
756,523	1 9 3	11,94,714	1 1 7	1 9 11	756,523	1 9 4	3 44,889	12
721,450	1 10 3	11,78,071	1 2 1	1 14 9	688,658	1 11 4	6 92,397	13
1,155,173	1 4 1	14,19,401	1 2 6	1 10 9	930,259	1 8 4	4 166,249	14
906,451	1 2 5	10,38,101	0 13 3	1 2 11	760,263	1 5 10	2 48,285	15
1,030,936	1 4 11	13,39,069	1 6 9	1 12 7	891,482	1 8 0	3 126,435	16
856,946	1 6 0	11,75,143	1 0 10	1 11 3	855,180	1 5 11	2 92,963	17
451,601	1 9 10	6,94,561	0 14 5	1 11 3	406,113	1 11 4	1 29,721	18
1,181,396	1 13 3	21,58,858	1 6 10	2 8 7	1,029,934	2 1 6	2 151,444	19
683,745	1 14 8	13,10,585	1 4 1	2 6 2	680,864	1 14 9	1 21,328	20
698,608	1 9 8	11,32,205	0 10 3	1 4 1	680,184	1 10 7	1 28,974	21
507,337	2 1 7	10,65,772	0 11 9	1 4 3	502,237	2 1 11	1 14,479	22
1,474,106	1 9 8	23,67,168	1 5 3	2 2 7	1,417,499	1 10 9	1 150,338	23

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

E.—

FORM C.—*Surveyed and assessed area in acres,*

Serial number.	1 District.	1 (1) Ryotwari. (2) Zamindari and village communities.	2 Total area by Survey, less feudatories.	3 Deduct area not fully assessed, including estates assessed at privileged rates.	4 Balance of area fully assessed.	5 Total land-revenue (excluding cesses) of district (column 2).
						Rs.
24	Jaunpur ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
		Zamindari and village communities.	1,005,614	2,362	1,003,252	12,46,854
25	Azamgarh ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
		Zamindari and village communities.	1,374,080	57,400	1,316,680	17,27,422
26	Mirzapur ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
		Zamindari and village communities.	3,342,720	1,357,705	1,985,015	8,43,395
27	Benares ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
		Zamindari and village communities.	641,920	94,424	547,496	8,96,550
28	Gházipur ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
		Zamindari and village communities.	955,520	22,121	933,399	10,73,217
29	Gorakhpur ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
		Zamindari and village communities.	2,934,400	559,883	2,375,317	16,98,873
30	Basti ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
		Zamindari and village communities.	1,761,792	44,591	1,717,201	13,16,037
31	Ballia ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
		Zamindari and village communities.	758,323	20,948	737,375	6,68,114
32	Jhánsi ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
		Zamindari and village communities.	1,002,752	203,526	799,226	4,36,234
33	Jalaun ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
		Zamindari and village communities.	995,200	90,496	904,704	9,21,086
34	Lalitpur ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
		Zamindari and village communities.	1,246,080	162,984	1,083,096	1,44,052
35	Kumaun ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
		Zamindari and village communities.	3,840,000	3,571,085	268,915	2,44,457
36	Garhwál ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
		Zamindari and village communities.	3,520,000	3,387,308	132,692	96,664
37	Tarái ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
		Zamindari and village communities.	600,198	2,963	597,235	1,66,801
	Total	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
		Zamindari and village communities.	52,474,263	11,627,209	40,847,054	4,29,22,018
	GRAND TOTAL ...	...	52,474,263	11,627,209	40,847,054	4,29,22,018

FORM C.—*Surveyed and assessed*

1 Serial number.	2 District.	3 Total area by Survey, less Feudatories.	4 Deduct area not fully assessed, including estates assessed at privileged rates.	5 Balance of area fully assessed.	6 Total land-revenue (excluding cesses) of district (column 2).	7 Population of district. (column 2).
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	
1	Lucknow ...	625,280	94,981	530,299	7,10,055	696,824
2	Unao ...	1,111,040	96,536	1,014,504	13,45,569	899,069
3	Bara Banki ...	1,105,920	6,414	1,099,506	15,60,523	1,026,788
4	Sitapur ...	1,407,644	35,332	1,372,312	13,00,253	958,251
5	Hardoi ...	1,463,040	82,455	1,380,585	13,42,014	987,630
6	Kheri ...	1,896,320	385,793	1,510,427	8,15,870	831,922
7	Fyzabad ...	1,055,360	12,829	1,042,531	11,47,736	1,081,419
8	Bahraich ...	1,692,800	238,973	1,453,827	9,55,386	878,048
9	Gonda ...	1,807,360	432,408	1,374,952	15,25,955	1,270.926
10	Rae Bareli ...	1,121,280	66,744	1,054,536	12,40,210	951,905
11	Sultanpur ...	1,088,640	20,686	1,067,954	11,88,511	957,912
12	Partabgarh ...	933,120	6,853	926,267	9,83,165	847,047
	Total ...	15,307,804	1,480,104	13,827,700	1,41,15,247	11,387,741

TICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

FISCAL.

North-Western Provinces, for 1885-86—(concluded).

6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Serial number.
Population of district (column 2).	Land-revenue per head of population (columns 5 and 6).	Land-revenue assessed on fully assessed area (column 4).	*Incidence of land-revenue (column 8) on fully assessed area (column 4) per acre.* For total area.	*Incidence of land-revenue (column 8) on fully assessed area (column 4) per acre.* For cultivated area only.	Population of fully assessed area.	Land-revenue assessment per head of population of fully assessed area (column 4).	Towns over 10,000 inhabitants.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Population.	
1,209,663	1 0 5	12,49,714	1 3 11	2 0 3	1,209,663	1 0 7	1 42,845	24
1,604,654	1 1 2	17,27,325	1 4 11	2 1 3	1,537,215	1 1 11	3 46,630	25
1,136,796	0 11 10	8,43,387	0 6 9	0 15 5	862,886	0 15 8	3 109,218	26
892,684	1 0 0	7,71,203	1 6 6	1 15 6	700,758	1 1 7	2 219,942	27
1,000,908	1 1 1	10,71,760	1 2 4	1 2 4	998,479	1 1 2	3 63,972	28
2,617,120	0 10 4	17,22,258	0 11 7	1 0 1	2,410,140	0 11 4	2 69,637	29
1,630,612	0 12 10	13,16,037	0 12 3	1 2 0	1,580,028	0 13 4	1 11,592	30
937,954	0 11 4	6,83,738	0 13 9	1 3 3	892,544	0 11 4	4 48,415	31
333,227	1 4 11	4,04,249	0 8 1	1 0 10	268,964	1 8 1	1 22,827	32
418,142	2 3 2	9,05,471	1 0 0	1 9 2	375,351	2 6 7	3 88,102	33
249,088	0 9 3	1,50,518	0 2 2	0 9 2	217,461	0 11 0	1 10,684	34
493,641	0 7 11	2,30,113	0 13 8	0 12 6	368,899	0 10 0	...	35
345,629	0 4 5	96,050	0 11 6	0 11 6	345,629	0 4 5	...	36
206,993	0 12 10	1,66,891	0 4 5	0 8 7	167,007	1 0 0	1 14,667	37
32,720,128	1 5 2	4,26,20,631	1 0 8	1 14 8	30,310,122	1 6 10	86 2,648,798	
32,720,128	...	4,26,20,621	...	...	30,310,122	...	...	

area in acres, Oudh, for 1885-86.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Serial number.
Land-revenue per head of population (columns 5 and 6).	Land-revenue assessed on fully assessed area (column 4).	*Incidence of land-revenue (column 8) on fully assessed area (column 4) per acre.* For total area.	*Incidence of land-revenue (column 8) on fully assessed area (column 4) per acre.* For cultivated area only.	Population of fully assessed area.	Land-revenue assessment per head of population of fully assessed area (column 4).	Towns over 10,000 inhabitants.	Aggregate population of towns entered in column 14.	
Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.			
1 0 3	6,54,355	1 3 8	2 2 6	415,185	1 9 2	1	261,303	1
1 7 11	12,50,099	1 3 8	2 3 1	785,973	1 9 5	...	...	2
1 8 3	15,60,523	1 6 8	2 2 6	1,021,250	1 8 5	2	25,327	3
1 5 8	13,00,253	0 15 1	1 6 7	946,439	1 5 11	2	24,654	4
1 5 8	13,00,650	0 15 0	1 7 7	943,599	1 6 0	5	65,438	5
0 15 8	8,14,558	0 8 7	1 0 9	807,411	1 0 1	...	...	6
1 0 11	11,47,736	1 1 7	1 11 9	1,065,400	1 1 2	3	72,164	7
1 1 4	9,04,028	0 9 11	1 2 9	742,292	1 3 5	1	19,439	8
1 3 2	12,92,796	0 15 0	1 5 11	1,031,450	1 4 0	2	26,554	9
1 4 10	12,14,948	1 2 5	2 2 7	918,644	1 5 1	2	22,825	10
1 3 10	11,83,532	1 1 8	1 15 9	941,826	1 4 1	...	...	11
1 2 6	9,82,480	1 0 11	1 15 11	840,338	1 2 8	...	...	12
1 3 9	1,36,05,958	0 15 8	1 10 6	10,459,807	1 4 9	18	517,704	

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—FISCAL.

4.—*Varieties of Tenures not held direct from Government for* 1885-86—*(Oudh).*

1	2	3	4	5	6
Nature of tenure.	Number of holdings.	Average area of each holding.	Average rent of each holding.	Average rent per acre.	REMARKS.
		A. r. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
I.—INTERMEDIATE HOLDERS BETWEEN PROPRIETORS AND TENANTS-AT-WILL.					
(i)—Heritable and transferable.					
a.—Sub-settlement	4,027	217 2 11	352 15 1	1 9 11	
b.—Sír	93,247	5 0 28	11 6 11	2 0 4	
c.—Birts and others	42,845	8 0 0	17 14 9	2 3 10	
(ii)—Heritable, but not transferable.					
a.—Villages or mahúls held in permanent lease,	430	197 1 27	402 2 11	2 0 7	
b.—Tenants with rights of occupancy under the provisions of section 5 of the Oudh Rent Act, or otherwise.	12,725	9 1 25	27 2 0	2 14 1	
(iii)—Lessees or farmers of villages.	5,787	236 2 25	534 1 4	2 4 1	
II.—TENANTS-AT-WILL	2,018,910	3 2 12	15 4 11	4 3 10	
III.—HOLDERS OF RENT-FREE GRANTS—					
a.—On religious grounds, such as shankalps, or for past services rendered as marwats, &c.	90,823	2 0 1	...	...	
b.—Conditional on service as chaukidárs and patwáris' holdings.	52,255	1 2 9	...	...	
Total ...	2,321,049	4 2 27	17 6 1	3 9 5	

5.—*Register of Transfers in the North-Western Provinces during the year ending* 30*th June,* 1886.

Division.	District.		*Number of transfers.*		*Total area transferred.*	
			By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.	By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.
MEERUT.	Dehra Dún ...	Revenue-paying	3	46	157	2,283
		Revenue-free	...	9	...	2,291
	Saháranpur ...	Revenue-paying	65	778	771	5,637
		Revenue-free	1	29	9	626
	Muzaffarnagar ...	Revenue-paying	78	440	981	7,380
		Revenue-free	8	37	21	213
	Meerut ...	Revenue-paying	97	648	4,853	11,329
		Revenue-free	...	25	...	53
	Bulandshahr ...	Revenue-paying	128	242	5,396	5,250
		Revenue-free	5	26	5	39
	Aligarh ...	Revenue-paying	133	282	4,084	6,243
		Revenue-free	5	55	20	98
	Total ...	Revenue-paying	504	2,486	16,242	38,122
		Revenue-free	19	181	55	3,320

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—Fiscal.

5.—*Register of Transfers in the North-Western Provinces during the year ending 30th June*, 1886—(continued).

Division.	District.		*Number of transfers.*		*Total area transferred.*	
			By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.	By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.
Agra.	Muttra	Revenue-paying	95	330	1,808	6,887
		Revenue-free	4	5	66	269
	Agra	Revenue-paying	178	435	6,539	14,015
		Revenue-free	3	1	48	1
	Farukhabad	Revenue-paying	127	426	3,662	13,565
		Revenue-free	11	60	228	459
	Mainpuri	Revenue-paying	104	169	7,959	5,969
		Revenue-free	...	...	...	...
	Etáwah	Revenue-paying	55	114	2,364	3,518
		Revenue-free	...	11	...	82
	Etah	Revenue-paying	76	176	2,309	6,244
		Revenue-free	2	17	5	74
	Total	Revenue-paying	635	1,650	24,641	50,198
		Revenue-free	20	94	347	885
Rohilkhand.	Bijnor	Revenue-paying	122	550	1,446	9,594
		Revenue-free	2	39	93	495
	Moradabad	Revenue-paying	76	655	2,529	15,658
		Revenue-free	35	262	1,153	3,279
	Budaun	Revenue-paying	204	473	8,493	11,448
		Revenue-free	36	84	175	441
	Bareilly	Revenue-paying	106	256	7,535	12,392
		Revenue-free	8	30	333	392
	Sháhjahánpur	Revenue-paying	119	259	5,895	11,213
		Revenue-free	7	45	14	48
	Pilibhít	Revenue-paying	37	78	4,198	7,923
		Revenue-free	...	14	...	19
	Total	Revenue-paying	664	2,271	30,096	68,228
		Revenue-free	88	474	1,768	4,674
Allahabad.	Cawnpore	Revenue-paying	58	236	3,833	12,011
		Revenue-free	...	...	...	...
	Fatehpur	Revenue-paying	53	298	2,611	9,411
		Revenue-free	...	1	...	2
	Bánda	Revenue-paying	27	235	8,996	18,667
		Revenue-free	1	1	372	6
	Hamírpur	Revenue-paying	52	195	2,727	7,446
		Revenue-free	...	...	...	...
	Allahabad	Revenue-paying	119	502	2,542	11,212
		Revenue-free	1	1	1	9
	Jaunpur	Revenue-paying	74	146	8,438	37,637
		Revenue-free	...	...	...	...
	Total	Revenue-paying	383	1,612	29,147	96,384
		Revenue-free	2	3	373	17
Benares.	Azamgarh	Revenue-paying	148	425	3,365	4,572
		Revenue-free	...	...	...	...
	Mirzapur	Revenue-paying	12	63	1,164	2,450
		Revenue-free	1	17	2	23
	Benares	Revenue-paying	14	669	996	28,608
		Revenue-free	...	...	...	...
	Gházipur	Revenue-paying	40	491	609	4,795
		Revenue-free	...	...	...	...
	Gorakhpur	Revenue-paying	90	431	1,124	4,778
		Revenue-free	...	1	...	2
	Basti	Revenue-paying	19	99	282	1,227
		Revenue-free	...	...	...	...
	Ballia	Revenue-paying	41	268	1,608	3,529
		Revenue-free	1	12	1	93
	Total	Revenue-paying	364	2,446	9,148	49,959
		Revenue-free	2	80	3	118

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—Fiscal.

5.—*Register of Transfers in the North-Western Provinces during the year ending 30th June*, 1886—(concluded).

Division.	District.		*Number of transfers.*		*Total area transferred.*	
			By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.	By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.
Jhansi.	Jhánsi ...	Revenue-paying	100	59	6,422	3,087
		Revenue-free	2	2	1,691	5
	Jalaun ...	Revenue-paying	58	171	4,060	8,872
		Revenue-free	8	29	26	51
	Lalitpur ...	Revenue-paying	5	19	1,647	2,473
		Revenue-free	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	Revenue-paying	163	249	12,129	14,432
		Revenue-free	10	31	1,717	56
Kumaun.	Kumaun ...	Revenue-paying	51	1,801	111	3,938
		Revenue-free	1	5	18	7
	Garhwál ...	Revenue-paying	160	304	17	46
		Revenue-free	...	...	...	...
	Tarái ...	Revenue-paying	2	14	39	929
		Revenue-free	...	1	...	2
	Total ...	Revenue-paying	213	2,119	167	4,913
		Revenue-free	1	6	18	9
	Total, N.-W. P....	Revenue-paying	2,926	12,783	1,21,570	322,236
		Revenue-free	142	819	4,281	9,079

5.—*Register of Transfers in Oudh recorded during the year ending 30th June*, 1886.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Nature of tenure transferred.	*Number of transfers recorded.*			*Average area in acres of each holding transferred.*		
	By voluntary sale or gift.	By compulsory sale.	By inheritance.	By voluntary sale or gift.	By compulsory sale.	By inheritance.
				A. r. p.	A. r. p.	A. r. p.
1. Taluqas paying Rs. 50,000 or more land-revenue (complete).	...	...	2	...	...	164,815 0 0
2. Shares or portions of taluqas paying Rs. 50,000 or more land-revenue.	...	2	1	...	15,866 0 0	19,355 0 0
3. Taluqas paying Rs. 5,000 but less than Rs. 50,000 land-revenue (complete).	1	...	16	267 0 0	...	17,882 0 0
4. Shares or portions of taluqas paying Rs. 5,000 but less than Rs. 50,000 land-revenue.	14	3	17	182 0 0	164 0 0	376 0 0
5. Taluqas paying less than Rs. 5,000 land-revenue (complete).	...	...	22	...	...	620 0 0
6. Shares or portions of taluqas paying less than Rs. 5,000 land-revenue.	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Tenures of petty grantees entered in list No. VI, prepared under section 8 of Act I of 1869 (complete).	...	...	3	...	...	1,290 0 0
8. Shares of portions of tenures of petty grantees entered in list No. VI, prepared under section 8 of Act I of 1869.	8	...	14	22 0 0	...	217 0 0
9. Zamíndárís paying Rs. 50,000 or more land-revenue (complete).	...	...	...	...	...	...

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—Fiscal.

5.—*Register of Transfers in Oudh recorded during the year ending 30th June, 1886*—(concluded).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Number of transfers recorded.			*Average area in acres of each holding transferred.*		
Nature of tenure transferred.	By voluntary sale or gift.	By compulsory sale.	By inheritance.	By voluntary sale or gift.	By compulsory sale.	By inheritance.
				A. r. p.	A. r. p.	A. r. p.
10. Shares or portions of zamíndáris paying Rs. 50,000 or more land-revenue.	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Zamíndáris paying Rs. 5,000 but less than Rs. 50,000 revenue (complete).	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Shares or portions of zamíndáris paying Rs. 5,000 but less than Rs. 50,000 revenue.	1	...	14	122 0 0	...	194 0 0
13. Zamíndáris paying Rs. 1,000 but less than Rs. 5,000 revenue (complete).	...	...	4	...	...	2,700 0 0
14. Shares or portions of zamíndáris paying Rs. 1,000 but less than Rs. 5,000 revenue.	11	...	15	259 0 0	...	126 0 0
15. Zamíndáris paying less than Rs. 1,000 revenue (complete).	10	2	24	272 0 0	194 0 0	207 0 0
16. Shares or portions of zamíndáris paying less than Rs. 1,000 revenue.	42	1	85	84 0 0	17 0 0	87 0 0
17. Estates held by village communities—*Zamíndári* (complete).	4	1	7	183 0 0	255 0 0	1,255 0 0
18. Shares or portions of estates held by village communities—*Zamíndári.*	278	21	588	45 0 0	51 0 0	55 0 0
19. Estates held by village communities —*Pattidári* (complete).	...	...	7	...	...	730 0 0
20. Shares or portions of estates held by village communities—*Pattidári.*	179	14	621	39 0 0	55 0 0	51 0 0
21. Estates held by village communities —*Bhaiyachára*(complete).	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Shares or portions of estates held by village communities—*Bhaiyachára.*	70	5	108	25 0 0	46 0 0	26 0 0
23. Estates held by village communities—*Mixed or imperfect pattidári or bhaiyachára* (complete).	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Shares or portions of estates held by village communities—*Mixed or imperfect pattidári or bhaiyachára.*	704	53	2,748	26 0 0	37 0 0	19 0 0
25. Revenue-free tenures (complete) ...	4	...	4	783 0 0	...	530 0 0
26. Shares or portions of revenue-free tenures.	25	1	89	40 0 0	101 0 0	88 0 0
27. Waste land allotments (complete) ...	1	...	...	588 0 0	...	...
28. Shares or portions of waste land allotments.	1	...	6	78 0 0	...	33 0 0
29. Sub-settlements (complete) ...	12	17	54	96 0 0	53 0 0	274 0 0
30. Shares or portions of sub-settlement,	469	89	1,984	17 0 0	2 0 0	14 0 0
31. Other intermediate holdings of a transferable character.	705	44	1,241	6 0 0	7 0 0	12 0 0
32. Intermediate holdings heritable but not transferable.	2	1	164	91 0 0	4 0 0	10 0 0

E.—Fiscal.

6.—*Land-revenue for the North-Western Provinces for the year ending 30th September*, 1886.

Description of revenue.	*Revenue of last year*, 1884-85.		*Revenue of this year*, 1885-86.		Cost of collections.	Net collections during the year.	Outstanding balance.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.	Cause of increase or decrease of revenue, with explanation of any items realized in addition to the annual assessed revenue.
	Assessed.	Realized.	Assessed.	Realized.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.
Settled estates bearing revenue in past years.	4,27,59,926	4,25,69,268	4,27,31,259	4,24,41,542	...	...	...	...	...	Demand for 1884-85 ... 4,33,79,974 Ditto 1885-86 ... 4,34,01,959
Settled estates added to revenue-roll during present year.	33,815	29,969	29,126	23,767	...	...	...	...	...	Increase ... 21,985
Total ...	4,27,93,741	4,25,99,237	4,27,60,385	4,24,65,309	...	...	...	...	...	*Increase.* By lapse or resumption of revenue-free tenures ... 7,099 By revision of assessment at regular settlement ... 1,898 By alluvion ... ... 14,559 By territorial transfer ... 663 By grant of waste land ... 406 By progressive assessments ... 4,374 By land released from occupation by Government ... 1,080 By any other cause ... 74,686 Total ... 1,04,765
Settled estates taken off revenue-roll during present year (deduct).	62,016	1,745	33,373	1,653	...	...	...	...	...	
Difference ...	4,27,31,725	4,25,97,492	4,27,27,012	4,24,63,656	16,89,911	4,07,73,745	2,63,356	...	...	
Collections from Government estates ...	5,39,009	5,37,206	5,21,105	5,19,730	1,67,967	3,51,763	1,375	...	...	*Decrease.* By revision of assessment at regular settlement ... 573 By summary reduction of revenue on account of over-assessment or other causes ... 3,099 By diluvion ... ... 17,302 By territorial transfer ... 614 By Government appropriation, 5,971 By grant of land free of revenue, 68 By any other cause ... 55,153
Income from sale of Government estates,	6,438	6,213	4,598	4,523	...	4,523	75	...	...	
Miscellaneous land-revenue not included in above.	1,02,802	95,199	1,49,244	1,42,667	6,825	1,35,842	6,577	...	...	
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,33,79,974	4,32,36,110	4,34,01,959	4,31,30,576	18,64,703	4,12,65,873	2,71,383	...	...	Total ... 82,780 Net increase ... 21,985

E.—Fiscal.

6.—*Land-revenue for Oudh*, 1885-86.

Description of revenue.	*Revenue last year*, 1884-85.			*Revenue this year*, 1885-86.			Cost of collections.	Net collections during the year.	Outstanding balances.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.	Remarks.
	Assessed.	Remitted and refunded.	Realized.	Assessed.	Remitted and refunded.	Realized.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
From settled estates bearing revenue in past year.	1,40,31,059 8 6	...	...	1,40,43,351 5 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Settled estates added to revenue-roll during present year.	14,023 2 8	...	...	29,459 14 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	1,40,45,082 11 2	...	...	1,40,72,811 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Settled estates taken off revenue-roll during present year.	1,731 5 7	...	...	5,375 14 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Net revenue as per rent-roll or tauzi.	1,40,43,351 5 7	2,761 8 6	1,40,34,961 15 8	1,40,67,435 5 7	3,373 10 5	1,40,59,814 1 2	7,81,542 0 2	1,32,78,272 1 0	*4,624 10 0	...	...	
Land-revenue *not* on the roll, *viz.*—												
(*a*) Fluctuating collections,	52,426 0 9	4,088 9 1	46,764 3 2	39,849 2 3	1,250 14 0	38,553 6 10	4,035 12 1	34,517 10 9	44 13 5	...	...	
(*b*) Surplus collections ...	4,072 6 8	...	3,464 4 3	9,910 10 3	...	9,413 6 4	...	9,413 6 4	497 3 11	...	...	
Collections from Government estates (exclusive of land-revenue, cesses, and rates assessed on them).	16,170 15 9	25 8 0	15,663 12 4	15,409 8 8	70 4 0	14,943 1 11	2,498 0 1	12,445 1 10	396 2 9	...	...	
Income from sale of Government estates.	8,381 2 3	...	8,037 2 3	344 0 0	...	191 0 0	...	191 0 0	153 0 0	...	...	
Miscellaneous land-revenue not *included in above.*	10,758 7 5	...	10,758 7 5	43,322 14 10	...	43,322 14 10	...	43,322 14 10	...	...	...	
Total ...	1,41,35,160 6 5	6,875 9 7	1,41,19,641 13 1	1,41,76,271 9 7	4,694 12 5	1,41,66,237 15 1	7,88,075 12 4	1,33,78,162 2 9	5,715 14 1	...	...	

* Of this Rs. 877 have been remitted and the amount is included in the Rs. 3,373-10-5 entered in column 6.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

E.—

Statement showing the Gross Revenues in the North-Western Provinces

Division.	Number.	District.	I.—Land-revenue.	IV.—Stamps.	V.—Excise.	VI.—Provincial Rates.
		N.-W. PROVINCES.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
MEERUT.	1	Dehra Dún	75,334 9 9	43,466 9 0	1,17,628 15 7	10,631 9 4
	2	Saháránpur	11,83,465 14 3	1,88,839 10 4	1,35,671 15 7	1,45,905 14 1
	3	Muzaffarnagar ...	12,22,822 6 10	1,17,746 0 3	76,767 7 9	1,55,797 1 2
	4	Meerut	21,98,589 8 8	2,81,384 0 6	1,99,956 0 7	2,69,903 3 3
	5	Bulandshahr ...	12,39,210 13 0	1,32,825 7 6	53,795 11 6	1,54,098 5 8
	6	Aligarh	23,22,065 0 3	2,42,963 1 0	85,904 12 2	2,65,938 8 6
	7	Roorkee	...	...	...	...
KUMAUN.	8	Almora	3,27,215 7 4	66,147 3 6	22,646 6 9	40,490 10 1
	9	Naini Tal	34,313 0 2	19,643 9 0	22,746 14 6	2,587 12 6
ROHILKHAND.	10	Bijnor	11,85,828 11 4	82,935 5 0	62,183 4 3	1,49,277 3 8
	11	Moradabad	14,59,156 11 8	2,44,688 2 6	90,724 9 0	2,05,246 6 10
	12	Budaun	10,45,311 0 5	1,35,771 11 0	39,759 4 3	1,29,094 11 3
	13	Bareilly	13,50,861 4 11	1,83,903 11 5	1,32,791 5 2	1,70,877 10 5
	14	Pilibhít	6,96,642 2 2	49,211 13 0	54,272 4 6	85,488 3 1
	15	Sháhjahánpur ...	11,77,161 1 0	1,34,515 6 0	3,65,795 1 6	1,40,702 10 7
AGRA.	16	Muttra	15,19,472 3 9	98,726 10 9	50,092 5 6	1,97,511 9 3
	17	Agra	17,84,122 4 9	2,12,477 13 0	1,20,212 9 1	2,22,894 15 5
	18	Farukhabad	12,36,177 2 0	1,61,452 10 6	89,449 14 8	1,56,650 10 9
	19	Mainpuri	13,12,025 8 6	1,51,130 13 6	36,888 2 6	1,52,410 1 1
	20	Etáwah	13,41,378 4 3	87,637 4 9	50,463 3 1	1,62,382 1 8
	21	Etah	12,07,340 8 9	1,03,453 14 0	38,331 4 10	1,50,425 3 1
JHANSI.	22	Jhánsi	4,67,082 2 7	60,203 9 6	62,356 8 7	59,098 3 10
	23	Jalaun	9,60,773 15 4	68,476 4 3	40,576 11 4	1,17,528 4 10
	24	Lalitpur	1,50,085 15 5	14,620 4 6	21,952 3 2	22,352 9 4
ALLAHABAD.	25	Cawnpore	21,71,907 12 9	2,58,551 4 0	3,76,715 3 6	2,59,635 7 10
	26	Fatehpur	13,12,756 1 1	59,520 12 9	88,235 11 9	1,57,502 1 5
	27	Bánda	11,61,781 2 0	59,472 13 6	81,918 10 3	1,40,254 12 10
	28	Allahabad	24,30,758 15 4	3,98,915 5 0	2,98,160 8 7	2,88,954 6 1
	29	Hamírpur	10,76,720 2 3	38,922 13 6	55,055 3 1	1,29,752 14 1
	30	Jaunpur	12,51,632 3 3	1,70,303 5 0	1,52,575 8 4	1,53,725 3 0
BENARES.	31	Gorakhpur	17,65,799 15 2	2,75,558 14 6	3,10,656 15 1	2,11,274 9 11
	32	Basti	13,50,226 3 4	1,21,170 11 0	1,14,783 10 8	1,65,833 6 10
	33	Azamgarh	18,24,272 3 10	1,47 649 14 3	1,12,658 0 4	2,11,576 6 2
	34	Mirzapur	9,34,775 3 5	1,41,231 1 6	2,62,263 15 8	86,825 14 2
	35	Benares	9,03,236 12 4	2,18,617 2 3	4,40,487 13 5	1,11,164 8 5
	36	Gházipur	10,87,120 5 6	1,65,785 5 0	1,10,222 11 0	1,35,044 13 7
	37	Ballia	6,54,010 15 3	1,18,331 11 0	74,594 13 9	1,02,685 9 11
	38	Departmental accounts. Tarái ...	4,54,966 7 9	7,631 1 0	29,677 0 4	13,121 2 9
	39	Departmental accounts. Bhábar,	2,32,823 8 1	...	...	...
		Total, N.-W. Provinces...	4,40,99,223 12 5	50,63,883 1 0	(a)44,78,972 13 7	53,34,644 14 8
		OUDH.				
LUCKNOW.	1	Lucknow	7,19,429 1 3	2,34,333 11 0	2,79,318 14 4	...
	2	Unao	14,45,123 0 0	...	...	...
	3	Bara Banki	16,94,342 11 9	97,507 3 0	1,33,270 13 0	...
SITAPUR.	4	Sitapur	14,07,492 2 6	92,616 1 10	96,749 13 11	...
	5	Hardoi	13,43,229 0 0	97,161 0 0	72,041 0 0	...
	6	Kheri	8,22,167 13 5	49,350 4 6	27,038 15 0	...
FYZABAD.	7	Fyzabad	11,52,531 12 11	...	...	...
	8	Gonda	15,52,763 0 0	...	...	...
	9	Bahraich	9,99,678 0 0	...	...	...
RAE BAREELI.	10	Rae Bareli	12,52,503 0 2	1,06,230 2 0	1,76,621 0 0	...
	11	Sultanpur	12,02,825 2 7	91,960 0 0	1,13,546 11 6	...
	12	Partabgarh	10,00,263 0 7	...	...	...
		Total, Oudh ...	1,45,91,347 13 2	7,69,158 5 10	8 97,587 3 9	...

(a) Including Opium.
(b) Gross receipts for North-Western Provinces and Oudh as shown in the books

TICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

Fiscal.

and Oudh for the year 1886-87, *exclusive of transfer adjustments.*

VIII.—Assessed Taxes.	IX.—Forests.	X.—Registration.	XII.—Interest.	XVI.—Law and Justice.	XVII.—Police.	Number.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
36,019 10 4	...	1,800 14 0	274 14 8	4,624 6 1	2,158 0 6	1
65,391 5 4	...	13,679 2 0	2,523 15 4	14,352 1 1	10,004 14 6	2
48,857 5 9	...	11,329 6 0	4 11 0	11,644 2 8	6,452 11 9	3
1,21,654 11 7	...	16,069 5 0	1,136 2 6	31,807 2 10	10,687 4 8	4
48,986 9 10	...	8,108 4 0	1,071 15 9	11,067 9 7	4,930 3 10	5
77,518 13 7	...	9,114 0 3	2,122 10 7	17,305 14 10	6,880 13 2	6
1,343 2 10	...	37 8 0	138 2 10	503 8 11	44 4 0	7
8,226 5 0	...	1,664 10 0	295 13 0	4,516 4 10	609 2 6	8
19,157 1 0	...	434 12 0	5,896 6 10	1,900 13 3	0 9 3	9
27,430 7 7	...	6,598 13 0	847 8 6	9,549 10 7	7,346 11 10	10
49,046 15 0	...	12,794 4 9	277 8 7	20,206 3 8	8,190 9 5	11
36,808 4 6	...	6,672 9 9	2,537 4 6	15,583 6 2	6,523 4 3	12
60,015 12 0	...	7,974 10 0	1,291 14 1	15,718 10 0	8,819 14 1	13
14,418 10 8	...	6,613 13 0	1,177 15 3	2,959 11 6	3,300 13 8	14
47,361 7 2	...	5,618 10 9	2,053 9 3	13,488 6 2	7,626 14 11	15
54,179 9 2	...	8,001 11 6	1,675 1 6	8,471 7 11	6,627 13 8	16
80,541 6 1	...	10,147 4 0	5,572 0 4	51,049 10 8	8,909 8 7	17
39,114 6 4	...	7,555 4 0	634 11 6	14,601 8 7	9,317 2 1	18
33,006 3 4	...	4,748 11 0	690 1 6	13,635 3 1	8,549 8 3	19
35,227 15 4	...	4,415 7 0	199 5 7	10,524 1 0	9,410 3 11	20
44,914 2 5	...	4,667 5 0	840 12 9	11,039 12 9	3,828 12 9	21
25,420 13 11	...	1,996 15 0	13,689 15 9	6,448 0 7	4,754 6 3	22
28,718 1 10	...	2,822 7 0	799 11 0	6,367 2 2	5,825 8 9	23
7,230 14 11	...	332 4 0	1,539 4 4	3,164 14 8	3,506 10 10	24
1,44,276 4 8	...	9,637 12 0	1,663 8 8	22,220 9 3	16,323 9 1	25
22,179 7 2	...	3,532 8 0	1,054 7 5	13,421 5 2	5,184 2 6	26
22,611 7 5	...	2,463 15 3	3,186 15 11	7,579 15 2	8,105 7 8	27
1,50,329 1 4	...	9,870 13 0	8,467 4 11	92,978 7 6	47,639 10 10	28
23,072 15 10	...	2,118 2 0	3,410 0 5	6,015 5 3	7,504 10 7	29
31,740 5 2	...	8,123 0 0	405 14 8	15,682 10 9	3,152 10 10	30
96,733 15 10	...	14,476 1 0	15,001 2 8	27,473 2 0	29,879 14 0	31
17,178 4 3	...	8,931 12 0	159 6 11	11,931 10 11	10,420 5 8	32
34,416 10 3	...	7,602 0 9	119 3 5	18,409 1 10	8,375 9 8	33
55,983 11 8	...	14,648 10 6	2,281 15 5	12,398 7 8	7,683 0 8	34
79,070 11 3	...	12,216 12 0	4,743 10 9	24,873 13 11	4,951 2 5	35
50,856 15 6	...	6,772 0 0	160 10 4	11,386 10 10	3,340 14 4	36
31,448 6 8	...	6,144 3 0	68 0 7	8,084 15 11	3,439 6 8	37
3,551 0 1	...	555 6 0	...	1,229 10 6	5,258 4 0	38
355 14 10	...	...	...	...	...	39
17,74,395 7 5	(*b*) 15,73,555 15 11	2,60,290 14 6	88,003 15 0	5,74,215 11 10	2,95,564 12 4	
1,33,093 0 10	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	2
26,466 3 10	...	...	...	876 12 0	...	3
...	...	...	...	1,243 8 0	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	5
14,581 12 6	...	...	...	1,034 4 0	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	9
...	...	...	...	11,089 0 0	...	10
...	...	...	...	1,747 12 0	...	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	12
1,74,141 1 2	...	...	...	15,011 4 0	...	

of this office, including transfer adjustments.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

E.—

Statement showing the Gross Revenues in the North-Western Provinces

Division.	Number.	District.	XIX.—Education.	XX.—Medical.	XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments.	XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.
		N.-W. PROVINCES.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
MEERUT.	1	Dehra Dún	196 5 0	2,691 11 3	3,836 1 6	1,763 11 11
	2	Saháranpur	3,378 6 0	2,901 12 4	13,190 15 0	2,402 14 4
	3	Muzaffarnagar ...	1,833 8 9	1,029 10 6	...	1,001 12 9
	4	Meerut	5,539 7 4	3,391 5 4	494 0 4	6,376 14 7
	5	Bulandshahr ...	3,503 14 3	2,781 6 6	...	1,492 14 8
	6	Aligarh	5,928 13 5	1,059 12 0	...	2,984 11 3
	7	Roorkee	27 0 0	814 10 0	...	...
KUMAUN.	8	Almora	648 3 9	2,266 4 0	...	2,004 2 11
	9	Naini Tal	15 0 0	2,116 12 0	...	9,339 3 11
ROHILKHAND.	10	Bijnor	3,968 14 0	4,678 14 0	...	2,105 13 6
	11	Moradabad	4,793 12 10	3,109 9 6	743 0 0	5,142 0 8
	12	Budaun	2,301 14 9	4,513 14 11	2,190 1 6	2,909 8 11
	13	Bareilly	5,732 11 3	5,158 10 3	0 12 0	5,753 4 10
	14	Pilibhít	228 2 0	1,394 10 0	...	1,321 6 8
	15	Sháhjahánpur ...	3,093 13 6	2,283 12 0	...	1,452 14 2
AGRA.	16	Muttra	4,624 10 3	100 15 0	53 5 6	1,654 2 2
	17	Agra	1,900 0 0	1,662 5 6	9,865 7 0	4,034 0 1
	18	Farukhabad... ...	2,447 13 0	1,148 7 6	...	2,462 7 11
	19	Mainpuri	2,074 0 0	1,112 6 3	...	1,667 7 5
	20	Etáwah	5,233 14 9	1,272 12 3	...	1,607 0 1
	21	Etah	1,610 12 5	1,202 7 9	...	1,381 3 2
JHANSI.	22	Jhánsi	1,156 12 1	1,797 13 6	...	6,924 2 3
	23	Jalaun	975 1 6	3,111 9 2	...	14 11 9
	24	Lalitpur	1,121 4 3	428 13 0	...	...
ALLAHABAD.	25	Cawnpore	5,720 5 6	3,473 9 10	18,093 0 7	3,391 8 9
	26	Fatehpur	1,762 14 9	745 8 0	...	866 9 11
	27	Bánda	2,088 9 3	1,458 2 11	...	3,116 6 9
	28	Allahabad	53,287 1 5	2,282 11 6	30,592 7 8	26,725 11 8
	29	Hamirpur	775 2 9	1,184 10 10	...	1,402 1 10
	30	Jaunpur	3,174 0 6	1,287 9 9	37 8 0	3,004 12 10
BENARES.	31	Goráchpur	1,105 4 7	3,825 0 3	134 15 0	9,809 1 4
	32	Basti	633 4 0	3,619 1 0	107 8 0	2,083 4 5
	33	Azamgarh	899 6 7	1,611 15 0	45 0 0	3,015 6 0
	34	Mirzapur	3,054 3 7	1,030 11 6	12 8 0	3,874 0 6
	35	Benares	11,035 8 5	2,368 9 9	615 0 0	5,729 4 7
	36	Gházipur	1,217 7 0	1,699 1 1	7,054 0 0	4,199 11 10
	37	Ballia	773 8 0	1,443 12 8	7 2 3	840 10 9
	38	Departmental accounts. Tarái ...	98 1 0	...	...	...
	39	Bhábar,	...	...	...	...
		Total, N.-W. Provinces...	1,47,959 0 5	78,060 12 7	87,072 12 4	1,33,855 5 1
		OUDH.				
LUCKNOW.	1	Lucknow	...	...	...	...
	2	Unao	...	...	...	...
	3	Bara Banki	...	...	...	...
SITAPUR.	4	Sitapur	...	...	...	...
	5	Hardoi	...	...	...	...
	6	Kheri	...	...	...	...
FYZABAD.	7	Fyzabad	...	...	...	...
	8	Gonda	...	...	...	...
	9	Bahraich	...	...	...	...
RAE BARELI.	10	Rae Bareli	...	...	...	...
	11	Sultanpur	...	...	...	...
	12	Partabgarh	...	...	...	...
		Total, Oudh ...	...	...	...	...

(c) Includes Rs. 15,73,555-15-11

TICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

FISCAL.

and Oudh for the year 1886-87, *exclusive of transfer adjustments*—(concluded).

XXIII.—Stationery and Printing.	XXV.—Miscellaneous.	XXVIII.—Subsidized Companies.	XXIX.—Major Works.	XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation.	XXXII.—Civil Works.	Grand Total.	Number.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
31 7 6	2,494 10 10	...	947 10 10	2,297 8 8	21,104 5 10	3,27,303 2 7	1
45 3 7	7,997 14 1	...	15,830 5 11	...	1,174 4 0	18,06,756 7 9	2
85 4 9	1,292 0 1	...	37,042 12 8	...	3,279 14 6	16,96,986 5 2	3
129 13 5	6,413 11 3	...	54,183 8 4	...	32,238 2 0	32,39,954 6 2	4
74 0 3	4,464 15 6	...	58,091 1 5	...	16,670 3 2	17,41,173 8 5	5
23 4 11	4,201 8 11	...	13,978 11 11	...	5,954 6 9	30,63,944 15 6	6
754 0 3	7 11 0	...	...	...	182 8 9	3,852 8 7	7
16 4 4	5,471 0 6	...	...	...	2,008 8 1	4,84,226 6 7	8
3 12 0	3,437 2 1	...	...	...	110 14 0	1,21,703 10 6	9
109 14 2	1,668 7 1	...	25 14 2	612 4 9	17,124 9 1	15,62,292 6 6	10
224 14 9	10,820 12 1	...	...	...	14,559 11 0	21,29,725 4 3	11
71 0 6	4,317 4 4	...	...	...	15,562 5 9	14,49,917 10 9	12
43 1 11	14,701 1 1	321 14 3	552 6 1	5,629 15 9	21,993 4 3	19,92,141 13 9	13
17 15 0	1,745 9 5	...	...	1,495 8 8	334 13 0	9,20,623 7 7	14
209 0 3	2,231 14 10	...	...	...	13,230 7 1	19,16,825 1 2	15
273 11 1	9,904 1 0	...	41,456 1 1	...	17,893 7 11	20,20,718 15 0	16
82 15 9	18,534 9 7	...	15,009 13 11	...	57,121 2 2	26,04,137 13 11	17
45 13 6	9,693 8 9	...	7,964 0 6	...	46,419 11 8	17,85,135 5 3	18
165 13 10	4,201 12 5	...	11,781 3 7	...	4,879 7 11	17,38,969 8 2	19
144 0 9	1,697 1 6	...	36,227 2 5	...	23,235 6 9	17,71,055 5 1	20
64 8 1	4,918 7 5	...	15,014 11 8	...	1,802 14 0	15,96,836 12 10	21
40 4 3	5,901 0 3	...	...	...	6,496 14 6	7,23,367 10 10	22
1,136 11 2	1,839 3 2	...	...	...	26,249 11 8	12,65,215 2 11	23
4 0 1	983 9 7	...	...	...	1,048 1 1	2,28,370 13 2	24
7,361 14 2	10,831 11 6	...	25,360 6 5	...	14,396 0 6	33,49,560 1 0	25
227 14 9	2,407 4 4	...	...	...	17,662 11 7	16,87,059 11 7	26
47 10 0	2,313 7 9	...	...	...	13,268 13 2	15,09,668 5 10	27
37,202 10 11	39,490 0 1	...	...	...	39,727 1 2	39,55,382 5 0	28
311 6 5	4,314 15 5	...	...	...	12,140 11 5	13,62,701 3 8	29
181 13 3	3,125 4 9	...	...	...	13,234 15 9	18,11,386 13 10	30
125 15 10	3,186 2 5	...	...	...	32,578 3 7	27,87,619 5 2	31
67 9 0	2,526 13 6	...	...	...	25,783 9 0	18,35,456 8 6	32
244 5 3	3,478 3 5	...	...	...	15,874 11 3	23,90,248 2 0	33
91 14 6	9,260 11 7	...	...	...	43,019 12 0	15,78,435 13 11	34
49 10 11	55,819 8 0	...	...	...	58,159 1 2	19,33,138 12 7	35
1,212 14 2	2,249 2 11	...	...	...	22,952 9 3	16,11,275 4 4	36
347 14 8	322 14 0	...	...	...	18,165 10 3	10,20,709 11 4	37
170 7 2	550 4 0	...	...	...	...	5,16,808 12 7	38
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,23,179 6 11	39
51,441 1 1	2,68,818 3 5	321 14 3	3,33,465 14 11	10,035 5 10	6,77,639 4 0	(c)6,37,57,865 0 8 +15,73,555 15 11	
...	...	...	...	...	...	13,66,174 11 5	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	18,30,825 0 0	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	19,52,463 11 7	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	15,98,101 10 3	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	16,10,237 0 0	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	9,14,172 15 3	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	15,66,652 10 3	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	20,60,607 0 0	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	12,45,207 0 0	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	15,46,443 6 2	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	14,09,079 10 1	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	24,51,512 9 9	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,95,51,477 4 9	

on account of IX—Forests.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

A.—Legislative.

Nil.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 1 (Civil, Revenue, and Criminal).

Statement showing the number of Judicial Divisions and the number of Officers exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh on the last day of the year 1886, *with the cost of Tribunals.*

Name of Province.		Area.	Population.	Number of divisions for Courts under Chief Court but superior to Chief Courts of Districts.	Number of districts.	Number of sub-districts.	Total number of Officers exercising Original or Appellate Jurisdiction.					Total number of cases decided.				Total receipts of the Courts.	Total charges of the Courts.	Remarks.
							Judges of Chief Court of Province.	Judges of other Courts superior to Chief District Courts.	Judges of Chief Courts of Districts.	Judges of District Courts other than Chief Courts.	Judges of other Subordinate Courts.	Original. Regular.	Original. Miscellaneous.	Appeals. Regular.	Appeals. Miscellaneous.			
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
																Rs.	Rs.	
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh. (*a*) Territory subject to the High Court and Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces.	Civil ...	81,751	31,006,823	1	21	79	5	1	21	32	90	97,942	20,711	12,873	1,309	A.—68,36,281	B.—86,05,301	
	Revenue,	69,421	31,673,865	6	34	172	2	25	34	144	168	79,0-7	127,629	3,695	3,085			
	Criminal,	81,751	32,720,128	21	37	179	5	21	37	...	515	102,411	3,334	9,015	2,962			
Territory subject to the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh.	Civil ...	23,992	11,407,625	4	12	...	1	...	4	12	25	55,952	12,990	3 732	508			
	Revenue,							4	12	52	153	33,628	19,832	3,068	336			
	Criminal,											30,343	1,974	2,755	499			
Charges on account of buildings in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83,080	
(*b*) Territory not subject to the Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces.	Revenue,	12,438	1,046,263	...	3	7	1	...	3	5	...	2,776	328	500	10	Included in A & B.		
Total ...		269,353	107,854,704	32	107	437	14	51	111	245	951	402,139	86,798	35,638	8,709	68,36,281	86,88,381	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 2 (Criminal).

Statement of Offences reported and of Persons tried, convicted, and acquitted of each class of offence in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1886.

Description of offence.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Number of persons: Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year.	Number of persons: Acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons: Convicted.	Number of persons: Died, escaped or transferred to another Province.	Number of persons: Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Offences against the State, Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. relating to the Army and Navy, Chapter VII	2	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	
Do. against the public tranquillity, Chapter VIII	2,038	1,661	1,541	8,403	2,756	5,028	61	558	
Do. by or relating to public servants, Chapter IX	306	179	174	256	136	103	1	16	
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants, Chapter X	3,790	2,447	2,435	5,951	2,165	3,702	6	78	
False evidence and offences against public justice, Chapter XI	2,194	1,795	1,768	2,479	1,070	1,277	15	117	
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps, Chapter XII	258	234	231	280	133	127	...	20	
Do. relating to weights and measures, Chapter XIII	223	205	173	220	105	112	...	3	
Do. affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency, and morals, Chapter XIV	1,655	1,395	1,186	3,457	852	2,586	4	15	
Do. relating to religion, Chapter XV	289	140	119	334	252	66	...	16	
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Offences affecting life	2,134	1,883	1,729	2,651	961	1,366	28	296	
Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants, and the concealment of birth.	324	273	205	291	108	166	1	16	
Hurt	70,215	53,215	25,693	50,314	38,811	10,714	53	736	
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement	2,647	1,168	1,026	1,944	1,592	319	3	30	
Criminal force and assault	35,640	27,363	11,805	21,429	17,179	4,010	10	230	
Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery, and forced labour ...	626	291	279	481	287	163	5	26	
Rape	393	207	191	210	134	65	...	11	
Unnatural offence	162	135	111	131	56	68	...	7	
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Theft	46,869	41,228	20,111	27,526	8,213	18,882	67	364	
Extortion	2,227	1,163	316	595	486	93	...	16	
Robbery and dakáiti	1,162	435	371	946	562	305	3	76	
Criminal misappropriation of property	1,173	785	484	668	341	315	...	12	
Criminal breach of trust	1,594	870	802	1,020	539	443	10	28	
Receiving of stolen property	6,355	5,213	5,078	7,815	2,475	5,097	52	191	
Cheating	2,707	1,606	727	1,105	791	269	3	42	
Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	43	23	19	47	18	29	...	...	
Mischief	23,650	17,660	6,594	12,069	9,930	1,998	61	80	
Criminal trespass	39,738	36,017	9,806	15,201	7,916	6,961	34	290	
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks, Chapter XVIII	338	182	144	286	196	56	5	29	
Criminal breach of contracts of service, Chapter XIX	125	81	47	85	65	14	...	6	
Offences relating to marriage, Chapter XX	6,808	4,020	2,535	3,486	2,811	569	14	92	
Defamation, Chapter XXI	1,344	734	453	767	652	105	5	5	
Criminal intimidation, insult, and annoyance, Chapter XXII	7,270	5,343	665	1,225	842	350	17	16	
Offences against special and local laws	43,709	40,433	39,006	69,665	16,910	52,297	72	386	
Total ...	308,007	248,382	135,825	241,338	119,344	117,656	530	3,808	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 3 (Criminal).

Statement of Miscellaneous Proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1886.

Nature of proceedings.	Total number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Frivolous or vexatious complaints summarily dealt with under Chapter XX, section 250.	377	388	2	376	North-Western Provinces and Oudh, 10 remaining.
2. Proceedings against witnesses under Chapter VI and section 485 of Chapter XXXV.	8	11	10	1	North-Western Provinces.
3. Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under Chapter XLI ...	46	57	11	42	Oudh.
4. Non-attendance of jurors or assessors, Chapter XXIII, section 332 ...	95	103	48	54	North-Western Provinces and Oudh, 10 remaining in N.-W. P.
5. Contempts of Court under Chapter XXXV, section 480 ...	...	...	...	...	
6. Proceedings under Chapter VIII to prevent breach of the peace ...	1,462	5,212	2,114	2,987	North-Western Provinces and Oudh, 111 remaining.
7. Security for good behaviour under Chapter VIII ...	1,134	1,582	486	1,055	Ditto ditto, 41 ditto.
8. Proceedings against public nuisance, Chapter X ...	639	1,679	302	1,373	Ditto ditto, 4 ditto.
9. Possession, Chapters XII and section 522 of Chapter XLIII ...	192	436	180	208	Ditto ditto, 48 ditto.
10. Maintenance, Chapter XXXVI ...	1,354	1,338	926	397	Ditto ditto, 15 ditto.
Total ...	5,426	10.969	4,116	6,615	Ditto ditto, 238 ditto.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 4 (Criminal).

Statement showing the General Results of Criminal Trials in the Tribunals of various classes in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1886.

Class of Courts.	Total number of persons under trial.	Persons whose cases were disposed of.					Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.		Number of witnesses examined.	Remarks.
		Died, escaped or transferred to another Province.	Discharged or acquitted.	Convicted		Committed or referred.						
				On regular trial.	On summary trial.				N.-W. P.	Oudh.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		11	12
Village Officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Subordinate Magistrates... Special Magistrates under section 14 ...	3,995	14	1,597	2,175	166	26	17	3,026	2·00	...	6,561	N.-W. P. only.
Subordinate Magistrates... Honorary Magistrates sitting singly ...	21,373	69	11,475	9,465	15	77	272	11,951	4·00	7·06	28,682	
Subordinate Magistrates... Stipendiary ditto ditto	151,626	282	78,924	58,764	9,242	2,211	2,203	82,382	6·00	5·40	296,432	
Subordinate Magistrates... Benches of Magistrates	31,572	29	11,692	15,052	4,577	41	181	18,913	3·00	2·75	25,797	
Deputy Commissioners under section 34, Act X of 1882	319	...	85	163	...	59	12	185	...	9·87	1,359	
Chief Magistrates of Districts	2,651	25	969	1,018	492	108	39	1,492	6·00	6·18	6,183	
Court of Sessions	3,820	22	1,145	1,729	...	48	376	1,688	35·00	40·21	15,840	
Superior Courts (High Court, N.-W. P., and Judl. Commr.'s Court in Oudh),	6	...	1	5	...	...	...	6	31·00	...	45	N.-W. P. only.
Full-power Magistrates of general jurisdiction	28,764	95	13,227	11,926	2,083	752	681	16,069	...	7·65	56,608	Oudh only.
District and Divisional Magistrates. Cases referred under sections 347—349, Criminal Procedure Code.	700	1	230	505	16	4	4	555	3·00	...	...	N.-W. P. only.
Total	244,386	537	119,345	100,802	16,591	3,326	3,785	136,267	...	...	437,507	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 5 (Criminal).

Statement showing the Punishments inflicted by the various Criminal Tribunals in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1886.

Class of Tribunals.	Persons sentenced to								Persons ordered to find or give security or recognizance to keep the peace or sureties for good behaviour.	Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour.	Detail of punishment.																
				Imprisonment.							Fined									Imprisonment.					Whipped.			Number of boys whose sentences were commuted to detention in a reformatory school.
	Death.	Transportation.	Penal servitude.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	Fine.	Whipping.			Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 50 and under.	Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs. 1,000 and under.	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines imposed during the year.	Total amount of fines realized during the year.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	15 days and under.	6 months and under.	2 years and under.	7 years and under.	Above 7 years.	10 stripes and under.	20 stripes and under.	30 stripes and under.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
																	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.									
Village Officers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates—																												
Special Magistrates under section 14.	...	...	...	223	19	...	2,104	21	22	1	2,059	44	...	1	...	...	4,507	4,210	284	88	143	11	...	...	10	11	...	...
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly.	...	...	...	1,681	140	...	8,246	117	...	...	7,995	246	3	2	...	...	20,967	18,101	1,125	598	1,200	14	...	...	89	28	...	...
Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly.	...	...	...	27,269	1,651	...	49,987	4,423	3,780	554	44,708	4,806	401	68	3	1	2,81,667	2,50,649	19,457	6,375	16,300	6,240	5	...	1,993	1,906	534	...
Benches of Magistrates,	...	...	...	469	60	...	18,805	39	...	...	18,491	310	4	...	...	...	23,871	21,521	477	219	310	...	...	...	14	25	...	...
District Court cases decided under section 4, Criminal Procedure Code.	...	2	...	361	7	...	107	336	7	...	90	15	...	2	...	...	1,831	1,126	311	46	108	109	105	...	231	86	19	...
Chief Magistrates of Districts.	...	...	...	620	56	1	518	240	219	66	389	102	20	6	1	...	6,883	5,873	776	108	321	198	49	...	100	105	35	...
Courts of Sessions ...	68	325	...	1,365	26	...	88	38	8	6	14	34	16	20	2	2	11,102	6,582	354	31	157	294	827	82	...	18	20	...
Superior Courts ...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	69	327	...	31,992	1,959	1	79,855	5,214	4,036	627	73,746	5,557	444	99	6	3	3,50,828	3,08,062	22,785	7,465	18,548	6,868	988	82	2,437	2,179	598	...

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 6 (Criminal).

Statement showing the Result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal cases in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1886.

Tribunals.	Number of persons.											Average number of days during which each appeal lasted.		Remarks.
	Total number of appellants and applicants for revision before the Courts.	Died, escaped or transferred to another Province.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further inquiry ordered.	Referred for revision to the High Court.	Pending trial.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		14
												N.-W. P.	*Oudh.*	
Appeals.														
To Chief Magistrates of Districts	6,137	...	306	3,528	...	579	1,483	13	73	3	152	9·00	8·97	
To Courts of Sessions	9,593	2	2,289	4,873	...	722	1,222	25	115	23	322	13·00	9·41	
To Superior Courts ... By persons convicted	1,327	...	126	831	...	139	151	...	15	...	65	29 00	23·41	
To Superior Courts ... By Government from judgments of acquittal.	7	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	3	...	1	62·00	...	
Total ...	17,064	2	2,721	9,234	...	1,440	2,857	38	206	26	540	13·00	13·07	
Revision.														
By Chief Magistrates of Districts	1,976	...	832	660	...	6	54	3	281	106	34	9·00	9·41	
By Courts of Sessions	2,766	...	1,541	639	...	8	54	1	121	264	138	14·00	11·95	
By Superior Courts	1,740	1	265	663	28	135	426	1	125	...	97	23·00	29·75	
Total ...	6,482	1	2,648	1,961	28	149	534	5	527	370	269	15·00	13·37	
Grand Total ...	23,546	3	5,369	11,195	28	1,589	3,391	43	733	396	809	13·00	13·00	

II.—STATISTICS

B.—JUDICIAL STATE

Statement showing the number and description of Civil and Revenue Suits insti

Tribunals.	*Suits for money or moveable property.*										*Suits under the*				
	Contract in writing.	Contract not in writing.	On account stated.	Money had and received.	Goods sold.	Wages, works, and materials.	Breach of contract not mentioned above.	Rent not falling under the Rent Law.	Moveable property or value thereof.	Damages.	Arrears of rent, with or without ejectment or cancelment of lease.	Enhancement or abatement of rent.	Relating to distraint.	Damages for extortion or withholding receipt or on contract of illegal restraint or other course.	For pattas or kabuliyats.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.															
1.—*Civil Courts.*															
Unpaid Tribunals ...	810	872	303	70	207	29	10	376	115	216	...	...	...	...	...
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals.	54,275	10,341	3,784	787	3,304	653	2,026	3,780	3,285	1,758	...	...	...	...	...
Small Cause Courts,	13,038	5,859	3,568	754	5,186	1,167	1,514	1,416	1,096	1,043	...	...	...	...	...
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	3,133	385	241	3	111	19	41	59	107	58	...	...	...	...	...
Chief Courts of Districts.	25	2	3	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	71,281	17,458	7,899	1,564	8,808	1,869	3,591	5,631	4,606	3,075	...	...	...	...	...
Superior Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	71,281	17,458	7,899	1,564	8,808	1,869	3,591	5,631	4,606	3,075	...	...	...	...	...
2.—*Revenue Courts.*															
Unpaid Local Tribunals.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79,519	105	2,364	326	12
District Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,980	6,564	576	363	241
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88,632	6,669	2,940	689	253
GRAND TOTAL ...	71,281	17,458	7,899	1,564	8,808	1,869	3,591	5,631	4,606	3,075	88,632	6,669	2,940	689	253

OF PROTECTION.

MENT No. 7 (CIVIL).

tuted in the Courts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1886.

Rent Law.			*Title and other suits.*																	
For ejectment or recovery of possession.	For recovery of money or account from agents.	All other suits under the Rent Law not included above.	Suits for immoveable property.	Suits for declaratory decrees.	Other suits under the Specific Relief Act.	Suits to declare and establish rights to real property, including pre-emption, foreclosure, &c.	Suits to declare and establish personal rights.	Suits for an account.	Suits relating to religious endowments.	Suits to set aside judgments, contract or obligations on the ground of fraud.	Suits for dissolution of marriage.	Suits for enforcement of matrimonial rights.	Suits for partition.	Suits relating to shipping.	Suits relating to religion and caste.	Administration suits.	Interpleader suits.	Dissolution of partnership.	Suits under section 261, Act X of 1865 (also Hindu Wills Act).	Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads.	Grand Total.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
...	...	...	46	7	5	3	1	...	...	...	1	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	3,134
...	...	...	15,232	747	619	3,882	214	68	13	390	37	564	357	...	7	6	1	14	3	514	106,611
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,640
...	...	...	1,124	151	50	570	22	31	2	39	1	32	26	...	2	1	1	12	...	60	6,281
...	...	...	10	1	...	8	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	60
...	...	...	16,412	906	674	4,463	237	99	15	430	44	631	383	...	9	7	2	26	3	603	150,726
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
...	...	...	16,412	906	674	4,463	237	100	15	430	46	631	383	...	9	7	2	27	3	603	150,730
...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	144
1,109	35	26,624	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110,094
109,697	2	8,467	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	134,890
110,806	37	35,102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	245,128
110,806	37	35,102	16,412	906	674	4,463	237	100	15	430	46	631	383	...	9	7	2	27	3	603	395,858

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 8 (Civil).

Statement showing number and value of Suits instituted in the Civil Courts (Revenue) in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1886.

Class of Tribunals.	Number of suits instituted in the different Courts.									Total value of suits.	Remarks.
	Not exceeding Rs. 10.	Not exceeding Rs. 50.	Not exceeding Rs. 100.	Not exceeding Rs. 500.	Not exceeding Rs. 1,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 5,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Number of suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Courts in the interior.										Rs.	
I.—Civil Courts.											
Unpaid Tribunals	1,259	1,444	338	56	...	...	...	...	35	73,347	
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals	14,455	46,065	21,625	19,877	3,143	405	56	...	664	1,07,82,677	
Small Cause Courts	10,489	17,808	3,342	2,971	...	...	...	...	2	13,08,021	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts,	229	1,475	791	805	146	2,306	209	227	33	2,10,61,863	
Chief Courts of Districts	6	16	8	20	2	3	...	...	5	17,042	
Total ...	26,438	66,808	26,104	23,729	3,291	2,714	265	227	739	3,32,42,950	
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	
Total ...	26,438	66,808	26,104	23,729	3,291	2,714	265	227	743	3,32,42,950	
II.—Revenue Courts.											
Unpaid Local Tribunals	66	63	9	6	...	...	...	...	...	3,542	
Other Subordinate Courts	47,359	71,975	9,513	3,008	160	43	...	...	37,944	24,67,178	
District Courts	10,441	12,207	6,036	4,174	295	80	5	...	38,805	17,11,656	
Total ...	57,866	84,245	15,558	7,188	455	123	5	...	76,749	41,82,376	
Grand Total ...	84,304	1,51,053	41,662	30,917	3,746	2,837	270	227	77,492	3,74,25,326	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 9 (Civil).

Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil (Revenue) cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1886.

Part I.—Suits.

Class of Courts.	Total number of suits before the Courts.	Number of suits disposed of—										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of suits.				Remarks.
		Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Without trial.	Without contest.				On reference to arbitration.		With contest.				Contested.		Uncontested.		
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex parte*.	Dismissed *ex parte*.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		16		17
														N.-W. P.	*Oudh.*	*N.-W. P.*	*Oudh.*	
Courts in the Interior.																		
I.—Civil Courts.																		
Unpaid Tribunals	3,528	...	846	371	599	409	112	26	17	548	239	361	6	30·	62·	28·	38·	
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals ...	110,961	...	16,243	18,971	10,049	21,534	947	800	333	22,495	10,855	8,734	1,317	61·	67·	26·	29·	
Small Cause Courts	36,889	1	5,965	5,000	5,682	7,903	364	212	71	6,674	3,149	1,868	103	34·	30·	24·	28·	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	16,578	...	1,996	1,716	1,435	1,729	160	156	49	4,093	1,954	3,290	718	119·	98·	49·	29·	
Chief Courts of Districts	265	...	14	17	14	19	2	1	...	67	55	76	35	134·	200·	48·	88·	
Total ...	168,221	1	25,064	26,075	17,779	31,594	1,585	1,195	470	33,877	16,252	14,329	2,179	63·	61·	27·	29·	
Superior Courts...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	116·	...	...	...	
Total ...	168,225	1	25,064	26,075	17,779	31,594	1,585	1,195	470	33,879	16,253	14,330	2,180	179·	61·	27·	29·	
II.—Revenue Courts.																		
Unpaid Local Tribunals	167	...	35	5	27	30	7	...	...	33	28	2	...	...	33·	...	17·	
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals ...	10,146	2	1,589	497	1,586	2,372	135	18	4	2,889	804	250	4	...	21·	...	20·	
Other Subordinate Courts	96,224	...	11,496	5,485	14,428	22,982	5,883	184	53	20,997	35,328	6,388	103	39·	33·	21·	29·	
District Courts	18,144	...	1,731	1,179	1,974	2,923	833	119	22	5,078	1,749	2,548	762	64·	57·	48·	33·	
Total ...	124,681	2	14,841	7,166	18,015	28,307	6,858	321	79	28,997	37,907	9,188	869	47·	31·	25·	26·	
Grand Total ...	292,906	3	39,905	33,241	35,794	59,901	8,443	1,516	549	62,876	54,106	23,518	3,049	...	...	...	...	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 9 (Civil).

Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil (Revenue) cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1886.

Part II.—Miscellaneous Cases (Judicial).

Class of Courts.	Total number of cases before the Courts.	Number of suits disposed of—										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of suits.				Remarks.
		Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Without trial.	Without contest.				On reference to arbitration.		With contest.				Contested.		Uncontested.		
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex parte*.	Dismissed *ex parte*.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.			N.-W. P.	Oudh.	N.-W. P.	Oudh.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		16		17
Courts in the Interior.																		
I.—Civil Courts.																		
Unpaid Tribunals	303	...	68	17	17	15	9	...	...	100	46	31	1	19·	46·	10·	53·	
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals...	19,423	...	3,164	1,272	450	3,546	324	24	12	5,297	3,896	1,448	161	33·	30·	24·	24·	
Small Cause Courts... ...	1,664	...	393	67	23	64	70	...	...	488	426	133	22	30·	17·	20·	16·	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	5,411	...	757	187	99	955	149	1	1	1,458	1,229	575	173	51·	35·	29·	27·	
Chief Courts of Districts ...	3,413	...	594	31	8	1,129	107	3	2	600	360	579	201	54·	62·	50·	43·	
Total ...	30,214	...	4,966	1,574	597	5,709	659	28	15	7,943	5,957	2,766	558	37·	47·	29·	25·	
Superior Courts	307	...	101	...	2	32	14	...	...	32	85	42	2	82·	...	49·	...	
Total ...	30,521	...	5,067	1,574	599	5,741	673	28	15	7,974	6,042	2,808	560	37·	47·	29·	25·	
II.—Revenue Courts.																		
Unpaid Local Tribunals ...	13	...	3	...	1	...	2	...	...	2	5	...	...	...	34·	...	14·	
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals...	9,869	...	632	189	34	7,027	86	...	...	1,618	188	95	...	...	14·	...	19·	
Other Subordinate Courts ...	19,566	...	6,516	1,132	1,598	1,868	789	67	8	4,033	2,111	1,444	30	26·	30·	27·	22·	
District Courts	125,692	...	71,476	6,113	1,280	8,020	3,094	159	32	22,660	5,940	6,918	2,776	58·	43·	37·	10·	
Total ...	155,140	...	78,627	7,434	2,913	16,915	3,971	226	40	28,313	8,244	8,457	2,806	57·	25·	36·	20·	
Grand Total ...	185,661	...	83,694	9,008	3,512	22,656	4,644	254	55	36,287	14,286	11,265	3,366	...	...	...	...	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 10 (Civil).

Statement showing the Business of the Civil (Revenue) Appellate Courts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1886.

Part I.—Appeals from Decrees.

Class of Courts.	Total number of appeals before the Court.	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Appeals summarily rejected.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	*Heard* ex parte.				*Contested.*				Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of appeals.		Objections under section 561, Act XIV of 1882.	Remarks.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.			N.-W. P.	Oudh.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		17	18
Appeals from Original Decrees.																		
A.—Civil Courts.																		
Chief Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ...	7,595	...	10	91	65	23	33	17	4,241	799	1,109	455	752	251	57·	45·	204	
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts	10,581	...	198	223	49	20	20	14	4,174	779	1,287	427	3,390	1,294	123·	64·	292	
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Province ...	112	...	8	5	...	...	...	...	61	7	13	16	2	...	51·	...	...	
Total ...	18,288	...	216	319	114	43	53	31	8,476	1,585	2,409	898	4,144	1,545	86·	60·	496	
Appeals under section 10 of Letters-Patent of High Court, North-Western Provinces.	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	3	166·	...	...	
Chief Courts of Provinces ... { Appeals from original decrees ...	511	...	1	11	...	...	...	...	93	20	42	37	307	177	282·	143·	25	
Chief Courts of Provinces ... { Appeals from appellate decrees ...	4,511	...	149	54	14	2	15	4	1,472	76	262	161	2,302	1,431	293·	85·	61	
Total ...	5,027	...	150	65	14	2	15	4	1,566	96	305	198	2,612	1,611	292·	85·	86	
Grand Total ...	23,315	...	366	384	128	45	68	35	10,042	1,681	2,714	1,096	6,756	3,156	...	...	582	
B.—Revenue Courts.																		
Collectors' Appellate Courts	5,068	...	45	144	22	2	6	33	2,298	412	791	516	799	19	39·	35·	9	N.-W. P. & Oudh.
Commissioners' Appellate Courts	1,736	...	17	110	33	2	9	10	648	39	239	178	451	371	...	93·	16	Oudh only.
District Judges' Appellate Courts	1,015	...	11	26	10	7	4	1	377	131	80	76	292	66	120·	...	...	N.-W. P. only.
Courts at the Presidency or seat of Government—																		
Chief Courts of the Provinces, { Appeals from original decrees...	923	...	15	9	12	...	...	2	311	29	76	189	280	153	140·	...	...	N.-W. P. only.
High Court, N.-W. Provinces, { Appeals from appellate decrees,																		
Judicial Commissioner's { Appeals from original decrees...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Court, Oudh. { Appeals from appellate decrees,	472	...	78	4	2	...	1	...	180	3	37	8	159	86	...	61·	2	
Total ...	9,214	...	166	293	79	11	20	46	3,814	614	1,223	967	1,981	695	68·	63·	27	
Grand Total of Civil and Revenue Courts ...	32,529	...	532	677	207	56	88	81	13,856	2,295	3,937	2,063	8,737	3,851	...	...	609	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 10 (CIVIL).

Statement showing the Business of the Civil (Revenue) Appellate Courts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1886.

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS (JUDICIAL) CASES BEFORE APPELLATE COURTS.

Class of Courts.	Total number of miscellaneous cases before Appellate Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Appeals summarily rejected.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	*Heard* ex parte.				*Contested.*				Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of miscellaneous cases before Appellate Courts.		Objections under section 561, Act XIV of 1882.	REMARKS.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		17	18
															N.-W. P.	*Oudh.*		
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																		
APPEALS FROM ORIGINAL DECREES.																		
A.—Civil Courts.																		
Chief Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	25	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	11	...	1	4	1	...	62·	26·	...	
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts	1,406	...	115	42	43	2	27	5	523	43	272	82	252	86	83·	36·	6	
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Province.	13	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	39·	...	...	N.-W. P. only.
Total ...	1,444	...	120	48	43	2	27	5	542	43	274	86	253	86	82·	36·	6	
Chief Courts of Province. { Appeals from original decrees ...	363	...	9	12	23	4	10	10	128	3	39	47	78	16	86·	59·	...	
Chief Courts of Province. { Appeals from appellate decrees ...	167	...	8	5	6	...	3	...	89	...	26	12	18	10	84·	60·	...	
Total ...	530	...	17	17	29	4	13	10	217	3	65	59	96	26	86·	59·	...	
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,974	...	137	65	72	6	40	15	759	46	339	145	349	112	...	...	6	
B.—Revenue Courts.																		
Collectors' Appellate Courts	174	...	3	5	2	...	...	1	98	2	22	14	27	...	26·	23·	...	
Commissioners' Appellate Courts	2,598	...	349	17	431	7	16	7	492	59	153	145	922	381	62·	85·	...	
Courts at the Presidency or seat of Government—																		
Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces. { Appeals from original decrees ... / Appeals from appellate decrees ...	1,818	...	911	...	364	22	27	1	93	9	22	63	306	...	39·	...	...	
Chief Court of the Province of Oudh. { Appeals from original decrees ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	99·	...	
Chief Court of the Province of Oudh. { Appeals from appellate decrees ...	35	...	9	1	...	...	...	...	13	1	2	...	9	4	...	78·	...	
Chief Court of the Province of Oudh. { Applications for revision under section 622, Act XIV of 1882.	175	...	74	1	1	...	...	2	42	1	9	1	44	29	...	41·	...	
Total ...	4,801	...	1,346	24	798	29	43	11	739	72	208	223	1,308	414	...	...	...	
GRAND TOTAL OF CIVIL AND REVENUE COURTS ...	6,775	...	1,483	89	870	35	83	26	1,498	118	547	368	1,657	526	...	...	6	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 11 (Civil).

Statement showing the Result of Proceedings on Application for the Execution of the Decrees of the Civil (Revenue) Courts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1886.

Class of Courts.	Total number of applications for the execution of decrees before the Court.	Applications disposed of				Pending at the end of the year.	Number of applications pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Amount realized.		Number of applications												Remarks.
		By transfer.	Satisfaction obtained in full.	Satisfaction obtained in part.	Wholly infructuous.			With the issue of process.	Without the issue of process.	On which the judgment-debtor was imprisoned.	On which he was arrested, but released without imprisonment.	On which moveable property: Was sold.	On which moveable property: Was attached, but subsequently released.	On which immoveable property: Was sold.	On which immoveable property: Was dealt with under sections 305, 322 or 326, Act XIV of 1882.	On which immoveable property: Was attached, but subsequently released under section 275.	On which possession was given: Of moveables.	On which possession was given: Of immovables.	On which specific performance was enforced.	On which partition was effected.	On which execution was effected otherwise than on the preceding columns.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.								Rs.	Rs.													
I.—Civil Courts.																						
Unpaid Tribunals ...	1,177	...	421	186	449	121	22	13,092	755	1	11	144	341	20	...	13	5	8	3	3	70	
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals,	110,217	5,116	22,231	14,761	56,843	11,266	4,605	17,33,567	4,97,897	740	2,444	2,567	4,925	4,027	238	3,261	103	4,721	124	168	2,959	
Small Cause Courts ...	20,717	466	5,082	3,091	10,550	1,528	336	2,06,399	33,031	362	1,074	591	1,532	1	...	4	2	...	16	...	2,974	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	18,001	932	4,302	2,725	6,941	3,101	1,367	23,60,592	4,88,083	127	250	536	1,237	710	41	537	16	1,206	6	16	1,021	
Chief Courts of Districts ...	1,203	373	194	126	262	248	174	4,54,119	37,745	4	4	24	26	18	8	14	1	29	7	2	114	
Total ...	151,315	6,887	32,230	20,889	75,045	16,264	6,504	47,67,771	10,57,513	1,234	3,683	3,862	8,061	4,776	287	3,829	127	5,964	156	189	7,138	
II.—Revenue Courts.																						
Unpaid Local Tribunals ...	47	...	21	11	7	8	...	1,590	...	...	1	10	13	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	15	
Other Subordinate Courts ...	28,656	22	12,025	3,644	9,431	3,534	316	2,33,820	52,540	242	845	2,971	6,600	153	200	64	5	16	33	9	2,711	
District Courts	19,249	144	7,759	2,417	5,860	3,069	826	3,99,318	73,927	165	295	1,925	3,439	267	103	173	41	265	3	...	2,348	
Chief Courts of Districts ...	6	...	1	1	3	1	...	124	9	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	47,958	166	19,806	6,073	15,301	6,612	1,146	6,34,852	1,26,476	407	1,141	4,907	10,052	420	303	238	46	281	36	9	5,074	
GRAND TOTAL ...	199,273	7,053	52,036	26,962	90,346	22,876	7,650	54,02,623	11,83,989	1,641	4,824	8,769	18,113	5,196	590	4,067	173	6,245	192	198	12,212	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 12 (Civil).

Statement showing the Number and Result of Applications and Proceedings under Chapter XX, Act X of 1877, *in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year* 1886.

Class of Courts.	Applications for a declaration of insolvency.								Number of insolvents discharged during the year under sections 351 and 356.	Number of insolvents' estates in the hands of receivers into which proceedings were finally closed during the year.	*Amount of creditors' claim dealt with during the year.*		*Gross amount of insolvents' assets realized and disbursed.*		Remarks.
	Total number for hearing.	Transferred to another Province, withdrawn, &c.	*Granted.*		*Rejected.*			Pending at the close of the year.			Admitted.	Satisfied.	Realized during the year.	Disbursed during the year.	
			A receiver being appointed.	A receiver not being appointed.	Penal proceedings under section 359 not being taken.	Sentence of imprisonment being passed under section 359.	Applicant being sent to the Magistrate to be dealt with.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ...	69	26	7	7	9	...	...	20	10	8	38,328	5,932	5,789	9,458	N.-W. Provinces.
Chief Courts of Districts	353	82	26	80	81	1	...	83	96	16	51,625	5,401	19,291	3,405	N.-W. P. and Oudh.
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	422	108	33	87	90	1	...	103	106	24	89,953	11,333	25,080	12,863	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 13 (Civil and Criminal).

Statement showing use of Juries and Assessors in the Civil and Criminal Courts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1886.

Class of Courts in which Jurors and Assessors are employed, distinguishing Criminal from Civil Courts.	Established or average number of Jury or Assessors in each case, and prescribed qualifications.	Number of cases tried by Jury.	Number of cases tried with Assessors.	Jury Trials.					Assessors' Trials.			Remarks.
				Cases in which the Judge approved of the verdict.	Cases in which the Judge did not approve of the verdict.		Number of persons of the verdict in respect to whom the Judge disapproved.		Number of cases in which the Judge agreed with Assessors.	Number of cases in which Judge differed from		
					Wholly.	Partially.	Whose cases he referred under section 263, Criminal Procedure Code.	Whose cases he did not refer under section 263, Criminal Procedure Code.		One Assessor.	Both Assessors.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I.—Civil Courts.												
Chief Courts of Districts acting under Act X of 1870. Assessors	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	North-Western Provinces.
Total, Civil Courts	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	
II.—Criminal Courts.												
Magistrates' Courts under Chapter X, Criminal Procedure Code ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Courts of Sessions... Jurors, 7	...	79	66	1	12	4	3	...	...	...	...	North-Western Provinces.
Courts of Sessions... Assessors, 2 or more. Qualifications as described in sections 319 and 320, Criminal Procedure Code.	...	38	1,417	27	1	...	...	1	1,092	87	107	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
High Court's Original Criminal Jurisdiction	9	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total, Criminal Courts	...	123	1,483	34	13	4	3	1	1,092	87	107	
Grand Total	2	123	1,487	34	13	4	3	1	1,093	88	109	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial (Registration), North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

1.—*Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration Districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year* 1886-87.

Number.	Districts.	Number of registration offices.	Registrations affecting immoveable property, Book I. — Compulsory.								Optional.				
			Instruments of gift [section 17, clause (*a*)].	Instruments of sale of tangible property of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Other instruments registered under section 17, clauses (*b*) and (*c*).	Perpetual leases [section 17, clause (*d*)].	All leases (other than perpetual leases) which have been compulsorily registered under section 17, clause (*d*).	Total of compulsory registrations.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Instruments of mortgage of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Other instruments registered under section 18, clauses (*a*) and (*b*).	Leases for one year or less, &c. [section 18, clause (*c*)], and leases exempted under the proviso in section 17.	Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of decrees and orders of Courts.	Certified copies of decrees and orders of Courts.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		11	12	13	14	15
	North-Western Provinces.								Rs.	a. p.					
1	Office of Inspector-General of Registration ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
2	Dehra Dún	3	8	752	115	4	9	30	335	1,023 10 0	11	1	3	1	...
3	Saháranpur	10	192	4,082	4,266	236	57	1,219	8,966	14,983 10 0	2,171	230	257	...	...
4	Meerut	12	189	1,857	3,717	249	8	1,071	7,609	14,081 3 0	1,259	68	751	47	...
5	Aligarh	9	77	823	1,356	105	20	890	3,762	6,550 11 0	556	37	115	11	...
6	Agra	18	72	1,380	1,972	765	130	1,062	6,314	9,631 14 0	1,353	706	352	14	9
7	Farukhabad	7	72	775	803	276	11	498	3,253	4,371 4 0	462	142	47	...	...
8	Mainpuri	13	100	775	548	1,109	31	663	3,932	5,873 10 0	265	573	48	92	...
9	Moradabad	12	73	1,788	2,141	187	11	1,207	6,608	10,555 8 0	1,198	116	107	309	...
10	Bareilly	13	71	738	205	895	5	412	2,898	5,620 6 0	131	425	54	19	...
11	Sháhjahánpur	10	92	994	1,439	221	112	754	4,594	6,740 8 0	1,220	184	232	5	...
12	Cawnpore	17	167	1,060	1,380	199	11	195	3,563	7,120 12 0	283	44	61	13	...
13	Bánda	15	87	359	666	108	...	55	1,487	2,459 12 0	261	47	11	...	...
14	Allahabad	12	112	626	1,175	90	152	99	2,514	4,995 4 0	289	57	4	...	...
15	Jaunpur	6	86	580	1,396	90	164	199	2,896	4,444 2 0	966	37	14	1	...
16	Gorakhpur	12	145	1,385	3,543	315	53	854	6,666	13,252 2 0	1,173	90	250	6	...
17	Azamgarh	6	90	503	1,231	147	44	206	2,450	4,453 12 0	948	87	5	3	1
18	Mirzapur	6	59	416	1,152	100	31	189	2,266	3,831 2 0	951	22	48	4	1
19	Benares	5	129	698	1,387	109	185	311	3,432	5,637 12 0	1,036	21	29	...	...
20	Gházipur	8	56	998	2,582	35	159	249	4,588	8,277 4 0	957	3	27	...	1
21	Jalaun	6	22	198	446	39	...	7	880	1,620 6 0	260	123	...	...	1
22	Jhánsi	6	22	216	244	13	6	2	587	1,176 4 0	82	1	2	...	...
23	Lalitpur	3	5	44	17	28	...	3	119	163 2 0	14	66	2	...	...
24	Kumaun	6	84	385	168	10	44	16	817	1,305 6 0	38	9	2	4	...
25	Tarái	2	5	46	59	8	3	39	204	279 6 0	31	1	2	...	...
26	Family Domains, Mahárája of Benares ...	4	11	309	906	214	68	205	2,103	3,126 6 0	538	63	1,601	...	...
	Provincial Total, N.-W. P. ...	221	2,026	19,187	32,914	5,552	1,314	10,435	82,843	1,41,575 0 0	16,453	3,153	4,024	529	13
	Oudh.														
1	Lucknow	11	133	813	1,278	204	31	136	3,840	6,322 10 0	1,135	69	26	...	1
2	Unao	15	108	420	1,216	65	3	20	2,127	3,877 0 0	649	14	6	4	...
3	Bara Banki	14	93	301	1,381	73	7	149	2,271	3,986 8 0	984	20	20	15	...
4	Fyzabad	11	50	361	986	126	63	116	1,942	3,530 10 0	528	63	19	...	...
5	Gonda	8	33	223	769	500	13	1,242	2,930	3,951 8 0	278	97	69	...	...
6	Bahraich	8	27	39	182	56	1	565	947	1,004 10 0	76	28	21	...	...
7	Sitapur	11	57	151	617	133	12	270	1,339	2,857 8 0	249	53	19	34	3
8	Hardoi	10	53	410	1,668	55	36	113	2,654	4,765 14 0	1,028	27	38	15	...
9	Kheri	8	17	95	253	26	7	149	600	1,165 6 0	153	7	7	32	...
10	Rae Bareli	13	74	207	921	20	14	18	1,361	2,574 14 0	479	6	7	99	1
11	Sultanpur	9	72	185	1,259	21	122	134	1,890	2,835 0 0	754	4	23	90	...
12	Partabgarh	7	50	166	932	22	82	38	1,354	2,557 2 0	422	9	11	24	2
	Provincial Total, Oudh ...	125	767	3,371	11,462	1,301	391	2,950	23,255	39,428 10 0	6,735	379	266	313	7
	Total, United Provinces ...	346	2,793	22,558	44,376	6,853	1,705	13,385	106,098	1,81,003 10 0	23,188	3,550	4,290	842	20

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial (Registration), North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

1.—*Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration Districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year* 1886-87—(continued).

Number.	Districts.	Registrations affecting immoveable property, Book I. — *Optional*—(concluded).			Registrations affecting moveable property, Book IV.						Number of sealed covers deposited, Book V.
		Total of optional registrations relating to immoveable property.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Total value of immoveable property transferred.	Instruments of sale of moveable property.	*Obligations for payment of money [section 18, clause (f)].* On account of agricultural advances on sugar, indigo, cotton, &c.	*Obligations for payment of money [section 18, clause (f)].* Other obligations.	All other documents registered under section 18, clause (f), which do not affect immoveable property.	Total of registrations in Book IV.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	
	1	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	North-Western Provinces.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.						Rs. a. p.	
1	Office of Inspector-General of Registration	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Dehra Dún	16	5 14 0	9,20,235 14 6	7	...	33	102	142	310 14 0	...
3	Saháranpur	2,658	996 12 0	45,01,425 3 3	352	...	1,314	469	2,135	1,585 14 0	8
4	Meerut	2,125	744 6 0	52,53,299 13 8	158	1	575	328	1,062	1,076 15 0	...
5	Aligarh	719	268 6 0	31,64,504 2 6	185	15	393	198	791	874 14 0	1
6	Agra	2,434	882 12 0	28,77,915 13 10	266	3	1,379	583	2,231	1,771 2 0	8
7	Farukhabad	651	264 10 0	12,61,524 1 7	138	10	170	211	529	460 12 0	...
8	Mainpuri	978	592 6 0	17,22,631 14 11	219	15	498	458	1,190	1,056 10 0	...
9	Moradabad	1,730	1,100 12 0	42,24,204 15 5	244	2	714	337	1,297	979 6 0	2
10	Bareilly	629	309 4 0	26,62,024 10 10	247	8,851	1,633	199	10,930	3,400 2 0	2
11	Sháhjahánpur	1,641	579 10 0	24,91,104 6 0	280	509	537	222	1,548	887 0 0	...
12	Cawnpore	401	201 14 0	25,96,730 2 1	84	...	164	482	730	1,151 10 0	2
13	Bánda	319	146 14 0	6,39,510 10 10	20	...	78	291	389	581 10 0	...
14	Allahabad	350	143 14 0	30,18,473 7 6	45	...	128	191	364	661 6 0	1
15	Jaunpur	1,018	447 14 0	13,67,099 6 3	37	...	194	115	346	296 2 0	1
16	Gorakhpur	1,519	640 4 0	40,05,389 3 5	126	4	515	556	1,201	1,470 0 0	4
17	Azamgarh	1,044	462 8 0	13,27,760 6 0	61	3	162	178	404	365 6 0	...
18	Mirzapur	1,026	436 10 0	16,92,734 4 6	51	...	318	202	571	589 6 0	...
19	Benares	1,086	440 0 0	18,88,115 8 9	79	...	325	339	743	855 2 0	1
20	Gházipur	988	478 0 0	22,37,847 4 6	26	3	249	110	388	384 8 0	2
21	Jalaun	384	150 10 0	4,16,185 1 4	41	...	81	116	238	329 2 0	...
22	Jhánsi	854	39 12 0	2,85,022 14 1	7	...	20	87	114	237 12 0	1
23	Lalitpur	82	28 2 0	57,162 5 10	2	1	...	34	37	61 12 0	...
24	Kumaun	53	20 8 0	4,57,275 5 10	1	...	3	80	84	173 10 0	...
25	Tarái	34	12 0 0	85,242 3 4	...	...	42	7	49	33 8 0	...
26	Family Domains, Mahárája of Benares	2,202	425 0 0	10,56,895 15 1	27	...	172	38	237	114 14 0	...
	Provincial Total, N.-W. P. ...	24,172	9,818 10 0	5,02,10,515 3 10	2,703	9,417	9,697	5,933	27,750	19,709 5 0	23
	Oudh.										
1	Lucknow	1,231	452 0 0	23,02,015 1 6	94	...	651	831	1,576	1,960 12 0	4
2	Unao	673	234 4 0	10,97,231 11 5	63	...	308	373	744	719 12 0	...
3	Bara Banki	1,039	329 4 0	13,19,611 0 5	35	...	963	642	1,640	1,090 0 0	...
4	Fyzabad	610	220 6 0	12,26,215 6 2	68	...	241	296	605	613 4 0	2
5	Gonda	444	144 8 0	15,37,769 15 9	35	...	384	664	1,083	1,087 4 0	...
6	Bahraich	125	35 10 0	9,61,182 7 9	76	...	284	528	888	705 2 0	...
7	Sitapur	358	165 0 0	18,69,104 12 3	84	4	610	634	1,332	935 4 0	...
8	Hardoi	1,108	386 12 0	12,83,370 6 5	158	...	1,451	512	2,121	1,039 2 0	...
9	Kheri	199	121 10 0	7,33,843 10 10	66	34	347	683	1,130	849 12 0	...
10	Rae Bareli	592	329 8 0	9,02,934 5 8	33	...	331	245	609	603 8 0	1
11	Sultanpur	871	398 8 0	7,53,788 3 2	20	...	489	228	737	568 6 0	...
12	Partabgarh	468	226 14 0	9,16,243 3 4	41	...	388	186	615	577 6 0	...
	Provincial Total, Oudh ...	7,718	3,044 4 0	1,49,03,230 4 8	773	38	6,447	5,822	13,080	10,749 8 0	7
	Total, United Provinces ...	31,890	12,862 14 0	6,51,13,745 8 6	3,476	9,455	16,144	11,755	40,830	30,458 13 0	30

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial (Registration), North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

1.—*Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration Districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year* 1886-87—(concluded).

Number.	Districts.	Number of wills registered, Book III.	Number of written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by wills, Book III.	Number of registrations under section 24.	Number of registrations under section 34.	Number of refusals to register.	Number of powers-of-attorney authenticated.	Number of searches or applications for copies.	Receipts. Total ordinary fees, including the entries in columns 10, 17, and 24 and the total fees paid for registration under columns 26 and 27.	Receipts. Total of extraordinary fees and fines.	Total expenditure.
	1	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
	North-Western Provinces.								Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Office of Inspector-General of Registration	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,516 6 4
2	Dehra Dún	3	...	2	...	5	41	49	1,346 6 0	394 8 0	874 6 6
3	Saháranpur	42	...	2	1	31	115	2,106	17,650 4 0	7,395 12 0	7,800 7 9
4	Meerut	35	2	6	1	22	132	1,615	15,980 8 0	8,117 1 0	9,155 14 1
5	Aligarh	19	1	...	...	17	84	1,103	7,737 15 0	3,809 4 3	6,165 13 3
6	Agra	48	...	...	...	20	168	1,104	12,381 12 0	5,767 3 6	9,462 1 9
7	Farukhabad	23	1	4	2	21	47	652	5,146 10 0	2,393 10 0	4,327 0 0
8	Mainpuri	4	...	21	...	20	74	1,488	7,530 10 0	3,867 10 0	7,373 6 11
9	Moradabad	20	1	4	...	33	166	1,677	12,679 10 0	6,713 7 9	8,002 8 5
10	Bareilly	4	...	2	3	12	137	688	9,337 12 0	5,250 11 0	7,429 11 9
11	Sháhjahánpur	2	...	4	...	15	52	1,044	8,211 2 0	4,094 4 6	6,942 7 3
12	Cawnpore	38	2	9	...	7	105	1,055	8,558 4 0	4,222 0 0	7,243 4 1
13	Bánda	3	...	4	...	9	77	280	3,194 4 0	1,387 13 3	3,992 14 0
14	Allahabad	49	1	3	...	5	142	577	5,902 8 0	3,553 9 0	6,989 5 5
15	Jaunpur	10	...	2	...	11	47	472	5,208 2 0	2,914 14 0	3,095 7 6
16	Gorakhpur	7	...	11	...	49	135	1,486	15,376 6 0	8,031 7 0	7,928 6 1
17	Azamgarh	...	1	...	...	6	37	823	5,285 10 0	2,316 6 9	3,125 15 0
18	Mirzapur	64	1	...	...	17	53	311	4,989 2 0	3,022 15 6	3,033 12 1
19	Benares	237	1	3	...	12	154	683	7,410 14 0	4,804 6 0	6,434 13 1
20	Gházipur	9	1	2	...	12	74	512	9,161 12 0	3,752 15 0	5,001 0 0
21	Jalaun	2	1	...	5	6	17	182	2,108 2 0	714 5 0	1,819 8 6
22	Jhánsi	...	1	4	...	7	31	43	1,463 12 0	526 10 0	1,441 5 0
23	Lalitpur	1	...	...	...	...	...	13	255 0 0	77 4 0	452 4 0
24	Kumaun	34	14	...	...	4	15	67	1,623 8 0	390 14 0	1,660 3 6
25	Tarái	5	...	...	...	7	3	15	334 14 0	220 8 0	264 14 6
26	Family Domains, Mahárája of Benares	3	...	2	...	13	8	163	3,672 4 0	2,964 5 0	2,507 13 6
	Provincial Total, N.-W. P. ...	662	28	85	12	361	1,914	17,608	1,72,546 15 0	86,703 12 6	1,39,041 2 3
	Oudh.										
1	Lucknow	65	...	5	...	3	144	977	8,865 6 0	6,272 5 0	8,832 1 10
2	Unao	13	2	1	1	2	63	447	4,865 0 0	2,485 11 9	3,729 6 0
3	Bara Banki	13	1	1	...	2	65	461	5,435 12 0	2,936 6 0	4,284 15 9
4	Fyzabad	42	1	3	...	9	58	438	4,452 4 0	2,479 7 0	5,132 10 6
5	Gonda	30	...	...	...	7	107	506	5,243 4 0	2,851 6 0	4,018 12 6
6	Bahraich	10	1	1	...	1	78	151	1,769 6 0	1,431 5 0	1,715 8 6
7	Sitapur	23	3	1	...	5	108	297	4,015 12 0	2,580 12 0	4,369 11 8
8	Hardoi	6	1	1	...	2	67	677	6,207 12 0	2,664 14 0	4,642 15 0
9	Kheri	25	...	...	...	...	68	218	2,186 12 0	1,293 5 0	1,799 12 0
10	Rae Bareli	58	1	1	...	7	34	213	3,627 14 0	1,994 9 0	4,426 6 6
11	Sultanpur	17	...	2	1	7	15	243	3,835 14 0	1,746 4 0	2,728 13 0
12	Partabgarh	34	...	...	...	7	27	214	3,429 6 0	1,558 8 0	2,653 4 6
	Provincial Total, Oudh ...	336	10	16	2	52	834	4,842	53,934 6 0	30,294 12 9	48,324 5 9
	Total, United Provinces ...	998	38	101	14	413	2,748	22,450	2,26,481 5 0	1,16,998 9 3	1,87,365 8 0

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—PRISONS.

Statement showing the Distribution of the Prisoners of all classes confined in the Jails and Lock-ups of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1886.

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8			9			10		
Serial No.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole Jail.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Bareilly Central Prison ...	Convicts ...	1,705	...	1,705	1,253	...	1,253	2,958	...	2,958	1,387	...	1,387	1,571	...	1,571	1,710·50	...	1,710·50	1,710·50	...	1,710·50
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
2	Agra ditto ...	Convicts ...	1,222	83	1,305	700	43	743	1,922	126	2,048	613	61	674	1,309	65	1,374	1,210·50	75·50	1,286·00	1,210·75	76·69	1,287·44
		Under-trial,	...	3	3	1	43	44	1	46	47	1	38	39	...	8	8	0·25	1·00	1·25			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	3	3	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	0·19	0·19			
3	Fatehgarh ditto ...	Convicts ...	1,818	...	1,818	1,167	43	1,210	2,985	43	3,028	1,635	31	1,666	1,350	12	1,362	1,655·25	10·00	1,665·25	1,655·25	10·00	1,665·25
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
4	Allahabad ditto ...	Convicts ...	980	66	1,046	680	23	703	1,660	89	1,749	535	22	557	1,125	67	1,192	1,071·25	66·75	1,138·00	1,071·25	66·75	1,138·00
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
5	Benares ditto ...	Convicts ...	1,714	93	1,807	768	115	883	2,482	208	2,690	1,121	137	1,258	1,361	71	1,432	1,515·50	86·00	1,601·50	1,515·50	86·76	1,602·26
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Civil ...	...	1	1	...	11	11	...	12	12	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	0·76	0·76			
6	Lucknow ditto ...	Convicts ...	1,371	99	1,470	1,355	35	1,390	2,726	134	2,860	935	31	966	1,791	103	1,894	1,642·50	100·50	1,743·00	1,642·50	100·50	1,743·00
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
7	Dehra Dún Jail ...	Convicts ...	40	1	41	149	3	152	189	4	193	130	4	134	59	...	59	46·00	0·75	46·75	50·04	0·76	50·80
		Under-trial,	2	...	2	100	4	104	102	4	106	95	4	99	7	...	7	3·25	...	3·25			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	18	...	18	18	...	18	17	...	17	1	...	1	0·79	0·01	0·80			
8	Chakráta Cantonment Lock-up.	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·25	...	0·25
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	22	...	22	22	...	22	22	...	22	...	...	...	0·25	...	0·25			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
9	Saháranpur Jail ...	Convicts ...	168	4	172	602	5	607	770	9	779	555	6	561	215	3	218	170·50	3·75	174·25	177·44	3·82	181·26
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Civil ...	4	...	4	75	2	77	79	2	81	73	2	75	6	...	6	6·94	0·07	7·01			
10	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·75	0·25	20·00
		Under-trial,	13	1	14	625	7	632	638	8	646	623	8	631	15	...	15	19·75	0·25	20·00			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
11	Roorkee Cantonment Lock-up.	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·50	...	3·50
		Under-trial,	2	...	2	127	1	128	129	1	130	118	...	118	11	1	12	3·50	...	3·50			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
12	Muzaffarnagar Jail ...	Convicts ...	109	3	112	551	37	588	660	40	700	556	35	591	104	5	109	124·50	8·50	133·00	146·42	9·50	155·92
		Under-trial,	34	7	41	513	28	541	547	35	582	519	34	553	28	1	29	18·25	1·00	19·25			
		Civil ...	5	...	5	38	...	38	43	...	43	40	...	40	3	...	3	3·67	...	3·67			
13	Meerut District Jail ...	Convicts ...	468	7	475	967	26	993	1,435	33	1,468	1,109	29	1,138	326	4	330	315·00	5·50	320·50	323·37	5·77	329·14
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Civil ...	9	...	9	92	4	96	101	4	105	93	3	96	8	1	9	8·37	0·27	8·64			
14	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·75	0·50	30·25
		Under-trial,	18	1	19	1,108	26	1,134	1,126	27	1,153	1,093	26	1,119	33	1	34	29·75	0·50	30·25			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
15	Ditto Cantonment Lock-up.	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	...	0·50
		Under-trial,	1	...	1	151	5	156	152	5	157	149	5	154	3	...	3	0·50	...	0·50			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—PRISONS.

Statement showing the Distribution of the Prisoners of all classes confined in the Jails and Lock-ups of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1886—(contd.).

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8			9			10		
Number.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole Jail.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
16	Bulandshahr Jail ...	Convicts ...	71	4	75	541	27	568	616	31	647	468	26	494	148	5	153	115·50	6·00	121·50	151·77	7·00	158·77
		Under-trial,	6	...	6	565	20	585	571	20	591	541	18	559	30	2	32	28·25	1·00	29·25			
		Civil ...	4	...	4	77	...	77	81	...	81	75	...	75	6	...	6	8·02	...	8·02			
17	Aligarh do. ...	Convicts ...	159	10	169	928	37	965	1,087	47	1,134	825	40	865	262	7	269	217·00	12·50	229·50	273·63	13·25	286·88
		Under-trial,	49	...	49	998	36	1,034	1,047	36	1,083	1,023	36	1,059	24	...	24	43·25	0·75	44·00			
		Civil ...	14	...	14	118	...	118	132	...	132	122	...	122	10	...	10	13·38	...	13·38			
18	Bijnor ...	Convicts ...	83	3	86	522	29	551	605	32	637	458	30	488	147	2	149	111·25	2·75	114·00	124·62	3·00	127·62
		Under-trial,	11	...	11	295	10	305	306	10	316	298	9	307	8	1	9	8·25	0·25	8·50			
		Civil ...	5	...	5	47	...	47	52	...	52	46	...	46	6	...	6	5·12	...	5·12			
19	Moradabad do. ...	Convicts ...	357	11	368	1,238	32	1,270	1,595	43	1,638	1,358	34	1,392	237	9	246	287·00	10·25	297·25	337·12	11·25	348·37
		Under-trial,	20	...	20	930	22	952	950	22	972	915	21	936	35	1	36	44·50	1·00	45·50			
		Civil ...	4	...	4	59	...	59	63	...	63	56	...	56	7	...	7	5·62	...	5·62			
20	Bareilly District Jail ...	Convicts ...	315	51	366	1,321	79	1,400	1,636	130	1,766	1,204	85	1,289	432	45	477	435·25	49·25	484·50	477·57	50·37	527·94
		Under-trial,	26	...	26	975	25	1,000	1,001	25	1,026	966	23	989	35	2	37	35·25	1·00	36·25			
		Civil ...	3	...	3	55	1	56	58	1	59	50	1	51	8	...	8	7·07	0·12	7·19			
21	Pilibhít Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·00	0·25	14·25
		Under-trial,	5	...	5	580	22	602	585	22	607	572	22	594	13	...	13	14·00	0·25	14·25			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
22	Budaun Jail	Convicts ...	185	3	188	968	27	995	1,153	30	1,183	888	26	914	265	4	269	211·25	4·00	215·25	252·93	4·81	257·74
		Under-trial,	53	2	55	1,094	14	1,108	1,147	16	1,163	1,123	16	1,139	24	...	24	38·00	0·75	38·75			
		Civil ...	4	...	4	58	1	59	62	1	63	60	1	61	2	...	2	3·68	0·06	3·74			
23	Sháhjahánpur Jail ...	Convicts ...	220	6	226	1,064	48	1,112	1,284	54	1,338	1,013	44	1,057	271	10	281	237·50	8·50	246·00	295·40	10·00	305·40
		Under-trial,	55	1	56	964	43	1,007	1,019	44	1,063	965	41	1,006	54	3	57	54·50	1·50	56·00			
		Civil ...	1	...	1	49	...	49	50	...	50	48	...	48	2	...	2	3·40	...	3·40			
24	Muttra Jail	Convicts ...	172	7	179	486	42	528	658	49	707	499	39	538	159	10	169	152·50	8·50	161·00	185·41	10·25	195·66
		Under-trial,	26	5	31	629	36	665	655	41	696	628	40	668	27	1	28	26·00	1·75	27·75			
		Civil ...	3	...	3	73	...	73	76	...	76	69	...	69	7	...	7	6·91	...	6·91			
25	Agra District Jail ...	Convicts ...	237	...	237	925	...	925	1,162	...	1,162	910	...	910	252	...	252	229·25	...	229·25	248·28	...	248·28
		Under-trial,	2	...	2	159	...	159	161	...	161	145	...	145	16	...	16	10·50	...	10·50			
		Civil ...	14	...	14	76	...	76	90	...	90	81	...	81	9	...	9	8·53	...	8·53			
26	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35·75	1·50	37·25
		Under-trial,	36	3	39	1,556	52	1,608	1,592	55	1,647	1,567	48	1,615	25	7	32	35·75	1·50	37·25			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
27	Ditto Cantonment Lock-up.	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·50	...	1·50
		Under-trial,	4	...	4	66	6	72	70	6	76	70	6	76	...	...	...	1·50	...	1·50			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
28	Etáwah Jail... ...	Convicts ...	197	9	206	533	34	567	730	43	773	527	37	564	203	6	209	173·50	8·25	181·75	202·87	9·25	212·12
		Under-trial,	18	...	18	683	22	705	701	22	723	677	22	699	24	...	24	24·75	1·00	25·75			
		Civil ...	4	...	4	55	1	56	59	1	60	54	1	55	5	...	5	4·62	...	4·62			
29	Mainpuri do. ...	Convicts ...	169	8	177	837	33	870	1,006	41	1,047	802	38	840	204	3	207	199·75	6·50	206·25	230·93	7·50	238·43
		Under-trial,	36	2	38	728	23	751	764	25	789	740	24	764	24	1	25	28·00	1·00	29·00			
		Civil ...	1	...	1	40	...	40	41	...	41	36	...	36	5	...	5	3·18	...	3·18			
30	Etah do. ...	Convicts ...	116	4	120	848	28	876	964	32	996	803	26	829	161	6	167	136·25	7·25	143·50	180·37	8·00	188·37
		Under-trial,	58	...	58	780	24	804	838	24	862	810	24	834	28	...	28	40·00	0·75	40·75			
		Civil ...	4	...	4	39	...	39	43	...	43	38	...	38	5	...	5	4·12	...	4·12			

31	Fatehgarh District Jail ...	Convicts ...	81	17	98	836	40	876	917	57	974	687	57	744	230	...	2	230	118·50	12·25	130·75	156·51	13·50	170·01
		Under-trial,	56	...	56	900	47	947	956	47	1,003	927	45	972	29			31	32·75	1·25	34·00			
		Civil ...	9	...	9	62	...	62	71	...	71	68	...	68	3	...		3	5·26	...	5·26			
32	Cawnpore Jail ...	Convicts ...	133	17	150	898	83	981	1,031	100	1,131	841	82	923	190	18		208	181·25	18·50	199·75	225·80	22·44	248·24
		Under-trial,	33	1	34	845	73	918	878	74	952	852	69	921	26	5		31	39·50	3·75	43·25			
		Civil ...	5	...	5	59	4	63	64	4	68	54	4	58	10	...		10	5·05	0·19	5·24			
33	Fatehpur do. ...	Convicts ...	202	13	215	744	57	801	946	70	1,016	750	56	806	196	14		210	219·00	14·50	233·50	220·08	14·50	234·58
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	22	...	22	22	...	22	21	...	21	1	...		1	1·08	...	1·08			
34	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	29·50	1·00	30·50
		Under-trial,	44	1	45	1,043	62	1,105	1,087	63	1,150	1,068	62	1,130	19	1		20	29·50	1·00	30·50			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...			
35	Allahabad District Jail ...	Convicts ...	294	12	306	1,402	120	1,522	1,696	132	1,828	1,240	106	1,346	456	26		482	423·50	23·00	446·50	442·82	23·36	466·18
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	160	3	163	160	3	163	107	3	110	53	...		53	12·75	0·25	13·00			
		Civil ...	15	1	16	75	2	77	90	3	93	85	3	88	5	...		5	6·57	0·11	6·68			
36	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	52·00	2·00	54·00
		Under-trial,	40	2	42	1,912	128	2,040	1,952	130	2,082	1,919	129	2,048	33	1		34	52·00	2·00	54·00			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...			
37	Bánda Jail ...	Convicts ...	155	20	175	1,071	141	1,212	1,226	161	1,387	953	132	1,085	273	29		302	191·00	25·50	216·50	209·74	26·50	236·24
		Under-trial,	8	...	8	496	40	536	504	40	544	482	39	521	22	1		23	16·25	1·00	17·25			
		Civil ...	2	...	2	29	...	29	31	...	31	29	...	29	2	...		2	2·49	...	2·49			
38	Karwi Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	6·50	0·25	6·75
		Under-trial,	1	...	1	270	15	285	271	15	286	265	15	280	6	...		6	6·50	0·25	6·75			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...			
39	Hamirpur Jail ...	Convicts ...	101	12	113	365	65	430	466	77	543	311	62	373	155	15		170	99·50	13·50	113·00	112·92	15·00	127·92
		Under-trial,	8	...	8	225	25	250	233	25	258	217	25	242	16	...		16	10·75	1·50	12·25			
		Civil ...	1	...	1	20	...	20	21	...	21	16	...	16	5	...		5	2·67	...	2·67			
40	Jaunpur do. ...	Convicts ...	99	5	104	536	41	577	635	46	681	499	44	543	136	2		138	123·00	5·00	128·00	141·85	5·75	147·60
		Under-trial,	24	...	24	628	35	663	652	35	687	627	33	660	25	2		27	15·50	0·75	16·25			
		Civil ...	6	...	6	57	...	57	63	...	63	57	...	57	6	...		6	3·35	...	3·35			
41	Mirzapur do. ...	Convicts ...	162	14	176	641	49	690	803	63	866	646	47	693	157	16		173	166·50	15·50	182·00	176·55	15·52	192·07
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...			
		Civil ...	16	...	16	104	1	105	120	1	121	111	1	112	9	...		9	10·05	0·02	10·07			
42	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	21·25	1·75	23·00
		Under-trial,	25	...	25	1,040	80	1,120	1,065	80	1,145	1,040	79	1,119	25	1		26	21·25	1·75	23·00			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...			
43	Benares District Jail ...	Convicts ...	280	...	280	1,425	...	1,425	1,705	...	1,705	1,377	...	1,377	328	...		328	316·50	...	316·50	383·28	3·50	386·78
		Under-trial,	50	2	52	1,448	96	1,544	1,498	98	1,596	1,447	91	1,538	51	7		58	51·00	3·50	54·50			
		Civil ...	12	...	12	156	...	156	168	...	168	151	...	151	17	...		17	15·78	...	15·78			
44	Ghazipur ditto ...	Convicts ...	227	24	251	1,044	105	1,149	1,271	129	1,400	971	99	1,070	300	30		330	253·75	24·75	278·50	278·14	26·00	304·14
		Under-trial,	30	...	30	651	46	697	681	46	727	662	43	705	19	3		22	20·00	1·25	21·25			
		Civil ...	3	...	3	44	...	44	47	...	47	43	...	43	4	...		4	4·39	...	4·39			
45	Ballia Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	23·00	1·25	24·25
		Under-trial,	10	...	10	887	69	956	897	69	966	874	68	942	23	1		24	23·00	1·25	24·25			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...			
46	Azamgarh Jail ...	Convicts ...	183	14	197	1,455	73	1,528	1,638	87	1,725	1,309	78	1,387	329	9		338	289·00	13·25	302·25	322·13	14·75	336·88
		Under-trial,	14	1	15	993	43	1,036	1,007	44	1,051	980	43	1,023	27	1		28	31·00	1·50	32·50			
		Civil ...	2	...	2	21	...	21	23	...	23	21	...	21	2	...		2	2·13	...	2·13			
47	Gorakhpur do. ...	Convicts ...	312	35	347	1,034	103	1,137	1,346	138	1,484	1,081	108	1,189	265	30		295	265·25	27·75	293·00	267·08	27·75	294·83
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...			
		Civil ...	3	...	3	27	...	27	30	...	30	30	...	30	...	...		...	1·83	...	1·83			
48	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	47·00	2·75	49·75
		Under-trial,	27	1	28	1,972	129	2,101	1,999	130	2,129	1,959	130	2,089	40	...		40	47·00	2·75	49·75			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...			
49	Basti Jail ...	Convicts ...	131	3	134	526	50	576	657	53	710	449	47	496	208	6		214	139·00	6·00	145·00	153·10	7·00	160·10
		Under-trial,	17	2	19	316	17	333	333	19	352	304	18	322	29	1		30	12·50	1·00	13·50			
		Civil ...	1	...	1	10	...	10	11	...	11	10	...	10	1	...		1	1·60	...	1·60			
50	Almora do. ...	Convicts ...	28	2	30	181	16	197	209	18	227	149	12	161	60	6		66	44·00	2·50	46·50	47·15	2·75	49·90
		Under-trial,	...	1	1	62	6	68	62	7	69	62	7	69	...	...		...	3·00	0·25	3·25			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	3	3	...	3	...	...		...	0·15	...	0·15			

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

Statement showing the Distribution of the Prisoners of all classes confined in the Jails and Lock-ups of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1886—(concld.).

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8			9			10		
Serial No.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole Jail.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
51	Bánikhet Cantonment Lock-up.	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Under-trial,	3	...	3	136	9	145	139	9	148	139	8	147	...	1	1	1·50	...	1·50	1·50	...	1·50
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
52	Naini Tal Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	111	17	128	111	17	128	109	17	126	2	...	2	1·50	0·25	1·75	1·50	0·25	1·75
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
53	Tarái do. ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Under-trial,	8	...	8	165	7	172	173	7	180	168	7	175	5	...	5	8·75	0·25	9·00	8·75	0·25	9·00
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
54	Garhwál do. ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Under-trial,	1	...	1	52	18	70	53	18	71	52	18	70	1	...	1	2·00	0·50	2·50	2·00	0·50	2·50
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
55	Orai Jail ...	Convicts ...	78	10	88	425	78	503	503	88	591	394	79	473	109	9	118	83·25	12·50	95·75			
		Under-trial,	8	...	8	240	18	258	248	18	266	238	18	256	10	...	10	14·75	0·50	15·25	99·43	13·00	112·43
		Civil ...	...	...	...	22	...	22	22	...	22	21	...	21	1	...	1	1·43	...	1·43			
56	Jhánsi do. ...	Convicts ...	87	16	103	388	76	464	475	92	567	379	81	460	96	11	107	99·00	14·00	113·00			
		Under-trial,	10	1	11	260	31	291	270	32	302	250	32	282	20	...	20	8·50	0·50	9·00	107·98	14·50	122·48
		Civil ...	...	...	...	5	...	5	5	...	5	5	...	5	...	...	...	0·48	...	0·48			
57	Mau Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	208	20	228	208	20	228	207	20	227	1	...	1	2·00	0·25	2·25	2·00	0·25	2·25
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
58	Lalitpur Jail ...	Convicts ...	65	3	68	277	65	342	342	68	410	261	63	324	81	5	86	81·50	9·00	90·50			
		Under-trial,	1	1	2	262	40	302	263	41	304	261	41	302	2	...	2	5·25	0·75	6·00	87·14	9·75	96·89
		Civil ...	...	...	...	7	...	7	7	...	7	7	...	7	...	...	...	0·39	...	0·39			
59	Lucknow District Jail ...	Convicts ...	263	25	288	1,100	70	1,170	1,363	95	1,458	784	79	863	579	16	595	426·00	20·50	446·50			
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	96	4	100	96	4	100	89	4	93	7	...	7	6·25	0·25	6·50	432·25	20·75	453·00
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
60	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Under-trial,	40	5	45	1,218	80	1,298	1,258	85	1,343	1,235	83	1,318	23	2	25	35·00	2·50	37·50	49·95	3·02	52·97
		Civil ...	7	...	7	127	12	139	134	12	146	127	12	139	7	...	7	14·95	0·52	15·47			
61	Bara Banki Jail ...	Convicts ...	113	13	126	667	38	705	780	51	831	621	44	665	159	7	166	148·75	14·75	163·50			
		Under-trial,	52	1	53	589	34	623	641	35	676	614	31	645	27	4	31	42·00	2·25	44·25	193·71	17·00	210·71
		Civil ...	2	...	2	27	...	27	29	...	29	27	...	27	2	...	2	2·96	...	2·96			
62	Unao do. ...	Convicts ...	84	13	97	497	47	544	581	60	641	419	47	466	162	13	175	150·00	19·75	169·75			
		Under-trial,	46	2	48	555	50	605	601	52	653	586	50	636	15	2	17	20 00	1·50	21·50	171·90	21·25	193·15
		Civil ...	1	...	1	23	...	23	24	...	24	20	...	20	4	...	4	1·90	...	1·90			
63	Sitapur do. ...	Convicts ...	526	24	550	872	58	930	1,398	82	1,480	1,029	61	1,090	369	21	390	349·50	16·75	366·25			
		Under-trial,	28	...	28	867	42	909	895	42	937	863	41	904	32	1	33	27·50	0·75	28·25	378·85	17·50	396·35
		Civil ...	2	...	2	16	...	16	18	...	18	17	...	17	1	...	1	1·85	...	1·85			
64	Hardoi do. ...	Convicts ...	301	7	308	1,576	66	1,642	1,877	73	1,950	1,670	58	1,728	207	15	222	300·75	9·30	310·25			
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300·75	9·50	310·25
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
65	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Under-trial,	37	...	37	1,776	68	1,844	1,813	68	1,881	1,741	65	1,806	72	3	75	71·00	2·25	73·25	77·09	2·30	79·39
		Civil ...	2	...	2	49	2	51	51	2	53	45	2	47	6	...	6	6·09	0·05	6·14			

66	Kheri Jail ...	Convicts ...	143	11	154	702	83	785	845	94	939	725	84	809	120	10	130	137·25	15·75	153·00	156·48	16·25	172·73
		Under-trial,	26	...	26	716	37	753	742	37	779	723	37	760	19	...	19	18·25	0·50	18·75			
		Civil ...	4	...	4	14	...	14	18	...	18	16	...	16	2	...	2	0·98	...	0·98			
67	Fyzabad do. ...	Convicts ...	184	19	203	725	68	793	909	87	996	618	69	687	291	18	309	217·75	20·50	238·25	266·45	24·78	291·23
		Under-trial,	34	5	39	879	48	927	913	53	966	887	53	940	26	...	26	45·50	4·00	49·50			
		Civil ...	8	...	8	47	1	48	55	1	56	47	1	48	8	...	8	3·20	0·28	3·48			
68	Gonda do. ...	Convicts ...	163	21	184	836	55	891	999	76	1,075	723	59	782	276	17	293	224·25	15·25	239·50	265·07	17·25	282·32
		Under-trial,	28	1	29	935	129	1,064	963	130	1,093	941	127	1,068	22	3	25	36·00	2·00	38·00			
		Civil ...	10	...	10	50	...	50	60	...	60	56	...	56	4	...	4	4·82	...	4·82			
69	Bahraich do. ...	Convicts ...	239	18	257	685	53	738	924	71	995	781	57	838	143	14	157	216·00	19·25	235·25	216·00	19·25	235·25
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
70	Do. Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37·35	3·50	40·85
		Under-trial,	18	...	18	852	48	900	870	48	918	839	42	881	31	6	37	32·00	3·50	35·50			
		Civil ...	6	...	6	39	...	39	45	...	45	42	...	42	3	...	3	5·35	...	5·35			
71	Rae Bareli Jail ...	Convicts ...	210	33	243	549	73	622	759	106	865	524	76	600	235	30	265	215·75	33·25	249·00	232·50	35·06	267·56
		Under-trial,	10	2	12	531	45	576	541	47	588	532	47	599	9	...	9	14·00	1·75	15·75			
		Civil ...	3	...	3	29	1	30	32	1	33	25	...	25	7	1	8	2·75	0·06	2·81			
72	Sultanpur do. ...	Convicts ...	137	13	150	545	59	604	682	72	754	507	57	564	175	15	190	134·25	9·00	143·25	134·25	9·00	143·25
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
73	Do. Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·41	0·75	29·16
		Under-trial,	12	2	14	516	28	544	528	30	558	512	2	540	16	2	18	25·00	0·75	25·75			
		Civil ...	3	...	3	31	...	31	34	...	34	31	...	31	3	...	3	3·41	...	3·41			
74	Partabgarh Jail ...	Convicts ...	101	8	109	401	65	466	502	73	575	378	59	437	124	14	138	110·75	12·25	123·00	125·20	13·60	138·80
		Under-trial,	8	2	10	276	32	308	284	34	318	273	31	304	11	3	14	8·50	1·00	9·50			
		Civil ...	6	1	7	47	1	48	53	2	55	50	2	52	3	...	3	5·95	0·35	6·30			
	Total ...	Convicts ...	16,958	894	17,852	40,810	2,643	43,453	57,768	3,537	61,305	39,407	2,684	42,091	18,361	853	19,214	17,692·00	923·50	18,615·50	19,261·83	992·81	20,254·64
		Under-trial,	1,232	58	1,290	38,737	2,188	40,925	39,969	2,246	42,215	38,711	2,164	40,875	1,258	82	1,340	1,357·50	66·25	1,423·75			
		Civil ...	208	3	211	2,191	47	2,238	2,399	50	2,449	2,193	47	2,240	206	3	209	212·33	3·06	215·39			
	GRAND TOTAL ...	...	18,398	955	19,353	81,738	4,878	86,616	1,00,136	5,833	105,969	80,311	4,895	85,206	19,825	938	20,763	19,261·83	992·81	20,254·64	19,261·83	992·81	20,254·64

NOTE—1. The sessions under-trial prisoners confined in Magistrates' Lock-ups at Allahabad and Lucknow have been removed to the Hawaláts inside the Jails.

2. Under-trial prisoners confined in Meerut District Jail Hawalát have been transferred to the Magistrate's Lock-up.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

1.—*Statement showing the Number and Disposal of the Convicts in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1886.

1	2		3		4		5				6			7				8												9		10		11		12		13		14		15		
							Received from other Jails.							Transferred to other Jails.				Released during the year.																									
							A.		B.					A.		B.		A.		B.		C.		D.						Transported beyond seas.		Transferred to Lunatic Asylum.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Remaining at the end of present year.		Daily average number.		
																							By order of Government.																			
																							(a)		(b)																			
Provinces.	Remained at the close of the previous year.		Imprisoned during the present year.		Total.		To undergo sentence.		In transit for transportation or to other Jails.		Grand Total.			To undergo sentence.		For transportation beyond seas, &c.		On appeal.		On expiry of sentence.		Under remission rules.		On account of sickness.		On other grounds.																
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
N.-W. P. and Oudh.	16,958	894	33,865	2,499	50,823	3,393	6,287	107	658	37	57,768	3,537	61,305	6,214	124	657	35	2,358	46	26,717	2,504	2,977	144	8	...	15	1	...	...	23	2	3	...	45	1	390	27	18,361	853	17,692	923·50	18,615·50

2.—*Statement showing the Religion, Age, and previous Occupation of the Convicts admitted into the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1886.

1	2												3								4																		5		
	Religion.												Age.								Previous Occupation.																		Total.		
	A. Christians.						B.		C.		D.		E.	A.		B.		C.		D.		A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.	K.									
	(a)		(b)		(c)																																				
Provinces.	Europeans.		Eurasians.		Natives.		Muhammadans.		Hindus and Sikhs.		Buddhists and Jains.		All other classes.	Under 16.		16 to 40.		40 to 60.		Above 60.	Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other Local authorities.	Professional persons.	Persons in service or performing personal offices.	Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	Persons employed in mechanical arts or manufactures, or engineering operations, &c.	Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widows.	Prostitutes.	Males.	Females.	Total.
	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M.	F.*	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	F.	F.	F.	F.			
N.-W. P. and Oudh.	21	1	23	1	27	7	5,030	336	28,751	2,151	13	3	...	...	469	68	27,493	1,860	5,352	517	551	54	726	2,538	2,523	20,980	535	333	6,230	1,519	72	785	123	33,865	2,499	36,364

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

3.—*Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1886 *and those remaining on the* 31*st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences.*

1	2																						3		
	Numbers according to length of sentence.																								
	A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.		I.				J.				
Provinces.	Not exceeding one month.		Above one and not exceeding three months.		Above three months and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		*Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.*				Sentenced to death.		Total.		
																	A. For life.		B. For a term.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	11,676	1,339	6,642	536	5,953	322	4,721	137	2,913	96	1,246	30	347	6	6	...	182	24	105	4	74	5	33,865	2,499	36,364

4.—*Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1886 *who had been previously convicted.*

1	2			3									4			5					
				Number previously convicted.												*Juvenile prisoners under* 16 *years of age (section* 399 *of the Criminal Procedure Code).*					
				A.		B.		C.		D.						A.			B.		
Provinces.	Number admitted during the year.			Once.		Twice.		More than twice.		Total.			Ratio per cent. of column 3D to column 2.			Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	33,865	2,499	36,364	2,295	95	799	22	640	24	3,734	141	3,875	11·02	5·64	10·65	353	54	407	72	2	74

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

5.—*Statement showing the Offences committed by the Convicts and the Punishments inflicted on them, in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1886.

1	2		3		4						5												6	7
					Breaches of Jail Rules.						PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED.													
											A.		*B.—By Jail Officers.*									*C.*		
													A.		B.		C.		D.	E.				
Provinces.	Average number of convicts.		Criminal offences.		Smoking or having possession of forbidden articles.		Offences relating to work.		Other offences against Prison discipline.		By Criminal Courts.		Solitary confinement.		Reduced diet.		Solitary confinement with reduced diet.		Corporal punishment.	Other punishments.			Total punishments.	Ratio of column 5C to column 2.	Ratio of column 5D to the total number of other Jail punishments inflicted on male prisoners.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.			
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	17,692·00	923·50	38	...	846	10	2,695	82	2,662	96	38	...	369	18	1,210	70	1,992	68	834	1,798	32	6,429	34·53	15·53

6.—*Statement showing the state of Education of the Convicts imprisoned in, and released from, the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year* 1886.

1	2		3						4		5		6		7						8					
			Of those in column 2 there were—												*Of those in column 6 there were when they entered Jail—*						*Of those in column 6 there were when they left Jail—*					
Provinces.	Number imprisoned during the year.		Unable to read or write.		Able to read or write a little.		Able to read or write well.		Daily average number of convicts.		Daily average number under instruction.		Number released during the year who had been under instruction in Jail.		Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.		Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	33,865	2,499	32,030	2,496	1,351	1	484	2	17,692·00	923·50	732·50	18·66	1,039	10	759	10	205	...	75	...	286	4	591	6	162	...

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

7.—Statement showing the Expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1886, *excluding the cost of building new Jails, of additions, alterations or repairs.*

1	2				3		4		5		6			7		8		9	10
Provinces.	*Average number of prisoners.*				*Rations.*		*Establishment.*		*Police Guard.*		*Hospital Charges.*			*Clothing.*		*Contingencies.*		Grand total expended.	Total cost per head of average strength.
	Convicts.	Under-trial.	Civil.	Total.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	A.	B.		
					Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding civil prisoners.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sick.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.		
					Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	18,615·50	939·00	...	19,554·50	2,79,367	14 4 7	3,70,871	18 15 5	81,229	4 2 6	19,780	1 0 2	37 1 8	43,740	2 3 9	35,638	1 13 2	8,30,625	42 7 7

8.—Statement showing the Employment of Convicts in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1886.

1	2		3		4		5		6	
Provinces.	Average number of convicts.		Average number employed as Prison Officers.		Ratio per cent. of column 3 to column 2.		Total number employed as Prison Officers.		Number of reductions or other punishments.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	17,692·00	923·50	620·41	3·33	3·50	0 34	1,100	6	300	1

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

9.—*Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality among Prisoners of all classes in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1886.

1	2			3			4			5			6			7			8		
Provinces.	Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the Jails devoted to convicts, under-trials, and civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			Deaths from fevers.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	30,186	2,009	32,195	19,262·18	992·81	20,254·99	25,001	1,351	26,352	13,653	666	14,319	523·50	26·49	549·99	429	34	463	37	...	37

1	9			10			11														
							Ratio per mille of average strength.														
Provinces.	Deaths from bowel-complaints.			Deaths from cholera.			A. Of admissions into hospital.			B. Of daily average number sick.			C. Of deaths from cholera.			D. Of deaths from all other causes.			E. Of deaths from all causes, both in and out of hospital.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	122	13	135	8	...	8	708·79	670·82	706·93	27·17	26·68	27·15	0·42	...	0·39	21·85	34·24	22·46	22·27	34·24	22·85

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

10.—*Statement showing Particulars regarding Prisoners under trial in the Jails and Lock-ups of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1886.

1	2		3		4			5			6		
Provinces.	Number remaining at close of previous year.		Number received.		Total.			Average daily number.			Released.		
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1,232	58	38,737	2,188	39,969	2,246	42,215	1,357·50	66·25	1,423·75	16,772	834	17,606

1	7			8		9		10		11		
Provinces.	Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred.		Escaped.		Died.		Remaining on 31st December, 1886.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	20,338	1,229	21,567	1,560	94	6	...	35	7	1,258	82	1,340

II.—STATISTICS OF

D.—Po

1.—*General Statement of Crime showing the result of Police operations*

PART I.—RETURN OF COGNIZ

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crime.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not investigated under section 157, Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under inquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the Courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 ending in conviction.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.,	1	...	...	...	1	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.,	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	...	...	...	1	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*							
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 467, and 471 ...	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	223	1	1	8	194	122
4	212 to 216	Harbouring an offender	27	...	1	...	22	11
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice ...	245	...	8	8	217	171
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	1,058	10	9	42	717	561
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ...	42	...	1	...	37	32
		Total ...	1,595	11	20	58	1,187	897
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*							
8	302, 303, 396	Murder by thags	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		Murder ,, dakáits	5	...	1	1	3	2
10		Murder ,, robbers	26	...	...	2	21	13
11		Murder ,, poison	25	...	2	4	17	5
12		Other murders	364	...	6	46	246	147
13	307	Attempts at murder	102	...	...	7	68	47
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	304	...	5	53	250	166
15	376	Rape	346	2	2	16	154	88
16	377	Unnatural offences	174	...	1	6	109	65
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	237	1	1	4	158	126
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at and abetment of suicide ...	1,396	1	4	12	915	726
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	5	...	...	1	4	3
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	2,271	8	18	89	1,755	1,356
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	25	...	...	3	16	5
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	77	...	...	4	54	32
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	544	5	3	11	313	194
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	238	4	3	8	142	98
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	16	...	...	1	10	6
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	8	...	...	...	3	1
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servants or women, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	1,094	7	9	21	693	447
29	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	64	...	...	3	55	35
		Total ...	7,321	28	55	292	4,986	3,532
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*							
30	395, 397, 398	Dakáiti	73	...	3	3	39	22
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dakáiti ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt by poisonous or stupefying drugs.	6	...	...	...	2	2
		Robbery with hurt by other means ...	33	...	...	2	21	14

PROTECTION.

LICE.

in the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen.

ABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1886.

CASES.													PERSONS.					
Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	INVESTIGATED BY POLICE.			NUMBER OF CASES IN COLUMNS 12 TO 14, AND OF THOSE INVESTIGATED BY POLICE IN COLUMN 7.			Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases investigated.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	CASES DISPOSED OF UNDER SECTION 247, C. P. C.		Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	NUMBER ARRESTED OR APPEARED ON OTHER PROCESS DURING THE YEAR.		Total of columns 19 to 22.	Serial number.
		Suo motu.	By order of Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of Magistrate after Police refused to enquire.	(*a*) Ending in conviction.	(*b*) Ending in acquittal or discharge.	(*c*) Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.				(*a*) When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.	(*b*) When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.			Arrested by Police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.		
10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17	18	18(*a*)		19	20	21	22	23	
100	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
100	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
99	62	212	10	...	120	72	3	54	62	6	...	...	10	...	194	20	224	3
100	50	27	1	...	11	11	...	39	50	1	1	...	...	...	33	2	35	4
97	78	225	21	...	166	46	7	67	78	2	...	...	9	...	314	50	373	5
88	78	874	45	25	554	153	66	58	78	89	4	39	400	...	4,933	695	6,028	6
95	86	39	2	...	32	5	1	78	86	3	...	...	...	...	38	10	48	7
91	75	1,377	79	25	883	287	77	60	75	101	5	39	419	...	5,512	777	6,708	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
100	66	6	...	...	2	1	...	33	66	...	...	...	5	5	16	...	26	9
100	62	26	...	...	13	8	2	50	61	...	...	...	8	...	40	6	54	10
100	29	27	...	...	5	12	...	18	29	8	...	...	6	...	26	...	32	11
97	59	360	2	...	135	99	50	37	57	14	...	1	94	1	533	18	646	12
94	69	94	2	...	45	21	13	46	68	15	...	1	11	...	115	5	131	13
98	66	300	5	...	157	81	44	51	65	25	2	1	120	1	580	25	726	14
92	37	299	17	5	56	94	12	17	37	91	2	8	17	...	148	16	181	15
99	59	174	...	...	65	44	4	37	59	18	1	...	6	...	116	4	126	16
97	79	230	1	1	126	32	10	54	79	16	1	1	6	...	200	6	212	17
98	79	1,353	5	24	724	188	5	52	79	123	2	17	12	...	938	12	962	18
80	75	2	2	...	3	1	...	75	75	2	...	...	1	...	6	1	8	19
96	77	2,109	85	12	1,323	393	93	59	77	147	8	15	147	...	2,657	362	3,166	20
96	31	24	...	...	5	11	3	20	31	5	1	...	3	...	25	2	30	21
97	59	67	8	...	32	22	4	42	59	6	...	...	10	...	136	27	173	22
95	62	505	15	1	189	119	13	36	61	53	7	4	17	...	371	30	418	23
84	69	179	24	1	96	44	11	47	68	48	1	5	17	3	232	47	299	24
87	60	9	5	...	6	4	...	42	60	8	...	...	3	...	12	8	23	25
75	33	5	1	...	1	2	1	16	33	4	...	...	...	...	9	...	9	26
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
95	64	996	44	8	443	240	21	42	64	128	6	5	30	...	1,127	140	1,297	28
96	63	60	2	...	35	19	1	56	64	9	...	...	3	...	64	4	71	29
96	70	6,825	218	52	3,461	1,435	287	48	70	720	31	58	516	10	7,351	713	8,590	
98	56	73	1	1	22	17	3	29	56	10	...	6	11	2	250	5	268	30
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
100	100	6	...	...	2	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	32
97	66	32	...	...	14	6	2	42	70	2	...	...	2	...	32	...	34	

II.—STATISTICS OF

D.—Po

1.—*General Statement of Crime showing the result of Police operations*

PART I.—RETURN OF COGNIZ

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crime.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not investigated under section 157, Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous year and brought under inquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the Courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 ending in conviction.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
33	392, 393	Robbery { in dwelling-house ...	103	...	...	3	24	18
		on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	71	...	1	2	33	23
		other robberies	356	25	4	7	119	77
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440,	Serious mischief and cognate offences...	1,630	7	9	14	250	92
35	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	546	12	2	1	315	204
36	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	53,058	17,068	50	146	5,037	3,860
37	449 to 452	House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	280	23	1	1	144	109
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dakáiti or habitually.	13	...	...	3	15	10
39	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thags, dakáits, robbers, and thieves.	7	...	...	...	4	2
		Total ...	56,176	17,135	70	182	6,003	4,433
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*						
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	508	26	3	4	187	79
41	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	21	...	...	...	15	10
42	374	Compulsory labour	13	...	...	...	8	6
		Total ...	542	26	3	4	210	95
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*						
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	991	130	...	6	428	333
44	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle	3,943	47	25	33	1,157	808
		ordinary	62,009	24,803	126	275	17,350	14,179
45	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	805	11	10	10	445	331
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	5,132	4	87	146	4,674	3,824
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	1,912	216	3	7	967	625
48	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	28	...	...	...	13	10
		Total ...	74,820	25,211	251	477	25,034	20,110
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*						
49	295 to 297	Offences against religion	76	...	...	2	48	21
50	Chapter VIII(B), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character ...	1,094	8	8	30	1,068	849
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	Offences against Gambling Act ...	576	...	...	15	565	488
52		Ditto Excise Laws ...	976	...	4	13	919	787
53		Ditto Opium Act ...	781	...	1	15	740	597
54		Ditto Railway Laws ...	193	9	...	...	171	145
55		Ditto Salt and Custom Laws,	25	...	...	...	25	24
56		Ditto Arms Act	279	...	...	1	250	211
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or Local laws.	Public and local nuisances	20,425	32	49	102	20,197	18,891
		Total ...	24,425	49	62	178	23,983	22,013
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police.	... ...	1,715	2	...	2	1,595	1,401
		GRAND TOTAL ...	1,66,595	42,462	461	1,193	62,999	52,481

PROTECTION.

LICE.

in the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen—(continued).

ABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1886.

CASES.													PERSONS.					
Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	Investigated by Police.			Number of cases in columns 12 to 14 and of those investigated by Police in column 7.			Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases investigated.	Percentage of Police cases pending in conviction to Police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Cases disposed of under section 247, C. P. C.		Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		Total of columns 19 to 22.	Serial number.
		Suo motu.	By order of Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of Magistrate after Police refused to enquire.	(*a*) Ending in conviction.	(*b*) Ending in acquittal or discharge.	(*c*) Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.				(*a*) When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.	(*b*) When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.			Arrested by Police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.		
10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17	18	18(*a*)		19	20	21	22	23	
96	75	93	5	1	17	5	...	17	77	16	...	...	3	...	48	3	49	
98	69	70	1	...	23	10	2	32	69	11	...	...	2	...	68	3	73	33
70	64	194	57	1	76	41	4	30	65	149	4	24	12	...	193	49	254	
95	36	1,549	19	2	91	151	23	5	37	183	3	20	28	...	359	69	456	34
94	64	489	26	1	202	106	7	39	65	59	1	10	1	...	386	55	442	35
64	76	34,125	22	5	3,833	1,165	185	11	76	813	2	57	231	...	6,872	163	7,266	36
89	75	242	7	1	108	33	5	43	76	17	1	2	1	...	194	11	206	37
100	66	13	...	...	10	5	1	77	66	...	...	...	4	...	40	...	44	38
86	50	6	...	...	2	2	1	33	50	1	...	...	...	...	25	...	25	39
65	73	36,892	138	12	4,400	1,541	233	11	74	1,261	11	119	295	2	8,464	360	9,121	
70	42	224	130	5	69	92	3	19	42	107	26	35	15	...	209	172	396	40
95	66	19	1	...	10	5	2	50	66	2	...	...	...	...	32	3	35	41
100	75	10	2	1	6	2	...	46	75	...	...	...	...	...	7	6	13	42
71	45	253	133	6	85	99	5	21	46	109	26	35	15	...	248	181	444	
84	77	839	2	...	333	95	8	39	77	49	...	10	6	...	454	6	466	43
97	69	3,822	44	5	802	349	49	20	69	181	...	3	48	3	1,558	101	1,710	44
51	81	31,593	487	38	14,116	3,119	262	43	81	2,095	98	371	400	5	22,261	918	23,584	
93	74	673	85	5	327	112	9	42	74	87	3	21	15	1	467	87	570	45
99	81	5,138	36	1	3,817	844	107	73	81	113	3	4	274	10	6,622	323	7,229	46
70	64	940	359	51	586	272	12	43	68	253	96	245	45	...	883	802	1,730	47
96	77	26	1	...	10	3	...	36	77	2	...	...	...	...	12	2	14	48
58	80	43,031	1,014	100	19,991	4,794	447	45	80	2,780	200	654	788	19	32,257	2,239	35,303	
85	43	53	11	1	21	23	1	32	47	12	1	...	19	...	82	29	130	49
98	79	844	232	13	813	215	25	74	79	14	1	...	42	...	1,024	337	1,403	50
100	86	569	6	1	484	77	8	84	86	5	...	3	69	...	2,926	67	3,062	51
98	85	949	16	4	781	132	18	80	85	18	...	1	19	1	1,260	78	1,358	52
99	80	766	12	...	591	142	8	75	80	12	...	...	17	1	792	74	884	53
95	84	164	20	...	142	20	3	77	87	4	...	...	...	...	229	42	271	54
76	96	7	12	...	17	1	...	89	94	...	...	...	...	...	7	33	40	55
99	84	243	25	9	209	39	6	75	84	1	...	...	1	...	203	102	306	56
99	93	17,023	3,357	9	18,843	1,297	102	92	93	78	2	1	166	...	23,040	4,445	27,651	57
99	91	20,618	3,691	37	21,901	1,946	171	89	91	144	4	5	333	2	29,563	5,207	35,105	
99	87	1,643	64	2	1,396	194	6	81	87	8	2	5	14	...	2,165	135	2,314	58
69	83	1,10,640	5,337	234	52,117	10,297	1,226	44	83	5,123	279	915	2,380	33	85,561	9,612	97,586	

II.—STATISTICS OF

D.—Po

1.—*General Statement of Crime showing the result of Police operations*

PART I.—RETURN OF COGNIZ

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in Police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by Police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.	
							By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.
1	2	3	24	25	26	27	28	29
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.,	...	...	...	1	1	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.,	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	1	1	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*							
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 467, and 471... ...	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	...	1	...	223	88	4
4	212 to 216	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	35	20	1
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice ...	2	...	...	371	107	...
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	27	25	...	5,968	1,572	120
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ...	...	...	...	48	8	...
		Total ...	29	26	...	6,645	1,795	125
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*							
8	302, 303, 396	Murder by thags	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		Murder „ dakáits	...	...	...	26	11	5
10		Murder „ robbers	...	...	...	54	15	16
11		Murder „ poison	...	1	4	31	13	11
12		Other murders	2	1	...	642	115	193
13	307	Attempts at murder	...	...	...	131	24	27
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	5	1	...	719	110	163
15	376	Rape	...	4	2	177	70	36
16	377	Unnatural offences	...	...	...	136	38	12
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	3	2	1	207	39	4
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at and abetment of suicide ...	11	13	1	938	199	4
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	...	...	8	...	1
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	3	8	...	3,134	900	18
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	1	3	12	26	9	5
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	2	1	171	53	11
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon ...	...	8	2	409	158	5
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	2	4	1	293	100	30
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	...	...	...	23	8	2
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	...	2	22	7	1	...
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servants or women, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	...	16	1	1,275	482	4
29	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	...	1	1	69	24	7
		Total ...	27	66	...	8,466	2,369	554
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*							
30	395, 397, 398	Dakáiti	4	1	...	263	64	104
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dakáiti ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt by poisonous or stupefying drugs.	...	...	...	4	2	...
		Robbery with hurt by other means ...	...	...	...	34	5	7

PROTECTION.

LICE.

in the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen—(continued).

ABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1886.

PERSONS.										PROPERTY.						
FINALLY CONVICTED (INCLUDING PERSONS ORDERED TO GIVE SECURITY FOR GOOD CONDUCT).						NUMBER PENDING AT END OF YEAR.										
						Before appearance before a Magistrate.										
By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons arrested by Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.	Serial number.
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	
													Rs.	Rs.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
119	9	124	63	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
					...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
14	...	13	39	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
249	3	216	68	67	1	...	...	11	...	1	1	100	4	4	100	5
3,601	92	3,287	66	62	30	...	8	500	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
39	...	31	81	81	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
4,022	104	3,671	66	62	31	...	8	514	54	1	1	100	4	4	100	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
...	8	8	50	80	...	...	...	1	1	5	...	...	904	...	...	9
...	19	19	47	39	2	...	...	1	1	26	17	65	1,640	831	50	10
...	5	5	19	16	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	50	74	12	16	11
1	214	215	40	34	13	1	...	40	66	28	14	50	1,203	361	30	12
6	48	49	42	38	1	...	...	15	10	7	5	71	161	65	40	13
19	304	316	54	45	8	...	1	33	82	2	1	50	630	59	9	14
13	46	57	38	35	...	...	...	4	8	1	...	...	2	...	...	15
23	49	70	60	57	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
119	31	149	74	74	1	...	...	8	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
719	6	719	76	77	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
1	6	6	100	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
2,012	57	1,914	72	69	13	14	7	133	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
...	8	8	32	33	...	...	...	...	4	4	1	25	314	51	16	21
88	7	80	58	55	1	...	...	7	4	1	1	100	1	1	100	22
230	2	214	57	56	1	...	1	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
102	34	126	54	51	6	...	...	12	9	20	12	60	1,674	254	15	24
13	...	9	75	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
3	...	3	33	43	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
720	1	656	58	57	...	6	...	68	...	3	2	66	46	22	48	28
37	...	35	54	53	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
4,106	845	4,658	63	60	53	21	10	347	192	99	54	54	6,649	1,656	24	
4	59	61	24	23	10	...	...	3	19	64	39	61	26,334	3,877	14	30
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
...	2	2	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	33	872	7	...	32
15	5	20	62	58	...	...	...	1	1	29	16	55	1,301	248	19	

II.—STATISTICS OF

D.—Po

1.—*General Statement of Crime showing the result of Police operations*

PART I.—RETURN OF COGNIZ

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in Police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by Police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	ACQUITTED OR DISCHARGED AFTER APPEARANCE BEFORE A MAGISTRATE.	
							By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.
1	2	3	24	25	26	27	28	29
33	392, 393	Robbery { in dwelling-house ...	...	1	2	48	17	2
		on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	1	...	...	72	13	15
		other robberies	...	1	...	253	115	12
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440 ...	Serious mischief and cognate offences...	...	8	2	448	232	50
35	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	...	6	1	435	169	8
36	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	14	59	...	7,178	1,964	83
37	449 to 452	House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	...	...	...	206	59	1
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dakáiti or habitually.	4	...	...	40	15	12
39	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thags, dakáits, robbers, and thieves.	...	...	...	25	12	3
		Total ...	23	76	...	9,006	2,667	297
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*						
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	1	16	7	378	223	6
41	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	...	...	...	35	11	...
42	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	13	5	...
		Total ...	1	16	6	426	239	6
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*						
43	455, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	...	2	...	462	110	1
44	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle	3	10	...	1,694	551	17
		ordinary	11	134	...	23,422	5,187	28
45	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	4	5	1	561	160	5
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	18	12	...	7,189	1,718	70
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	2	23	2	1,705	747	1
48	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle... ...	...	...	...	14	3	...
		Total ...	38	186	...	35,047	8,476	122
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*						
49	295 to 297	Offences against religion	...	4	4	126	71	...
50	Chapter VIII(B), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character ...	5	1	...	1,391	321	1
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	Offences against Gambling Act ...	1	3	...	3,055	498	...
52		Ditto Excise Laws ...	2	5	...	1,351	252	...
53		Ditto Opium Act ...	2	2	...	878	212	...
54		Ditto Railway Laws ...	...	1	...	270	60	...
55		Ditto Salt and Custom Laws,	...	...	...	40	4	...
56		Ditto Arms Act ...	...	...	...	304	59	...
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or Local laws.	Public and local nuisances... ...	12	30	...	27,576	2,151	...
		Total ...	22	46	...	34,991	3,628	1
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police.	...	...	14	...	2,300	376	...
		GRAND TOTAL ...	140	430	...	96,882	19,551	1,105

PROTECTION.

LICE.

in the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen—(concluded).

ABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1886.

PERSONS.										PROPERTY.						
FINALLY CONVICTED (INCLUDING PERSONS ORDERED TO GIVE SECURITY FOR GOOD CONDUCT).		Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons arrested by Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	NUMBER PENDING AT END OF YEAR.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recoverd.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.	Serial number.
						Before appearance before a Magistrate.										
By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.					In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.							
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	
													Rs.	Rs.		
27	2	27	62	60	...	...	...	...	...	88	17	19	4,918	136	2	
32	8	40	58	58	...	...	...	4	...	60	27	45	2,243	416	18	33
100	12	101	52	49	1	...	...	13	...	201	80	39	10,385	1,436	13	
102	34	122	34	32	...	...	...	20	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
250	...	226	58	59	1	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
4,641	206	4,797	69	68	7	11	4	245	32	22,867	7,642	33	10,24,043	1,68,698	16	36
136	...	129	66	66	4	...	...	5	1	39	17	43	571	245	42	37
...	12	12	30	30	...	...	...	1	...	9	12	...	234	174	74	38
6	3	9	36	36	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
5,313	343	5,546	65	64	23	12	4	299	64	23,363	7,852	33	10,70,901	1,75,237	16	
143	...	91	43	44	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
19	...	19	59	59	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
8	...	6	85	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
170	...	116	46	47	...	...	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
344	1	342	75	75	...	2	...	6	...	33	25	75	912	238	26	43
1,034	18	1,002	64	62	3	3	...	71	...	3,783	2,035	53	1,04,177	58,812	56	44
17,682	143	17,359	77	77	17	17	...	329	36	59,434	23,663	39	4,64,829	1,77,520	38	
377	7	330	70	69	1	...	...	11	...	691	369	53	94,128	20,515	21	45
5,092	105	5,023	75	73	38	10	...	153	13	152	4,743	...	4,533	2,01,352	...	46
934	...	529	59	58	...	...	...	23	...	10	7	70	113	54	47	47
11	...	9	75	75	...	...	...	...	...	19	10	52	1,621	868	53	48
25,474	274	24,594	76	74	59	32	...	593	49	64,122	30,852	48	6,70,313	4,59,359	68	
51	...	42	51	43	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
1,032	...	820	80	77	4	6	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
2,489	...	2,455	83	82	8	3	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
1,072	...	1,022	81	80	1	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
658	...	604	76	75	...	...	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
199	...	169	73	74	1	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
36	...	7	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
239	1	176	86	87	...	...	2	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
25,296	...	21,612	93	93	1	...	33	121	7	...	...	..	...	...	...	57
31,072	1	26,907	91	90	15	9	37	266	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,911	...	1,827	84	84	1	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
72,068	1,567	67,319	78	77	182	74	60	2,042	367	87,585	38,759	44	17,47,867	6,36,256	36	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

Part II.—Return of Non-Cognizable Crime.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Cases.						Persons.								Remarks.
			Average institutions of five preceding years.	Instituted by complainant during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the Police were employed to make inquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the Court, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted		Convicted		Waiting trial at close of year.	
												By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c.*															
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	23	2	...	2	...	2	5	5	4	1	...	...	...	...	
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice ...	2,368	1,676	1,237	2,913	397	2,555	5,908	6,008	1,020	1,206	...	3,685	4	91	Two persons died.
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants	206	252	49	301	48	218	351	347	126	56	3	142	4	15	One person died.
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424,	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	622	695	424	1,119	73	921	1,165	1,147	352	197	4	517	10	64	Three persons died, &c.
7	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	120	123	21	144	7	97	155	177	59	47	9	19	17	26	
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures,	148	134	45	179	41	153	187	180	51	38	...	89	...	2	
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks ...	39	110	...	110	3	85	105	86	17	38	...	31	...	...	
10	149, 154 to 156, 160... ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ...	552	320	114	434	109	441	1,547	1,630	183	316	13	1,097	...	20	One person died.
		Total ...	4,078	3,312	1,890	5,202	678	4,472	9,423	9,580	1,812	1,899	29	5,580	35	218	Seven persons died, &c.
		Class II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*															
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	60	51	6	57	24	28	38	46	26	7	1	7	4	1	
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	2	1	3	...	1	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	60	53	7	60	24	29	41	49	29	7	1	7	4	1	

		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Property.*																		
13	384 to 389	... ...	Extortion	865	1,139	4	1,143	252	327	558	564	203	256	1	89	2	13			
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*																		
14	345	Wrongful confinement	89	101	...	101	5	53	121	138	42	83	...	12	...	...	One person transferred.			
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	14,441	16,803	68	16,871	474	11,242	20,276	19,416	6,264	9,446	11	3,490	...	203	Two persons died.			
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...	134	110	3	113	11	59	170	180	4	140	...	36	...	...				
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	30,904	32,834	105	32,939	1,095	23,277	45,577	41,521	12,186	21,055	23	7,798	37	422				
		Total ...	45,568	49,848	176	50,024	1,585	34,631	66,144	61,255	18,496	30,724	34	11,336	37	625	Three persons died, &c.			
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*																		
18	417 to 420	Cheating	1,138	1,479	23	1,502	172	657	987	960	388	298	7	228	5	34				
19	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property ...	586	563	82	645	197	355	487	559	146	138	1	266	2	6				
20	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	230	184	7	191	16	94	139	169	53	58	...	49	3	6				
21	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	8,354	9,939	75	10,014	399	6,573	11,897	10,390	3,296	5,369	5	1,625	5	89	One person died.			
		Total ...	10,308	12,165	187	12,352	784	7,679	13,510	12,078	3,883	5,863	13	2,168	15	135	One person died.			
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*																		
22	298	Offences against religion	63	100	...	100	6	38	60	90	28	31	...	28	...	3				
23	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service ...	109	64	1	65	7	48	77	80	16	46	...	13	1	4				
24	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	3,908	4,455	11	4,466	201	2,419	3,284	3,123	1,280	1,299	11	455	12	65	One person died.			
25	500 to 502	Defamation	545	833	6	839	9	443	647	622	270	269	...	77	1	4	One person transferred.			
26	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	997	1,405	36	1,441	82	773	1,311	1,217	434	474	12	272	3	22				
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290,	Public and local nuisances	610	512	159	671	85	560	2,113	2,013	127	338	5	1,527	...	16				
28	294A	Keeping a lottery office	3	6	1	7	2	13	27	29	9	6	...	14	...	...				
29	Offences under Chapter VIII(*a*), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	1,426	1,697	113	1,810	500	821	2,920	3,080	801	527	14	1,672	...	66				
30	Offences under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	428	959	260	1,219	63	407	734	1,829	216	347	16	1,238	1	11				
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property ...	148	169	21	190	25	102	225	209	60	39	...	78	...	32				
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children ...	726	1,036	10	1,046	20	869	891	842	397	178	...	257	...	10				
		Total ..	8,963	11,236	618	11,854	1,000	6,493	12,289	13,134	3,638	3,554	58	5,631	18	233	Two persons died, &c.			
		Special Laws, offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.																		
		[DETAIL]	4,045	7,367	1,399	8,766	554	6,519	11,883	12,349	1,774	3,392	41	7,010	29	103				
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...				
		GRAND TOTAL ...	73,888	85,120	4,281	89,401	4,877	60,150	1,13,848	1,09,009	29,835	45,695	177	31,821	140	1,328	13 persons died, &c.			

19.

(69)

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

2.—*Thaggi, Dakáiti, Administration of Poisonous or Stupefying Drugs for Criminal purposes, and other Professional Crimes for* 1886.

Description of crime.	Cases.				Persons.							Comparative Return.														Remarks.
	Committed during previous two years and in which no conviction was obtained up to beginning of the year.	Occurred during the year.	Under columns 2 and 3 brought to trial during the year.	Under columns 2 and 3 in which no one was brought to trial up to close of year.	Number of persons supposed to have been concerned in cases in columns 2 and 3.	Arrested.	Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Remaining under trial.	Number supposed to be at large at the close of the year.	Number of persons arrested.			Brought to trial.			Convicted.			Property stolen.			Property recovered.			
												1884.	1885.	1886.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1884.	1885.	1886.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			14			15			16			17			18
																					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Thaggi ... By strangulation.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Thaggi ... By poison ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dakáiti on land. N.-W. Provinces.	61	59	41	79	1,296	200 (1)	227 (2)	68	145	9 (3)	1,096	249	104	200	232	81	227	107	29	68	43,601	13,228	23,346	1,807	544	2,505	
Dakáiti on land. Oudh ...	14	11	8	17	252	62	57 (4)	22	21	12 (5)	190	83	25	62	86	25	57	12	15	22	2,629	3,788	4,227	220	346	1,665	
Robbery... N.-W. Provinces.	128	112	83	157	746	159 (7)	178 (6)	123	54	1	578	197	138	159	179	129	178	107	88	123	8,130	2,809	8,867	1,326	2,438	1,086	
Robbery... Oudh ...	45	40	31	54	255	67	71 (8)	47	23	1	189	52	54	67	49	54	71	27	26	47	2,609	2,312	4,885	201	266	260	
Poisoning, N.-W. Provinces.	4	11	6	9	25	12	10 (9)	7	1	2	13	16	10	12	11	9	10	9	8	7	265	125	660	32	65	351	
Poisoning, Oudh ...	8	3	4	7	12	5 (10)	4	2	1	1	7	5	7	5	5	6	4	4	2	2	293	137	836	27	23	...	

(1) 10 persons discharged without trial.
(2) 14 persons were pending trial and 1 was made Queen's evidence at the close of 1885; 23 arrested in cases of previous year.
(3) 5 persons made Queen's evidence.
(4) 5 persons discharged without trial.
(5) 2 persons made Queen's evidence.
(6) 14 persons were pending trial at the close of 1885; 5 arrested in cases of previous year.
(7) 1 person discharged without trial.
(8) 4 persons were pending trial at the close of 1885; 1 arrested in a case of previous year.
(9) 2 persons discharged without trial.
(10) 1 person died before trial.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

3.—*Statement of Additional Police collected for the protection of persons and property, or quartered as a punitive measure, during* 1886.

District.	Names of fairs or places of large assembly where additional Police have been collected during the year.	Number of cases (additional Police quartered).	*Strength of additional Police.*		Total cost of additional Police for the whole period, including all contingencies.	Period for which quartered.	Number of offences committed in or traced to a village or place in which the additional Police was established.
			Officers.	Men.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
					Rs. a. p.		
Bijnor	Ganges bathing fair, Dáranagar	1	...	...	...	7 days.	1
Azamgarh	Muharram and Dasehra	...	...	...	1,656 0 0	1 month.	...
Mirzapur	Bindachal	...	1	4	530 12 0	1 year.	...
Bara Banki	Galamau	1	1	3	426 0 0	1 year.	...

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

4.—*Statement showing Strength, Cost, Distribution, and Employment of Police.*

District.	Sanctioned strength of Police Force.										Cost of Police.				
	Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors-General.	*Strength of District, Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial or Provincial Revenues.*							*Strength of Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial or Provincial Revenues.*		Pay and travelling allowances of controlling officers (column 2), and pay and travelling allowances of their establishment.	Total pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents (column 3).	*Other expenses of column 3.*		Total pay of subordinate officers (columns 4 and 5).
		Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of subordinate officers on Rs. 100 and upwards.	Number of subordinate officers on less than Rs. 100.	Number of mounted police constables.	Number of foot police constables.	Number of water police constables.	Total.	Officers.	Men.			Travelling allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
North-Western Provinces ...	...	D. S. 33 A. D. S. 8 41	Insptrs. 147 Sergts. 2 149	S.-I. 510 H. C. 2,733 Sergts. 5 3,248	503	13,490	...	17,431	499	7,196	...	2,86,400	26,950	...	10,04,088
Oudh	...	D. S. 12 A. D. S. 1 13	Insptrs. 39 Sergt. 1 40	S.-I. 185 H. C. 790 975	127	4,386	...	5,541	132	1,469	...	1,14,800	7,550	...	2,93,703
Total, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh ...	(*a*) 4	D. S. 45 A. D. S. 9 54	Insptrs. 186 Sergts. 3 189	S.-I. 695 H. C. 3,523 Sergts. 5 4,223	(*b*) 630	17,876	...	22,972	631	8,665	1,17,000	4,01,200	34,500	...	12,97,791
Government Railway Police, East Indian Railway.	...	1	6	48	...	140	...	195	...	...	...	8,315	863	2,787	26,161
Government Railway Police, Cawnpore-Achneyra Railway.	...	...	1	7	...	21	...	29	...	...	...	...	45	540	2,571
Government Railway Police, Bengal and North-Western Railway.	...	...	1	6	...	17	...	24	...	...	...	...	112	135	660
Government Railway Police, Rohilkhand, Kumaun, and Pilibhit Railway.	...	...	...	3	...	11	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200
Government Railway Police, Sind, Panjáb, and Delhi Railway.	...	...	1	1	...	50	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,280
GRAND TOTAL ...	4	55	198	4,288	630	18,115	...	23,286	631	8,665	1,17,000	4,09,515	35,520	3,462	13,30,663

(*a*) 1 Inspector-General, 2 Deputy Inspectors-General, and 1 Personal Assistant to Inspector-General.

(*b*) Mounted head-constables 24
Ditto constables 606
Total 630

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—POLICE.

4.—*Statement showing Strength, Cost, Distribution, and Employment of Police*—(continued).

District.	Cost of Police.								Distribution of Force.							
			Average pay of—						*Guards at District, Central, or subsidiary Jails.*		*On station duties.*		*Guards over Lock-ups and Treasuries, or escort to prisoners and treasure, or in reserve.*		*Total.*	
	Total pay of constables of all classes (columns 6, 7, and 8).	Horse and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in columns 12, 14, and 15.	Mounted constables.	Foot and water constables.	Contingencies and all expenses other than included in columns 12 to 18.	Total cost.	Payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Payable from other sources.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
North-Western Provinces ...	11,19,728	...	...	...	7,79,130	32,16,296	27,39,687	4,76,609	80	541	2,186	8,245	1,131	5,307	3,397	13,993
Oudh	3,58,253	...	...	...	2,00,245	9,74,551	8,67,972	1,06,579	29	185	557	2,185	429	2,143	1,015	4,513
						Col. 12 } 1,17,000	Col. 12 } 1,17,000									
Total, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh...	14,77,981	...	272½	73	9,79,375	43,07,847	37,24,659	5,83,188	109	726	2,743	10,430	1,560	7,350	4,412	18,506
Government Railway Police, East Indian Railway.	12,212	1,431	...	96	9,866	61,635	18,490	43,145	...	...	46	112	8	28	54	140
Government Railway Police, Cawnpore-Achneyra Railway.	1,710	183	...	84	687	5,736	5,736	...	...	...	8	21	...	...	8	21
Government Railway Police, Bengal and North-Western Railway.	303	34	...	84	196	1,440	1,440	...	...	...	7	17	...	...	7	17
Government Railway Police, Rohilkhand, Kumaun, and Pilibhít Railway.	924	...	...	84	504	2,628	2,628	...	...	...	3	11	...	...	3	11
Government Railway Police, Sind, Panjáb, and Delhi Railway.	4,824	...	...	96	...	7,104	...	7,104	...	...	2	50	...	...	2	50
GRAND TOTAL ...	14,97,954	1,648	272½	...	9,90,628	43,86,390	37,52,953	6,33,437	109	726	2,809	10,641	1,568	7,378	4,486	18,745

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

4.—*Statement showing Strength, Cost, Distribution, and Employment of Police*—(concluded).

District.	Distribution of Force.		Area of whole district in square miles.	Population of whole district.	Proportion of the whole force (officers and men).						Proportion of the Police on station duties (officers and men).						Total amount of cognizable crime reported (columns 4 and 6 of Statement I, Part I).	Proportion of cognizable crime to the police force on station duties (columns 27 and 28).
					To area. In districts, one policeman to so many square miles; in towns, so many policemen to one square mile.			*To population. One policeman to so many of the population.*			*To area.*			*To population.*				
	On town, municipal, or harbour duty.	In cantonments.			Of the whole district.	Of district, exclusive of towns.	Of towns.	Of the whole district.	Of district, exclusive of towns.	Of towns.	Of the whole district.	Of district, exclusive of towns.	Of towns.	Of the whole district.	Of district, exclusive of towns.	Of towns.		
1	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
North-Western Provinces ...	7,267	428	70,357	31,880,858	2·80	2·79	121·9	1,268	1,129	139	6·74	6·72	50·6	3,056	2,721	335	1,10,901	10·6
Oudh	1.532	69	24,246	11,387,741	3·39	3·38	94·2	1,594	1,486	108	8·84	8·81	36·1	4,153	3,872	281	54,746	19·9
Total, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh ...	8,799	497	94,603	43,268,599	2·93	2·92	114·5	1,340	1,208	132	7·18	7·16	46·7	3,284	2,961	323	1,65,647	12·5
Government Railway Police, East Indian Railway.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	674	3·6
Government Railway Police, Cawnpore-Achneyra Railway.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Government Railway Police, Bengal and North-Western Railway.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government Railway Police, Rohilkhand, Kumaun, and Pilibhít Railway.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government Railway Police, Sind, Panjáb, and Delhi Railway.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	1·3
Grand Total ...	8,799	497	94,603	43,268,599	2·90	2·89	115·6	1,327	1,197	130	7·03	7·01	47·7	3,216	2,899	317	* 1,66,390	12·3

* Excluding Kumaun 607
Ditto Garhwál 25
Ditto Rájputána Railway ... 34
Total ... 666

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

5.—*Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and General Internal Management of the Force for* 1886 *(Provincial and Municipal Constabulary).*

Provinces.	*Total sanctioned strength of Provincial and Municipal constabulary as per budget for* 1886-87.		*Armament of the Force shown in columns* 2 *and* 3.			PUNISHMENT.												REWARDS.	
						Dismissed, excluding those shown in column 32.		*Fined, degraded or suspended by their own Departmental Officers.*		Punished judicially by a Magistrate								*Number of Police (Officers and men rewarded during the year).*	
										Under Police Act.		*Under sections* 330, 331, *and* 348, *Penal Code.*		*Under Chapter IX of Penal Code.*		*Other offences.*			
	Officers (Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, and Head-constables).	Men (mounted and foot constables).	Number provided with fire-arms.	Number provided with swords only, or swords and batons.	Number provided with batons only.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	By promotion.	By money rewards, as per reward statement (excluding chaukidárs).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
North-Western Provinces	3,533	15,288	5,131	7,837	5,853	17	195	953	1,447	3	47	...	1	2	3	8	77	268	2,747
Oudh	1,084	5,117	1,955	3,371	875	12	72	241	273	1	8	1	...	...	10	1	29	86	597
Total	4,617	20,405	7,086	11,208	6,728	29	267	1,194	1,720	4	55	1	1	2	13	9	106	354	3,344

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

5.—Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and General Internal Management of the Force for 1886 *(Provincial and Municipal Constabulary)*—(concluded).

Provinces.	Education.				Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service and under ten years.	Of ten years' service and upwards.	Number who have left the Force during the year.							Total number of sick in hospital during the year.	Percentage in hospital during the year to total strength of force.	Percentage of deaths during the year to total strength of force.
	Number of Police who can read and write.		Number of Police under instruction during the year.					On pension.	On gratuity.	On resignation without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal, columns 7 and 8.	By discharge otherwise as per columns from 11 to 18 (excluding those men who were fined, but were not dismissed).	By desertion.	By death.			
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.													
1	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35		36
North-Western Provinces ...	2,453	2,287	4	30	1,489	8,591	8,605	429	20	419	212	110	3	237	7,225	38·38	1·25
Oudh	691	737	5	58	654	2,848	2,645	199	6	198	84	40	4	45	1,943	31·33	·72
Total ...	3,144	3,024	9	88	2,143	11,439	11,250	628	26	617	296	150	7	282	9,168	36·63	1·12

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

Memorandum showing the number of Pension cases sanctioned from 1st January to 31st December, 1886.

Cases of last year, 1885.	Cases received during the year 1886.	Total.	*Number of cases sanctioned by Government.*			*Number of cases sanctioned by the Inspector-General of Police, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.*			*Undisposed of cases.*					Remarks.
			Pension cases.	Gratuity cases.	Total.	Pension cases.	Gratuity cases.	Total.	Pending with Government.	Pending with Accountant-General.	Pending with District Superintendents of Police.	In hand for disposal.	Total.	
56	747	803	115	2	117	604	46	650	10	...	9	17	36	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—POLICE.

6.—*Statement showing the Race and Religion or Caste of Officers and Men employed in the Police (Provincial and Municipal Constabulary), as they stood on 31st December, 1886, excluding all vacancies.*

Provinces.	RACE.												RELIGION OR CASTE.												
	EUROPEANS.					EURASIANS.			NATIVES.				OFFICERS.												
	District or Assistant District Superintendents.		*Subordinate Officers.*		Sergeants.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	*Subordinate Officers.*		Sergeants and constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	*Subordinate Officers.*		Constables mounted and foot.	Christians.	Muhammadans.	*Hindus.*								*Other Religions.*		Total (columns 12 to 23).
	Military or Covenanted Civil.	Uncovenanted.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.		On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.			On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.					Brahmans.	Rájputs.	Gurkhas.	Sikhs.	Panjabis.	Játs.	Kayaths.	Hindus of all other castes.	Bauriahs.	Afghans.	
1	2	3	4		5	6	7		8	9	10		11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	23(*a*)
North-Western Provinces,	2	37	23	2	6	...	18	8	1	2	104	3,347	15,143	94	1,769	367	274	37	149	46	46	473	269	3	23	3,550
Oudh	5	8	8	1	1	...	6	5	...	...	27	1,030	5,080	33	414	173	85	3	93	42	10	97	132	4	5	1,091
Total ...	7	45	31	3	7	...	24	13	1	2	131	4,377	20,223	127	2,183	540	359	40	242	88	56	570	401	7	28	4,641

Provinces.	RELIGION OR CASTE—*(concluded)*.													
	MEN.													
	Christians.	Muhammadans.	*Hindus.*								*Other Religions.*		Total (columns 24 to 35).	Grand Total Officers and men [*vide* columns 23 (*a*) and 35 (*b*)].
			Brahmans.	Rájputs.	Gurkhas.	Sikhs.	Panjabis.	Játs.	Kayaths.	Hindus of all other castes.	Bauriahs.	Afghans.		
1	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	35 (*b*)	36
North-Western Provinces	15	5,851	2,842	2,501	194	445	168	205	712	2,151	...	59	15,143	18,693
Oudh	1	1,249	1,243	957	14	201	73	43	159	1,108	15	17	5,080	6,171
Total ...	16	7,100	4,085	3,458	208	646	241	248	871	3,259	15	76	20,223	24,864

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

G.—Municipal Administration, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

1.—*Statement showing the Income and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1886-87.

District.	Serial number of Municipality.	Name of Municipality.	Population.	*Number of Members of Committee.*				Balance from previous year.	Income during the year from octroi.	Total income from other taxation.	Rents, fines, loans, deposits, advances, and miscellaneous receipts.	Total income, excluding balance.	Total income of year, including balance.	Total expenditure.	Balance at end of year.	Incidence of taxation per head.	Incidence of total income per head.
				Ex-officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Dehra Dún ...	1	Dehra ...	18,959	...	3	17	20	2,859	...	7,679	19,949	27,628	30,487	15,008	15,479	0 6 5	1 7 4
	2	Mussoorie ...	7,662	...	1	10	11	1,271	...	34,622	3,019	37,641	38,912	36,927	1,985	4 8 3	4 14 7
Saháranpur ...	3	Saháranpur ...	59,194	...	3	15	18	8,515	42,348	1,948	34,394	78,690	87,205	76,316	10,989	0 11 11	1 5 3
	4	Hardwár Union ...	28,106	...	3	12	15	8,692	19,547	...	3,683	23,230	31,922	27,896	4,026	0 11 2	0 13 2
	5	Deoband ...	22,116	...	2	12	14	1,536	8,503	...	1,868	10,371	11,907	11,883	24	0 6 2	0 7 6
	6	Roorkee ...	12,818	...	3	9	12	2,742	...	7,942	6,336	14,278	17,020	15,146	1,874	0 9 10	1 1 9
Muzaffarnagar,	7	Muzaffarnagar ...	15,080	...	3	12	15	1,773	7,634	600	4,159	12,393	14,166	12,033	2,133	0 8 9	0 13 1
	8	Kandhla ...	11,109	...	2	12	14	1,344	5,322	...	968	6,190	7,534	5,455	2,079	0 7 6	0 8 10
	9	Kairana ...	18,374	...	3	12	15	85	8,844	...	964	9,808	9,893	9,381	512	0 7 9	0 8 6
Meerut ...	10	Meerut ...	99,565	...	3	15	18	39,981	76,823	824	20,373	98,020	1,38,001	1,13,771	24,230	0 12 6	0 15 9
	11	Gháziabad ...	9,847	...	2	9	11	3,050	8,526	...	3,936	12,462	15,512	11,332	4,180	0 13 10	1 9 8

G.—Municipal Administration, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

1.—*Statement showing the Income and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1886-87—(continued).

District.	Serial number of Municipality.	Name of Municipality.	Population.	Number of Members of Committee.				Balance from previous year.	Income during the year from octroi.	Total income from other taxation.	Rents, fines, loans, deposits, advances, and miscellaneous receipts.	Total income, excluding balance.	Total income of year, including balance.	Total expenditure.	Balance at end of year.	Incidence of taxation per head.	Incidence of total income per head.
				Ex-officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Meerut (*concld.*),	12	Shahdara ...	6,552	...	2	6	8	3,335	3,306	...	1,349	4,655	7,990	6,673	1,317	0 8 1	0 11 4
	13	Baraut ...	7,956	...	2	6	8	814	5,324	...	1,043	6,367	7,181	5,713	1,468	0 10 9	0 12 9
	14	Bághpat ...	7,205	...	2	9	11	1,722	5,412	...	1,997	7,409	9,131	7,024	2,107	0 12 0	1 0 5
	15	Hapur ...	13,212	...	2	9	11	1,576	10,692	...	2,340	13,032	14,608	13,489	1,119	0 12 11	0 15 9
	16	Pilkhua ...	5,661	...	2	6	8	352	2,882	...	664	3,546	3,898	3,025	873	0 8 2	0 9 10
	17	Sardhana ...	13,313	...	3	9	12	7,055	8,557	...	2,221	10,778	17,833	12,579	5,254	0 10 3	1 5 5
Bulandshahr ...	18	Mowana ...	7,219	...	2	6	8	165	2,254	...	437	2,691	2,856	1,663	1,193	0 5 0	0 6 4
	19	Bulandshahr ...	17,863	...	1	6	7	2,051	7,046	2,246	4,788	14,180	16,231	15,308	923	0 8 5	0 12 8
	20	Anúpshahr ...	8,234	...	1	6	7	150	3,761	664	1,313	5,738	5,888	5,242	646	0 8 7	0 11 2
	21	Khurja ...	27,190	...	2	9	11	4,419	16,949	...	4,541	21,490	25,909	20,030	5,879	0 9 10	0 13 9
	22	Sikandarabad ...	16,479	...	1	6	7	3,141	8,529	...	1,961	10,490	13,631	9,580	4,051	0 8 3	0 10 2

Aligarh ...	23	Koil ...	62,443	...	1	13	14	253	48,481	328	4,087	52,896	53,149	52,091	1,058	0 12 8	0 13 7
	24	Háthras ...	23,312	...	1	13	14	2,328	...	15,562	5,240	20,802	23,130	19,295	3,835	0 10 8	0 14 4
	25	Atrauli ...	14,482	...	2	9	11	117	7,952	...	928	8,880	8,997	7,859	1,138	0 8 9	0 9 0
	26	Sikandra Rao ...	12,171	...	2	11	13	1,587	6,544	...	958	7,503	9,089	8,260	829	0 8 7	0 9 10
Muttra ...	27	Muttra ...	55,016	...	3	12	15	1,585	47,204	...	9,273	56,477	58,062	52,451	5,611	0 13 8	1 0 5
	28	Brindaban ...	21,467	...	2	9	11	3,315	21,831	...	4,002	25,833	29,148	21,429	7,719	1 0 3	1 3 3
	29	Kosi ...	11,233	...	2	9	11	2,057	6,301	...	2,051	8,352	10,409	8,705	1,704	0 8 11	0 11 11
Agra ...	30	Agra ...	160,203	...	3	28	31	10,504	1,34,933	774	33,676	1,69,383	1,79,887	1,60,736	19,151	0 13 6	1 0 11
	31	Fatehpur-Sikri ...	7,466	...	8	...	8	526	3,512	...	439	3,951	4,477	3,818	659	0 7 6	0 8 5
	32	Firozabad ...	16,023	...	2	9	11	900	9,161	...	1,557	10,718	11,618	9,521	2,097	0 9 1	0 10 8
Farukhabad ...	33	Fatehgarh *cum* Farukhabad.	74,872	...	...	27	27	9,145	51,169	902	5,357	57,428	66,573	56,437	10,136	0 11 1	0 12 3
Mainpuri ...	34	Mainpuri ...	22,736	...	...	12	12	909	12,757	...	2,260	15,017	15,926	15,051	875	0 8 11	0 10 9
Etawáh ...	35	Etáwah ...	34,721	...	3	15	18	4,595	22,453	432	6,493	29,378	33,973	26,784	7,189	0 10 6	0 13 6
Etáh ...	36	Etáh ...	8,054	...	3	13	16	1,813	7,575	...	3,565	11,140	12,953	9,799	3,154	0 15 0	1 6 1
	37	Soron ...	12,745	...	3	13	16	1,688	8,180	...	1,369	9,549	11,237	10,748	489	0 10 3	0 11 11
	38	Kásganj ...	16,535	...	4	13	17	2,752	12,052	...	1,191	13,243	15,995	11,828	4,167	0 11 7	0 12 9
	39	Mahrehra ...	9,271	...	2	13	15	282	3,890	...	424	4,314	4,596	4,213	383	0 6 8	0 7 5
	40	Aliganj ...	7,436	...	1	13	14	314	3,048	...	612	3,660	3,974	3,787	187	0 6 7	0 8 6
	41	Jalesar ...	15,609	...	1	13	14	1,794	9,256	...	892	10,148	11,942	9,686	2,256	0 9 5	0 10 5
Bijnor ...	42	Bijnor ...	15,147	...	2	12	14	1,366	7,048	83	2,159	9,290	10,656	10,068	588	0 7 6	0 9 9
	43	Chandpur ...	11,182	...	1	12	13	357	6,121	...	619	6,740	7,097	6,149	948	0 8 9	0 9 7
	44	Dhámpur ...	5,708	...	1	9	10	260	5,665	1,392	321	7,378	7,638	6,821	817	1 3 9	1 4 8

G.—Municipal Administration, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

1.—*Statement showing the Income and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1886-87—(continued).

District.	Serial number of Municipality.	Name of Municipality.	Population.	Number of Members of Committee.				Balance from previous year.	Income during the year from octroi.	Total income from other taxation.	Rents, fines, loans, deposits, advances, and miscellaneous receipts.	Total income, excluding balance.	Total income of year, including balance.	Total expenditure.	Balance at end of year.	Incidence of taxation per head.	Incidence of total income per head.
				Ex-officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bijnor (*concld.*)	45	Nagina ...	20,503	...	1	12	13	440	12,417	...	744	13,161	13,601	11,893	1,708	0 9 8	0 10 3
	46	Najibabad ...	17,750	...	1	12	13	1.148	12,438	...	1,986	14,424	15,572	13,309	2,263	0 11 2	0 13 0
Moradabad	47	Moradabad ...	67,387	...	5	18	23	5,541	49,161	...	6,300	55,461	61,002	49,004	11,998	0 11 8	0 13 2
	48	Chandausi ...	27,521	...	2	9	11	1,152	20,160	6,540	1,800	28,500	29,652	18,553	11,009	0 15 6	1 0 7
	49	Amroha ...	36,145	...	4	12	16	4,177	17,012	...	895	17,907	22,084	17,159	4,925	0 7 6	0 7 11
	50	Sambhal ...	35,196	...	3	18	21	8,506	16,834	...	1,170	18,004	26,510	21,153	5,357	0 7 8	0 8 2
Budaun	51	Budaun ...	33,680	...	5	16	21	5,554	19,754	...	11,467	31,221	36,775	28,625	8,150	0 9 4	0 14 10
	52	Bilsi ...	6,294	...	8	...	8	1,659	...	2,100	732	2,832	4,491	2,552	1,939	0 5 4	0 7 2
	53	Ujhani ...	7,185	...	2	7	9	341	...	2,690	718	3,408	3,749	3,064	685	0 6 0	0 7 7
	54	Sahaswan ...	14,605	...	3	9	12	838	...	5,737	1,742	7,479	8,317	6,506	1,811	0 6 3	0 8 2
Bareilly ...	55	Bareilly ...	103,160	...	6	27	33	8,388	64,803	6,644	13,251	84,698	93,086	90,733	2,353	0 11 1	0 13 1

Sháhjahánpur ...	56	Sháhjahánpur ...	77,404	...	3	18	21	6,881	49,975	...	14,884	64,859	71,740	64,133	7,607	0 10 3	0 14 10
	57	Tilhar ...	15,559	...	2	12	14	3,254	8,378	...	2,964	11,342	14,596	12,166	2,430	0 8 7	0 11 8
Pilibhít ...	58	Pilibhít ...	30,954	...	2	13	15	5,117	20,294	...	11,982	32,276	37,393	32,796	4,597	0 10 5	1 0 8
	59	Bisalpur ...	8,903	...	1	8	9	501	2,725	...	549	3,274	3,775	3,248	527	0 4 10	0 5 10
Cawnpore ...	60	Cawnpore ...	117,030	...	2	19	21	15,872	...	95,398	57,149	1,52,547	1,68,419	1,35,535	32,884	0 13 0	1 4 10
Fatehpur ...	61	Fatehpur ...	21,328	...	1	13	14	841	10,783	274	2,796	13,853	14,694	12,843	1,851	0 8 4	0 10 4
Bánda ...	62	Bánda ...	28,974	...	1	18	19	3,125	20,554	...	5,750	26,304	29,429	23,868	5,561	0 11 4	0 14 6
Allahabad ...	63	Allahabad ...	150,338	...	6	21	27	32,256	1,45,625	25,481	56,817	2,27,923	2,60,179	222,615	37,564	1 2 2	1 8 3
Jaunpur ...	64	Jaunpur ...	42,845	...	4	12	16	17,200	20,281	...	14,083	34,364	51,564	44,045	7,519	0 7 6	0 12 0
Azamgarh ...	65	Azamgarh ...	18,528	...	1	11	12	11,295	8,889	2,754	3,190	14,833	26,128	24,970	1,158	0 10 0	0 12 8
Mirzapur ...	66	Mirzapur ...	85,362	...	1	18	19	3,224	59,366	...	9,024	68,390	71,614	62,334	9,280	0 11 1	0 12 9
	67	Chunár ...	11,691	...	1	9	10	81	6,237	...	1,382	7,619	7,700	7,180	520	0 8 7	0 10 5
Benares ...	68	Benares ...	208,083	...	4	18	22	5,955	1,21,659	...	46,454	1,68,113	1,74,068	161,931	12,137	0 9 4	0 12 11
Gházipur ...	69	Gházipur ...	43,232	...	2	19	21	11,494	30,209	...	9,308	39,517	51,011	38,824	12,187	0 11 2	0 14 7
Gorakhpur ...	70	Gorakhpur ...	57,922	...	7	15	22	27,002	40,615	333	11,591	52,539	79,541	62,918	16,623	0 11 4	0 14 6
Ballia ...	71	Ballia ...	15,320	...	...	9	9	4,615	...	4,099	7,020	11,119	15,734	10,756	4,978	0 4 3	0 11 7
Jhánsi ...	72	Jhánsi ...	2,473	7	17	...	24	426	...	1,062	1,848	2,910	3,336	2,717	619	0 6 11	1 2 10
	73	Mau Ránipur ...	22,827	...	3	18	21	1,372	11,068	1,213	2,587	14,868	16,240	14,946	1,294	0 8 7	0 10 5
Jalaun ...	74	Orai ...	7,738	6	...	12	18	882	6,238	169	6,756	13,163	14,045	11,263	2,782	0 13 3	1 11 3
	75	Kálpi ...	14,320	2	...	6	8	1,551	...	3,662	1,995	5,657	7,208	5,240	1,968	0 4 1	0 6 3
	76	Kunch ...	13,739	2	...	6	8	1,175	7,454	474	1,096	9,024	10,199	8,228	1,971	0 9 3	0 11 11
Lalitpur ...	77	Lalitpur ...	10,684	4	14	...	18	147	7,640	178	2,884	10,702	10,849	9,264	1,585	0 11 8	1 0 0
Kumaun ...	78	Almora ...	4,802	...	...	9	9	949	4,552	1,505	222	6,279	7,228	6,794	434	1 4 2	1 4 11
	79	Naini Tal ...	10,057	1	7	...	8	4,615	3,561	46,278	7,074	56,913	61,528	55,840	5,688	4 15 3	5 10 6

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

G.—Municipal Administration, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

1.—*Statement showing the Income and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1886-87—(concluded).

District.	Serial number of Municipality.	Name of Municipality.	Population.	Number of Members of Committee.				Balance from previous year.	Income during the year from octroi.	Total income from other taxation.	Rents, fines, loans, deposits, advances, and miscellaneous receipts.	Total income, excluding balance.	Total income of year, including balance.	Total expenditure.	Balance at end of year.	Incidence of taxation per head.	Incidence of total income per head.
				Ex-officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Tarái ...	80	Káshipur ...	14,667	...	2	9	11	4,433	...	7,581	2,001	9,582	14,015	9,686	4,329	0 8 3	0 10 5
Lucknow ...	81	Lucknow ...	261,303	...	2	24	26	20,867	2,45,821	1,046	35,424	2,82,291	3,03,158	2,56,501	46,657	0 15 1	1 0 3
Unao ...	82	Unao ...	9,509	...	4	16	20	67	...	2,077	3,378	5,455	5,522	5,314	208	0 3 6	0 9 2
	83	Newálganj-Maháráj-ganj.	3,084	...	12	...	12	1,043	...	719	172	891	1,934	1,002	932	0 3 8	0 4 7
Bara Banki ...	84	Nawábganj (Bara Banki).	15,133	...	3	12	15	952	7,767	364	3,011	11,142	12,094	11,448	646	0 8 6	0 11 9
Sitapur ...	85	Sitapur ...	18,544	...	...	9	9	5,844	11,935	2,821	8,845	23,601	29,445	23,376	6,069	0 12 8	1 4 4
	86	Khairabad ...	14,217	...	...	9	9	267	4,553	...	2,530	7,083	7,350	6,503	847	0 5 1	0 7 11
	87	Biswan ...	8,148	...	...	12	12	933	...	1,363	1,096	2,459	3,392	2,170	1,222	0 2 8	0 4 9
	88	Hardoi ...	8,898	...	2	13	15	4,228	...	5,423	7,786	13,209	17,437	11,343	6,094	0 9 9	1 7 9
	89	Shahábad ...	18,510	...	4	13	17	845	...	4,087	1,042	5,129	5,974	4,527	1,447	0 3 6	0 4 5

Hardoi ...	90	Sandila ...	14,678	...	5	15	20	4,090	6,940	...	1,090	8,030	12,120	11,317	803	0	7	6	0	8	9
	91	Bilgram ...	11,067	...	2	10	12	346	...	2,320	922	3,242	3,588	2,795	793	0	3	4	0	4	8
	92	Sandi ...	9,810	...	1	9	10	852	...	2,523	1,330	3,853	4,705	3,522	1,183	0	4	1	0	6	3
	93	Mallawan ...	10,970	...	1	10	11	753	...	2,105	933	3,038	3,791	2,669	1,122	0	3	1	0	4	5
	94	Pihani ...	7,540	...	1	7	8	947	...	1,843	1,286	3,129	4,076	3,119	957	0	3	11	0	6	8
Kheri ...	95	Lakhimpur ...	7,526	...	2	13	15	720	...	1,930	3,719	5,649	6,369	5,506	863	0	4	1	0	12	0
	96	Muhamdi ...	6,635	...	2	9	11	442	...	1,334	1,019	2,353	2,795	2,214	581	0	3	3	0	5	8
	97	Dhaurahra ...	5,767	...	8	...	8	107	...	214	201	415	522	494	28	0	0	7	0	1	2
Fyzabad ...	98	Fyzabad ...	71,405	...	4	18	22	10,894	58,648	894	20,411	79,953	90,847	75,160	15,687	0	13	3	1	1	10
	99	Tánda ...	19,954	...	2	15	17	5,067	...	4,162	1,507	5,669	10,736	9,531	1,205	0	3	4	0	4	6
Bahraich ...	100	Bahraich ...	21,998	...	3	15	18	4,450	21,476	...	7,295	28,771	33,221	27,346	5,875	0	15	7	1	4	11
	101	Nánpára ...	7,351	...	2	9	11	5,770	4,896	...	2,507	7,403	13,173	6,806	6,367	0	10	7	1	0	1
	102	Bhinga ...	5,000	...	...	9	9	1,103	...	635	4,772	5,407	6,510	5,281	1,229	0	2	0	1	1	3
Gonda ...	103	Gonda ...	14,578	...	...	17	17	3,270	...	6,051	11,160	17,211	20,481	15,719	4,762	0	6	8	1	2	10
	104	Nawábganj ...	8,373	...	2	9	11	5,494	...	3,168	5,859	9,027	14,521	8,151	6,362	0	5	12	1	1	2
	105	Utraula ...	5,825	...	2	9	11	2,618	...	2,262	1,008	3,270	5,888	4,333	1,555	0	6	2	0	8	11
	106	Balrámpur ...	12,811	...	1	19	20	1,603	...	2,894	1,088	3,982	5,585	5,266	319	0	3	7	0	5	0
Rae Bareli ...	107	Rae Bareli ...	16,288	...	1	18	19	5,671	12,395	...	7,534	19,929	25,600	17,617	7,983	0	12	2	1	3	6
Sultanpur ...	108	Sultanpur ...	8,054	...	1	15	16	1,730	6,632	587	4,377	11,596	13,326	10,196	3,130	0	14	4	1	10	6
Partabgarh ...	109	Bela Partabgarh ...	5,852	...	12	...	12	295	...	1,900	2,532	4,432	4,727	4,156	571	0	5	2	0	12	1
		Total ...	3,184,480	22	293	1,260	1,575	4,38,350	18,67,037	3,42,992	6,75,821	28,85,850	33,24,200	28,00,991	5,23,209	0	11	1	0	14	6

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

G.—Municipal Administration.

2.—*Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure in Towns administered under Act XX of* 1856 *in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1886-87.

1 Division.	2 Number of towns.	3 Population.	4 Number of houses.	5 Number of houses assessed.	6 Gross yield of tax.	7 Total income, including balance from previous year.	8 Incidence of taxation per head.	9 Incidence of taxation per house.	10 Total expenditure.	11 Balance at close of year.
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Meerut	86	403,405	97,388	65,754	95,639 10 0	1,33,794 10 7	0 3 9	1 7 3	1,13,972 5 5	19,822 5 2
Agra	51	239,295	57,556	28,414	41,288 8 0	48,623 5 0	0 2 9	1 7 2	43,137 11 11	5,484 9 1
Rohilkhand	45	264,047	54,034	27,547	42,471 9 6	51,050 12 9	0 2 6	1 8 8	45,684 4 9	5,366 8 0
Allahabad	46	216,024	49,569	26,916	43,480 15 3	62,867 15 4	0 3 2	1 9 1	51,755 0 1	11,112 15 3
Benares...	45	292,721	53,428	24,397	40,719 12 4	50,734 0 0	0 2 2	1 10 8	42,483 13 11	8,250 2 1
Jhánsi	14	59,040	12,652	5,704	9,999 9 0	10,864 8 3	0 2 9	1 12 0	9,967 15 9	896 8 6
Kumaun (Tarái)	3	14,163	1,853	1,664	2,531 2 8	8,413 6 6	0 2 10	1 8 4	5,703 0 4	2,710 6 2
Lucknow	19	85,854	17,573	10,763	11,362 6 6	14,019 3 3	0 2 1	1 0 10	11,153 13 9	2,865 5 6
Fyzabad	14	47,770	10,195	6,564	8,822 15 9	12,233 9 8	0 2 11	1 5 6	10,604 3 3	1,629 6 5
Sitapur	8	37,570	6,531	4,713	5,494 14 0	5,579 5 11	0 2 4	1 2 7	4,183 3 10	1,396 2 1
Rae Bareli	3	9,538	1,948	1,102	1,381 9 6	1,759 6 1	0 2 3	1 4 0	1,293 12 10	465 9 3
Total ...	334	1,669,427	362,727	203,537	3,03,193 0 6	3,99,939 3 4	0 2 10	1 7 10	3,39,939 5 10	59,999 13 6

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE.

1.—*Account of Provincial Services and Incorporated Local Funds of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year* 1886-87.

Revenue and Receipts.	*Actuals of* 1885-86.			*Actuals of* 1886-87.			*Budget*, 1886-87.	
	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Original.	Revised.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue ...	1,42,95,033	...	1,42,95,033	1,56,13,828	...	1,56,13,828	1,48,67,000	1,51,87,000
IV.—Stamps ...	31,08,994	...	36,08,994	31,84,229	...	31,84,229	31,25,000	31,50,000
V.—Excise ...	26,79,455	...	26,79,455	28,89,097	...	28,89,097	27,00,000	28,25,000
VI.—Provincial Rates ...	16,58,621	49,35,126	65,93,747	16,79,069	50,06,996	66,86,065	66,39,000	66,60,000
Included under VI. — Provincial share for Famine Insurance.	11,59,651	...	11,59,651	11,75,000	...	11,75,000		
Included under VI. — ½ per cent. Margin Cess, Oudh, Provincial share for Canals and Railways.	36,642 4,62,328	... ...	36,642 4,62,328	37,244 4,66,825	... ...	37,244 4,66,825		
Included under VI. — 1 per cent. School Cess ...	...	1,46,570	1,46,570	...	1,48,975	1,48,975		
Included under VI. — ½ per cent. District Post Cess ...	...	36,643	36,643	...	37,244	37,244		
Included under VI. — 1 per cent. Road Cess, Oudh ...	...	1,46,570	1,46,570	...	1,48,975	1,48,975		
Included under VI. — 1 per cent. Road Cess, North-Western Provinces.	...	46,093	46,093	...	47,127	47,127		
Included under VI. — 4½ per cent. Local Rate, Oudh ...	...	3,28,107	3,28,107	...	3,36,062	3,36,062		
Included under VI. — 12 per cent. Local Rate, North-Western Provinces.	...	35,40,219	35,40,219	...	35,53,788	35,53,788		
Included under VI. — 2½ annas Acreage Cess ...	...	2,92,623	2,92,623	...	3,11,573	3,11,573		
Included under VI. — Receipts from Surrendered Jagirs.	...	1,13,631	1,13,631	...	1,15,938	1,15,938		
Included under VI. — Village Chaukidári Cess, Oudh...	...	2,84,670	2,84,670	...	3,07,314	3,07,314		
VIII.—Assessed Taxes ...	5,96,629	...	5,96,629	5,96,629	...	5,96,629	6,00,000	6,00,000
IX.—Forest ...	7,30,747	...	7,30,747	7,86,778	...	7,86,778	7,75,000	7,48,000
X.—Registration ...	1,75,034	...	1,75,034	1,72,325	...	1,72,325	1,73,000	1,70,000
XII.—Interest ...	16,801	26,207	43,008	20,512	25,809	46,321	34,000	45,000
XVI.—Law and Justice ...	9,73,536	...	9,73,536	10,12,728	...	10,12,728	9,00,000	9,90,000
XVII.—Police ...	3,67,074	...	3,67,074	3,53,485	...	3,53,485	3,66,000	3,55,000
XIX.—Education ...	82,298	90,178	1,72,476	1,61,718	1,15,319	2,76,937	2,25,000	2,50,000
XX.—Medical ...	5,900	96,116	1,02,016	5,994	93,413	99,407	1,26,000	95,000
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments ...	90,992	424	91,416	1,04,797	377	1,05,174	1,07,000	95,000
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation ...	13,847	...	13,847	20,755	...	20,755	16,000	20,000
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing,	40,399	...	40,399	50,045	...	50,045	69,000	49,000
XXV.—Miscellaneous ...	1,99,825	1,54,880	3,54,705	2,70,312	1,38,099	4,08,411	4,02,000	3,98,000
XXVI.—State Railway (in charge of Public Works Officers) ...	10,88,617	...	10,88,617	14,66,116	...	14,66,116	11,82,000	14,44,000
XXVIII.—Subsidized Railways (in charge of Civil Officers),	1,194	...	1,194	322	...	322	...	...
XXIX.—Major Works (in charge of Civil Officers) ...	3,71,759	...	3,71,759	3,80,758	...	3,80,758	4,35,000	3,89,000
XXIX.—Major Works (in charge of Public Works Officers) ...	40,12,020	...	40,12,020	41,97,184	...	41,97,184	40,50,000	40,55,000
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation (in charge of Civil Officers) ...	10,452	...	10,452	11,561	...	11,561	15,000	11,000
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation (in charge of Public Works Officers),	1,16,805	...	1,16,805	1,49,750	...	1,49,750	1,24,000	1,27,000
XXXII.—Civil Works (in charge of Civil Officers) ...	7,07,032	61,679	7,68,711	7,67,306	53,135	8,20,441	7,89,000	8,14,000
XXXII.—Civil Works (in charge of Public Works Officers) ...	3,64,497	15,168	3,79,665	1,41,267	15,646	1,56,913	1,84,000	2,01,000
Total ...	3,17,07,561	53,79,778	3,70,87,339	3,40,36,565	54,48,694	3,94,85,259	3,79,03,000	3,86,78,000
Receipts under Adjusting Heads ...	3,08,206	18,46,120	21,54,326	49,874	17,87,321	18,37,195	21,00,000	19,15,000
Incorporated Local Funds, Debt, Deposits, and Advances ...	...	293	293	...	312	312	...	...
TOTAL, RECEIPTS ...	3,20,15,767	72,26,191	3,92,41,958	3,40,86,439	72,36,327	4,13,22,766	4,00,03,000	4,05,93,000
Opening Balance ...	62,62,738	2,92,468	65,55,206	44,62,134	1,38,899	46,01,033	42,21,000	46,01,000
GRAND TOTAL ...	3,82,78,505	75,18,659	4,57,97,164	3,85,48,573	73,75,226	4,59,23,799	4,42,24,000	4,51,94,000

	Actuals of 1886-87.	*Budget Estimate*, 1886-87.	
		Original.	Revised.
XXVI—State Railways—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cawnpore-Achneyra Railway (half-year ending 30th September, 1886, when line was worked by State).	6,07,360	10,35,000	6,03,000
Ditto, from 1st October, 1886 (when line was leased to Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company) to 31st March, 1887.	6,93,561		6,75,000
Bareilly-Pilibhít Railway	1,01,260	1,00,000	1,00,000
Gházipur-Dildárnagar Railway (April to December, 1886)	47,375	47,000	8,000
Lucknow-Sitapur-Kheri Railway (from 16th November, 1886, when 55 miles of the line were opened for traffic, to 31st December, 1886).	16,560	...	8,000
Total ...	14,66,116	11,82,000	14,44,000

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE.

1.—*Account of Provincial Services and Incorporated Local Funds of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year* 1886-87—(concluded).

Expenditure.	*Actuals of* 1885-86.			*Actuals of* 1886-87.			*Budget*, 1886-87.	
	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Provincial.	Local	Total.	Original.	Revised.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Refunds and Drawbacks ...	88,331	1,824	90,155	77,106	1,807	78,913	1,04,000	80,000
2. Assignments and Compensations.	...	...	...	1,73,495	...	1,73,495	...	...
3. Land Revenue	74,58,235	...	74,58,235	73,06,665	20,000	73,26,665	76,10,000	76,37,000
6. Stamps	72,074	...	72,074	85,632	...	85,632	66,000	89,000
7. Excise	53,165	...	53,165	56,681	...	56,681	61,000	57,000
8. Provincial Rates ...	6,476	...	6,476	6,403	...	6,403	7,000	7,000
10. Assessed Taxes	3,158	...	3,158	3,158	...	3,158	4,000	4,000
11. Forest	4,85,903	...	4,85,903	4,59,680	...	4,59,680	4,63,000	4,81,000
12. Registration	96,533	...	96,533	93,725	...	93,725	95,000	94,000
15. Post-Office	...	1,90,478	1,90,478	...	1,92,397	1,92,397	1,96,000	1,92,000
18. General Administration ...	12,94,900	96,408	13,91,308	12,86,238	96,640	13,82,878	13,67,000	13,68,000
19. Law and Justice ...	52,45,696	...	52,45,696	51,74,314	...	51,74,314	53,50,000	52,14,000
20. Police	38,78,966	24,13,788	62,92,754	37,64,981	24,45,906	62,10,887	63,19,000	62,31,000
22. Education	3,55,230	13,65,168	17,20,398	3,68,528	13,70,128	17,38,656	18,78,000	17,40,000
24. Medical	6,58,865	4,36,077	10,94,942	6,54,834	4,45,407	11,00,241	11,86,000	11,00,000
26. Scientific and other Minor Departments.	2,92,398	22,639	3,15,037	2,05,493	2,788	2,08,281	3,35,000	1,98,000
29. Superannuation, &c. ...	13,20,267	2,593	13,22,860	13,78,387	2,996	13,81,383	13,50,000	13,80,000
30. Stationery and Printing ...	5,55,406	...	5,55,406	5,45,752	...	5,45,752	5,65,000	5,35,000
32. Miscellaneous	1,58,109	5,737	1,63,846	2,27,195	3,541	2,30,736	2,04,000	2,38,000
37. 38. 40. 41. Railways	20,89,846	...	(a) 20,89,846	27,64,951	...	(c) 27,64,951	20,39,000	28,15,500
42. Major Works (in charge of Civil Officers).	25,45,548	...	(b) 25,45,548	25,94,734	...	(d) 25,94,734	26,03,000	26,03,000
42. Major Works (in charge of Public Works Officers).	21,06,088	...	21,06,088	21,28,154	...	21,28,154	22,58,000	21,56,000
43. Minor Works and Navigation (in charge of Civil Officers).	133	...	133	211	...	211	1,000	...
43. Minor Works and Navigation in charge of Public Works Officers).	2,08,082	...	2,08,082	2,10,865	...	2,10,865	2,62,000	2,65,000
45. Civil Works (in charge of Civil Officers.)	66,755	1,49,883	2,16,638	68,214	1,70,817	2,39,031	3,00,000	2,88,000
45. Civil Works (in charge of Public Works Officers).	29,68,224	23,48,604	53,16,828	27,93,780	24,10,842	52,04,622	52,83,000	53,05,000
Total ...	3,20,08,388	70,33,199	3,90,41,587	3,24,29,076	71,63,269	3,95,92,345	3,99,06,000	4,00,77,500
Disbursements under Adjusting Heads.	18,07,983	3,46,343	21,54,326	17,87,321	49,874	18,37,195	21,00,000	19,15,000
Incorporated Local Funds Debt, Deposits, and Advances.	...	218	218	...	312	312	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ...	3,38,16,371	73,79,760	4,11,96,131	3,42,16,397	72,13,455	4,14,29,852	4,20,06,000	4,19,92,500
Closing Balance ...	44,62,134	1,38,899	46,01,033	43,32,176	1,61,771	44,93,947	22,18,000	32,01,500
GRAND TOTAL ...	3,82,78,505	75,18,659	4,57,97,164	3,85,48,573	73,75,226	4,59,23,799	4,42,24,000	4,51,94,000

	Actuals of 1886-87.	*Budget Estimate*, 1886-87.	
		Original.	Revised.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
37. Construction of Railways—			
Lucknow-Sitapur-Kheri Railway	16,09,213	10,29,000	16,73,000
38. State Railways—			
Working expenses—			
Lucknow-Sitapur-Kheri Railway (from 16th November, 1886, to 31st December, 1886),	12,075	...	13,000
Cawnpore-Achneyra Railway, Half-year ending 30th September, 1886 ...	4,31,520	7,35,000	4,33,000
Cawnpore-Achneyra Railway, 1st October, 1886, to 31st March, 1887	3,54,312		
Cawnpore-Achneyra Railway, Share of surplus profits payable to Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company.	21,451		3,65,000
Bareilly-Pilibhít Railway	76,750	70,000	75,000
Gházipur-Dildárnagar Railway	24,611	26,000	25,000
Interest on Debt	1,74,236	1,20,000	1,71,000
40. Subsidized Companies—Lands, &c.—			
Rohilkhand-Kumaun Railway (subsidy)	40,000	40,000	40,000
41. Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure—			
Hardwár-Dehra-Rájpur Survey	6,384	19,000	6,000
Pilibhít-Seramau	14,399		14,500
Total ...	27,64,951	20,39,000	28,15,500

(a) Includes Rs. 1,73,103 Interest on Debt.
(b) " " 25,33,697 " " "
(c) Includes Rs. 1,74,236 Interest on Debt.
(d) 25,86,682

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—Finance.

2.—*Receipts and Charges on account of Excluded Local Funds for the year ending 31st March, 1887.*

Receipts.	1885-86.					1886-87.					*Budget estimate*, 1886-87.		*Revised estimate*, 1886-87.	
	Opening balance on 1st April, 1885.	Receipts.	Total.	Charges.	Closing balance on 31st March, 1886.	Opening balance on 1st April, 1886.	Receipts.	Total.	Charges.	Closing balance on 31st March, 1887.	Receipts.	Charges.	Receipts.	Charges.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*)—Local—														
Cantonment Funds,	97,416 5 4	3,48,554 10 9	4,45,971 0 1	2,88,116 2 1	1,57,854 14 0	1,57,854 14 0	3,05,433 4 9	4,63,288 2 9	3,23,227 6 3	1,40,060 12 6	3,05,000	3,00,000	3,50,000	3,20,000
Town and Bazaar Funds. Under Act XX of 1856,						62,951 6 6	3,38,794 2 7	4,01,745 9 1	3,41,170 4 10	60,575 4 3				
Town and Bazaar Funds. Under Act XIX of 1873.	55,166 1 2	3,43,992 1 11	3,99,158 3 1	3,36,030 12 1	63,127 7 0						3,40,000	3,20,000	3,40,000	3,35,000
						176 0 6	1,694 10 11	1,870 11 5	1,700 10 11	170 0 6				
Police Remount Fund.	18,847 12 7	37,548 7 1	56,396 3 8	32,752 6 3	23,643 13 5	23,643 13 5	28,569 13 4	52,213 10 9	30,944 11 6	21,268 15 3	37,000	35,000	35,000	30,000
Canning College Fund, Oudh.	24,438 0 6	78,255 1 5	1,02,693 1 11	79,421 12 3	23,271 5 8	23,271 5 8	79,977 5 5	1,03,248 11 1	70,496 5 9	32,752 5 4	80,000	80,000	80,000	70,000
Lyall Collegiate School Fund.	1,462 15 1	6,208 1 1	7,671 0 2	7,020 9 1	650 7 1	650 7 1	8,521 12 6	9,172 3 7	6,334 10 1	2,937 9 6	8,000	7,000	7,000	6,000
Dispensary Fund ...	3,159 12 2	21,807 11 10	24,967 8 0	22,540 0 1	2,427 7 11	2,427 7 11	23,871 13 9	26,299 5 8	22,844 15 2	3,454 6 6				
Sadabart Fund ...	1,914 11 6	11,038 8 11	12,953 4 5	11,531 3 4	1,422 1 1	1,422 1 1	10,652 8 11	12,074 10 0	11,347 12 0	726 14 0	50,000	50,000	52,000	52,000
Charitable Refuge Fund, Oudh.	4,693 6 0	18,095 7 9	22,788 13 9	16,342 11 8	6,446 2 1	6,446 2 1	16,609 8 11	23,055 11 0	17,897 6 0	5,158 5 0				
Customs Badge Fund,	3,470 11 10	493 5 9	3,964 1 7	2,174 4 0	1,789 13 7	1,789 13 7	4,355 13 2	6,145 10 9	3,426 5 6	2,719 5 3				
Kumaun Forest Fund,	1,041 4 2	3,995 1 6	5,036 5 8	3,323 1 4	1,713 4 4	1,713 4 4	6,747 5 8	8,460 10 0	4,677 14 7	3,782 11 5	10,000	8,000	20,000	20,000
Station Fund ...	284 10 3	242 11 8	527 5 11	527 5 11	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Canning College Master's Pension Fund.	...	6,825 8 9	6,825 8 9	5,326 3 1	1,499 5 8	1,499 5 8	11,775 8 1	13,274 13 9	13,265 7 0	9 6 9				
Total, (*a*) ...	2,11,895 10 7	8,77,056 14 5	10,88,952 9 0	8,05,106 7 2	2,83,846 1 10	2,83,846 1 10	8,37,003 12 0	11,20,849 13 10	8,47,233 13 7	2,73,616 0 3	8,30,000	8,00,000	8,84,000	8,33,000
(*b*)—Municipal Funds.	4,90,383 13 11	31,08,955 5 5	35,99,339 3 4	31,56,416 13 2	4,42,922 6 2	4,42,922 6 2	32,41,931 1 11	36,84,853 8 1	31,65,822 10 9	5,19,030 13 4	31,00,000	31,00,000	31,00,000	31,00,000
Total, (*a*) and (*b*)...														
Opening Balance. (*a*)														
Opening Balance. (*b*)														
Grand Total ...	7,02,279 8 6	39,86,012 3 10	46,88,291 12 4	39,61,523 4 4	7,26,768 8 0	7,26,768 8 0	40,78,934 13 11	48,05,703 5 11	40,13,056 8 4	7,92,646 13 7	39,30,000	39,00,000	39,84,000	39,33,000

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE.

3.—*Statement showing the Demands, Collections, and Balances on account of License-fees for vend of Spirits, Drugs, &c., in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year ending 30th September, 1886.*

Province.	Demands.						Collections.	Balances.	Remarks.
	Spirits.	Tári.	Drugs.	Opium.	Chandu and Madak.	Total Demand.			
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
North-Western Provinces.	15,31,192 13 1	92,398 4 1	4,54,527 2 1	1,12,547 9 0	39,706 10 0	22,30,373 6 2	22,26,989 15 1	5,369 9 10	
Oudh ...	4,49,353 11 5	12,053 0 1	1,37,657 4 9	15,247 7 7	6,707 0 0	6,21,018 7 10	6,35,846 13 6	421 5 9	
Total ...	19,80,546 8 6	1,04,451 4 2	5,92,184 6 10	1,27,795 0 7	46,413 10 0	28,58,390 14 0	28,62,836 12 7	5,790 15 7	

	N.-W. Provinces.	*Oudh.*	*Total of the United Provinces.*
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Total demands, including the balance of previous year	22,30,372 6 2	6,21,018 7 10	28,51,390 14 0
Add—Ditto for 1886-87 credited during the year under report	3,59,683 2 3	98,522 10 1	4,58,205 12 4
Add—Excess collections	534 12 11	131 15 3	666 12 2
Total ...	25,90,590 5 4	7,19,673 1 2	33,10,263 6 6
Deduct—Collections during the year under report,	22,26,989 15 1	6,35,846 13 6	28,62,836 12 7
Do. Credited in the previous year's account,	3,53,032 2 4	81,835 9 9	4,34,837 12 1
Do. Remitted during the year	5,158 10 1	1,599 4 2	6,757 14 3
Total ...	25,85,220 11 6	7,19,251 11 5	33,04,472 6 11
Balance ...	5,369 9 10	421 5 9	5,790 15 7
Amount of balance recovered after the close of the year	169 2 4	14 15 3	184 1 7
Ditto remitted after the close of the year	217 10 8	...	217 10 8
Ditto reported irrecoverable ...	1,421 15 10	395 2 9	1,807 2 7
Ditto under recovery ...	3,560 13 0	21 3 9	3,582 0 9
Total ...	5,369 9 10	421 5 9	5,790 15 7

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE.

4.—Statement showing the Receipts and Charges under the Indian and Court Fees Stamps Acts, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the year ending 31st March, 1887.

RECEIPTS.

Province.	*Under the Indian Stamp Act.*								Under the Court Fees Act.	Grand total of Receipts.
	General Stamps.	Bill-of-exchange or Húndi Stamps.	Adhesive Stamps.	Total receipts from vend of Stamps.	Duties realized under the different sections of the Act.	Penalties realized under the different sections of the Act.	Miscellaneous.	Total Receipts.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
North-Western Provinces,	10,30,212 14 0	85,953 5 0	74,764 6 0	11,94,396 9 0	6,381 15 0	9,313 14 0	4,402 15 6	12,11,029 5 6	38,53,515 9 0	50,64,544 14 6
Oudh	2,84,758 10 0	8,547 9 0	22,841 9 0	3,16,294 10 0	809 12 0	4,677 6 0	221 13 3	3,21,856 11 3	9,82,787 12 0	13,04,644 7 3
Total ...	13,14,971 8 0	94,500 14 0	97,605 15 0	15,10,691 3 0	7,191 11 0	13,991 4 0	4,624 12 9	15,32,886 0 9	48,36,303 5 0	63,69,189 5 9

CHARGES.

Province.	*Under the Indian Stamp Act.*							*Under the Court Fees Act.*				Grand total of Charges.	Net Receipts under the General and Court Fees Acts.
	Discount or Commission.	Penalties remitted.	Refunds.	Rewards to informers.	Establishment.	Contingencies.	Total.	Refunds.	Establishment.	Contingencies.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
North-Western Provinces,	28,906 10 10	102 2 0	24,107 11 9	383 14 0	3,191 3 5	3,488 5 1	60,179 12 1	39,152 2 8	8,821 10 2	1,586 5 7	49,560 2 5	1,09,739 14 6	49,54,805 0 0
Oudh	8,036 8 0	59 8 0	4,876 9 0	48 8 0	609 3 3	1,116 13 3	14,747 1 6	15,011 0 0	1,798 7 8	455 7 9	17,264 15 5	32,012 0 11	12,72,632 6 4
Total ...	36,943 2 10	161 10 0	28,984 4 9	432 6 0	3,800 3 8	4,605 2 4	74,926 13 7	54,163 2 8	10,620 1 10	2,041 13 4	66,825 1 10	1,41,751 15 5	62,27,437 6 4

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

B.—Public Works Department (North-Western Provinces and Oudh).

1*a*.—*Annual Account of Public Works Revenue for* 1886-87.

Imperial—Military Works.

Particulars.	Budget estimate.	Revised estimate.	Actuals.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rent of buildings	400	600	1,025
Sales of produce			
Sales of old materials			
Fines, refunds, and miscellaneous			
Total, Receipts ...	400	600	1,025

1*b*.—*Annual Account of Public Works Revenue for* 1886-87.

Imperial—Civil Works.

Particulars.	Budget estimate.	Revised estimate.	Actuals.
Nil.	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*

1*a*.—*Statement showing the Imperial (Military Works) Expenditure incurred in the year* 1886-87.

Sub-heads.	Budget estimate.	Revised estimate.	Actuals.	*Difference.* More than final Grant.	*Difference.* Less than final Grant.
IMPERIAL.					
MILITARY WORKS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Original Works.					
Buildings for accommodation of troops,	...	103	133	30	...
Roads to hill stations or lines of military communications.	80,000	84,295	83,894	...	401
Grant for minor works	6,500	235	...	...	235
Add—To make the figures agree with those adopted in the revised estimate.	...	1,867	...	...	1,867
Total ...	86,500	86,500	84,027	30	2,503
Barrack Departments.					
New supplies	...	...	9	9	...
Total, Original Works ...	86,500	86,500	84,036	39	2,503
Repairs.					
1. Accommodation for troops ...	1,650	1,590	1,677	87	...
7. General cantonment works ...	400	360	258	...	102
8. Fortifications	900	899	903	4	...
Roads to hill stations or lines of military communications, special repairs in general.	450	67	57	...	10
Add—Difference to make final grant agree with the revised estimate.	...	484	...	...	484
Total, Repairs ...	3,400	3,400	2,895	91	596
Establishment	20,700	20,700	20,032	...	668
Tools and Plant	1,400	1,400	632	...	768
Less—Expenditure in England ...	...	600	619	19	...
Total, Imperial Military Works ...	1,12,000	1,11,400	1,06,976	111	4,535

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

B.—Public Works Department (North-Western Provinces and Oudh).

1b.—*Statement showing the Imperial (Civil Works) Expenditure incurred in the year* 1886-87.

Sub-heads.	Budget estimate.	Revised estimate.	Actuals.	Difference. More than final Grant.	Difference. Less than final Grant.
CIVIL WORKS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
ORIGINAL WORKS.					
Civil Buildings.					
4. Opium	68,500	63,083	69,901	6,818	...
6. Post-offices	26,000	29,353	26,257	...	3,096
7. Telegraph	21,900	25,055	24,610	...	445
8. Administration	300	2,152	2,120	...	32
Minor Departments	...	1,573	1,538	...	35
Add—Difference to make the figures agree with those adopted in the revised estimate.	...	17,484	...	...	17,484
Total, Civil Buildings ...	1,16,700	1,38,700	1,24,426	6,818	21,092
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.					
1. Improvements to towns, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Original Works ...	1,16,700	1,38,700	1,24,426	6,818	21,092
Repairs.					
2. Customs buildings	600	338	338	...	...
4. Opium	23,920	24,427	25,617	1,190	...
5. Mint	100	98	93	...	5
6. Post-offices	14,030	17,344	16,353	...	991
7. Telegraph	3,530	4,269	4,210	...	59
8. Administration	1,160	1,953	1,943	...	10
15. Miscellaneous	340	340	343	3	...
Minor Departments	1,000	1,000	1,017	17	...
Reserve for minor grant	5,320	...	...	...	...
Deduct—Difference to make the figures agree with those adopted in the revised estimate.	...	—1,369	...	1,369	...
Total, Repairs ...	50,000	48,400	49,914	2,579	1,065
Establishment	38,400	42,600	40,407	...	2,193
Tools and Plant	2,500	2,700	2,596	...	104
Total, Imperial Civil Works ...	2,07,600	2,32,400	2,17,343	9,397	24,454

1c.—*Annual Account of Public Works Revenue realized during* 1886-87.

PROVINCIAL.

Particulars.	Budget estimate.	Revised estimate.	Actuals.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Rent of buildings	14,000	18,500	12,271
2. Sale of buildings	}		34,802
3. Sale of tools and plant			1,140
4. Sale of produce	} 20,000	17,000	10,615
5. Sale of old materials			1,917
6. Value of materials received from old buildings ...	}		921
7. Recoveries of deferred fees from students of the Royal Engineering Civil College.	3,500	1,000	800
8. Fines, refunds, and miscellaneous	3,500	4,500	2,494
9. Profits from Roorkee Workshops	12,500	1,00,000	47,188
Total ...	1,66,000	1,41,000	1,12,148
10. Realized from Thomason Civil Engineering College ...	...	...	4,760
Rent of buildings.			
Fees and other receipts from students	2,500	3,000	193
Fines, refunds, and miscellaneous	...	...	4,223
Receipts from Printing Press and Book Depôt ...	2,500	43,000	19,943
Total ...	5,000	46,000	29,119
Total, Provincial Receipts ...	1,71,000	1,87,000	1,41,267

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

B.—Public Works Department (North-Western Provinces and Oudh).

1*d*.—*Annual Account of Public Works Revenue realized during* 1886-87.

Local Incorporated.

Sub-heads.	Budget estimate.	Revised estimate.	Actuals.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rent of buildings	1,500	1,500	1,496
Sale of buildings	11,000	11,000	1,295
Sale of tools and plant			783
Sale of produce			6,350
Sale of old materials			782
Fines, refunds, and miscellaneous	500	1,500	4,940
Total, Local Incorporated Receipts ...	13,000	14,000	15,646

1*c*.—*Abstract of Expenditure on Provincial during* 1886-87.

Sub-heads.	Budget estimate.	Revised estimate.	Actuals.	*Difference.* More than final Grant.	*Difference.* Less than final Grant.
Civil Buildings.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Original Works.					
Forest	...	2,753	—57	...	2,810
Government Experimental Farm ...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Administration	83,200	1,50,610	1,36,993	...	13,617
3. Minor Departments	12,200	10,459	11,851	1,392	...
4. Law and Justice	32,200	56,077	63,868	7,791	...
5. Ecclesiastical	1,000	4,633	3,812	...	821
6. Jails	3,50,000	3,64,686	3,57,322	...	7,364
7. Police	60,000	68,653	67,574	...	1,079
8. Educational	5,000	14,189	14,289	102	...
9. Medical	10,000	13,977	12,835	...	1,142
10. Miscellaneous	1,300	7,933	7,971	38	...
Reserve for unforeseen works ...	74,900	...	...	...	...
Deduct—Modifications in the grant to make the figures agree with those adopted in the revised estimate.	...	—29,542	...	29,542	...
Deduct—Contributions	...	2,426	2,337	...	89
Total, Original Works ...	6,29,800	6,62,000	6,74,121	38,865	26,744
Repairs.					
Government Experimental Farm ...	1,550	1,471	1,487	16	...
12. Administration	1,03,790	1,15,191	1,09,278	...	5,913
13. Minor Departments	4,350	4,394	1,938	...	2,456
14. Law and Justice	18,450	21,539	19,212	...	2,327
15. Ecclesiastical	9,770	11,536	10,482	...	1,054
16. Jails	66,000	47,030	43,666	...	3,364
17. Police	78,630	78,417	71,115	...	7,302
18. Educational	12,570	19,962	19,810	...	152
19. Medical	4,100	5,317	6,883	1,566	...
20. Miscellaneous	4,140	4,883	4,627	...	256
Reserve for unforeseen repairs ...	16,650	...	...	...	...
dd—To make final grant agree with revised estimate.	...	18,560	...	...	18,560
Total, Repairs ...	3,20,000	3,28,800	2,88,498	1,582	41,384
Total, Civil Buildings ...	9,49,800	9,90,800	9,62,619	40,447	68,128
Communications.					
Original Works.					
1. Metalled and bridged roads	75,400	1,72,345	1,84,404	12,059	...
2. Raised, bridged, and unmetalled roads ...	...	...	...	...	...
3. District roads, unmetalled and unraised...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Village roads	...	...	...	...	...
5. Boat-bridges and ferries	3,200	12,632	15,494	2,862	...
6. Accommodation for travellers ...	3,600	14,871	14,795	...	76
Original grant for reserve and reduction in the revised estimate to make the figures agree with final grant.	56,800	—21,348	...	21,348	...
Total, Original Works ...	1,39,000	1,78,500	2,14,693	36,269	76

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

B.—Public Works Department (North-Western Provinces and Oudh).

1c.—*Abstract of Expenditure on Provincial during* 1886-87—(concluded).

Sub-heads.	Budget estimate.	Revised estimate.	Actuals.	Difference. More than final Grant.	Difference. Less than final Grant.
Communications—*(concluded)*.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Repairs.					
1. Metalled and bridged roads	7,73,040	7,88,045	7,57,007	...	31,038
2. Raised, bridged, and unmetalled roads ...	...	2,500	1,831	...	669
3. District roads, unmetalled and unraised ...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Village roads	...	...	...	...	...
5. Boat-bridges and ferries	99,220	93,436	90,523	...	2,913
6. Accommodation for travellers ...	29,090	28,791	27,279	...	1,512
Original grant for reserve and reduction in revised estimate to agree with final grant.	36,830	—3,172	...	3,172	...
Total, Repairs ...	9,38,180	9,09,600	8,76,640	3,172	36,132
Total, Communications ...	10,77,180	10,88,100	10,91,333	39,441	36,208
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.					
Original Works.					
1. Improvements to towns, &c.	...	4,645	4,005	...	640
5. Water-supply	15,000	10,993	11,342	349	...
6. Miscellaneous	...	570	581	11	...
Original grant for reserve and addition in revised estimate to agree with final grant.	2,000	1,292	...	...	1,292
Total, Original Works ...	17,000	17,500	15,928	360	1,932
Repairs.					
1. Improvements to towns, &c. ...	3,000	2,292	1,835	...	457
2. Water-supply	4,300	5,705	5,063	...	642
Original grant for reserve and addition in revised estimate to agree with final grant.	1,300	603	...	...	603
Total, Repairs ...	8,600	8,600	6,898	...	1,702
Total, Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	25,600	26,100	22,826	360	3,634
Establishment	7,14,520	7,14,500	7,18,802	4,302	...
Tools and Plant	15,900	16,000	17,788	1,788	...
Suspense balance ...	...	...	—19,588	...	19,588
Total, Provincial ...	27,85,000	28,35,000	27,93,780	86,338	1,27,558

1d.—*Abstract of Expenditure on Local Incorporated during* 1886-87.

Sub-heads.	Budget estimate.	Revised estimate.	Actuals.	Difference. More than final Grant.	Difference. Less than final Grant.
Civil Buildings.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Original Works.					
Educational	23,690	37,840	37,032	...	808
Medical	39,400	66,141	59,392	...	6,749
Miscellaneous	2,960	10,881	10,903	22	...
Minor Departments	1,700	...	...	...	...
Reserve for unforeseen works and grant for minor works.	31,250	997	...	...	997
Deduct—To make final grant agree with revised estimate.	...	—10,122	...	10,122	...
Deduct—Contributions	...	—16,237	—11,496	4,741	...
Total, Original Works ...	99,000	89,500	95,831	14,885	8,554
Repairs.					
Minor Departments	450	356	255	...	101
Educational	75,570	76,924	74,538	...	2,386
Medical	24,420	25,486	25,223	...	263
Miscellaneous	2,980	3,293	3,331	38	...
Reserve for minor and special repairs ...	2,580	—67	...	67	...
Deduct—To make final grant agree with revised estimate.	...	—822	...	822	...
Deduct—Contributions	...	—270	—164	106	...
Total, Repairs ...	1,06,000	1,04,900	1,08,183	1,033	2,750
Total, Civil Buildings ...	2,05,000	1,94,400	1,99,014	15,918	11,304

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

B.—Public Works Department (North-Western Provinces and Oudh).

1*d*.—*Abstract of Expenditure on Local Incorporated during* 1886-87—(concluded).

Sub-heads.	Budget estimate.	Revised estimate.	Actuals.	Difference.	
				More than final Grant.	Less than final Grant.
COMMUNICATIONS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Original Works.					
Metalled and bridged roads	1,76,740	2,18,639	1,96,342	...	22,297
Raised, bridged, and unmetalled roads ...	2,98,110	3,45,590	3,34,202	...	11,389
District roads, unmetalled and unraised ...	1,15,870	1,18,864	1,19,540	676	...
Village roads	5,000	5,354	5,867	513	...
Accommodation for travellers	4,000	5,682	5,289	...	393
Reserve for unforeseen works and grant for minor works.	1,08,280	4,476	...	...	4,476
Add—To make final grant agree with revised estimate.	...	31,063	...	...	31,063
Deduct—Contributions	...	—21,369	—7,273	14,096	...
Total, Original Works ...	7,08,000	7,08,000	6,53,967	15,285	69,618
Repairs.					
Metalled and bridged roads	5,75,790	5,78,519	5,66,971	...	11,548
Raised, bridged, and unmetalled roads ...	2,27,300	2,42,075	2,42,443	368	...
District roads, unmetalled and unraised ...	1,46,450	1,51,404	1,48,619	...	2,785
Village roads	34,250	33,766	35,007	1,241	...
Accommodation for travellers	8,780	10,073	9,259	...	814
Grants for special repairs and reserve for unforeseen works.	11,030	—45	...	45	...
Deduct—To make final grant agree with revised estimate.	...	—26,145	...	26,145	...
Deduct—Contributions	...	—4,047	—3,051	996	...
Total, Repairs ...	10,03,600	9,85,600	9,99,248	28,795	15,147
Total, Communications ...	17,11,600	16,93,900	16,53,215	44,080	84,765
MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.					
Original works	1,880	10,147	9,172	...	975
Reserve for unforeseen works	1,320	...	...	...	...
Add—To make final grant agree with revised estimate.	...	116	...	...	116
Deduct—Contributions	...	—7,063	—6,525	538	...
Total, Original Works ...	3,200	3,200	2,647	538	1,091
Repairs	18,310	18,750	18,365	...	385
Reserve for unforeseen works	1,190	...	...	...	...
Add—To make final grant agree with revised estimate.	...	1,208	...	...	1,208
Deduct—Contributions	...	—458	—445	13	...
Total, Repairs ...	19,500	19,500	17,920	13	1,593
Total, Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	22,700	22,700	20,567	551	2,684
Establishment	5,40,500	5,39,000	5,16,443	...	22,557
Tools and Plant	20,200	20,000	19,707	...	293
Total ...	25,00,000	24,70,000	24,08,946	60,549	1,21,603
Deduct—Decrease in surplus balances ...	...	...	1,896	...	1,896
Total, Local Incorporated ...	23,00,000	24,70,000	24,10,842	60,549	1,19,707

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

B.—Public Works Department (North-Western Provinces and Oudh).

C.—Abstract of Total Outlay in each District during 1886-87, *under Provincial and Local Incorporated.*

Division.	District.	Civil Buildings.	Communications.	Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Grand Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Meerut ...	Dehra	1,160	28,719	...	12,134	212	42,225
	Saháranpur ...	3,659	18,576	3,722	13,530	398	39 885
	Muzaffarnagar ...	3,533	36,782	...	7,623	293	48,231
	Meerut ...	7,013	52,234	2,528	18,509	195	80,479
	Bulandshahr ...	2,189	38,469	549	8,241	417	49,865
	Aligarh ...	5,748	37,272	...	14,635	90	57,745
	Total ...	23,302	2,12,052	6,799	74,672	1,605	3,18,430
Agra ...	Muttra ...	4,365	42,461	...	10,123	158	57,107
	Agra ...	9,186	30,830	298	10,900	377	51,591
	Etah ...	2,838	25,268	...	8,136	235	36,477
	Farukhabad ...	8,195	51,569	...	9,804	478	70,046
	Mainpuri ...	1,713	34,958	...	8,929	284	45,884
	Etáwah ...	6,251	31,567	...	13,676	391	51,885
	Total ...	32,548	2,16,653	298	61,568	1,923	3,12,990
Jhansi ...	Jalaun ...	2,946	49,064	449	8,120	795	61,374
	Jhánsi ...	3,694	56,368	1,002	14,708	1,445	77,217
	Lalitpur ...	1,862	13,849	450	5,293	298	21,752
	Total ...	8,502	1,19,281	1,901	28,121	2,538	1,60,343
Kumaun ...	Garhwál ...	150	39,568	...	8,150	550	48,418
	Kumaun ...	771	81,503	...	17,820	987	1,01,081
	Tarái ...	525	10,164	...	4,890	50	15,629
	Total ...	1,446	1,31,235	...	30,860	1,587	1,65,028
Rohilkhand ...	Bijnor ...	5,213	35,178	...	8,360	295	49,046
	Moradabad ...	9,528	32,992	...	13,900	444	56,864
	Bareilly ...	4,557	27,191	...	9,570	75	41,393
	Pilibhít ...	6,238	15,470	...	6,160	70	27,938
	Budaun ...	2,983	29,740	...	11,090	310	44,123
	Sháhjahánpur ...	1,981	36,259	...	11,820	433	50,493
	Total ...	30,500	1,76,830	...	60,900	1,627	2,69,857
Sitapur ...	Kheri ...	21,152	26,145	...	7,637	940	55,874
	Hardoi ...	6,734	32,236	550	12,107	324	51,951
	Sitapur ...	2,692	28,691	100	8,607	685	40,775
	Total ...	30,578	87,072	650	28,351	1,949	1,48,600
Lucknow ...	Unao ...	4,653	20,145	...	8,281	93	33,172
	Lucknow ...	4,367	26,214	...	7,491	142	38,214
	Bara Banki ...	5,955	36,224	368	8,410	853	51,810
	Total ...	14,975	82,583	368	24,182	1,088	1,23,196
Fyzabad ...	Bahraich ...	2,565	33,362	...	11,976	418	48,321
	Gonda ...	3,973	60,290	...	17,311	503	82,077
	Fyzabad ...	1,641	26,451	...	10,025	264	38,381
	Total ...	8,179	1,20,103	...	39,312	1,185	1,68,779

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

B.—Public Works Department (North-Western Provinces and Oudh).

C.—Abstract of Total Outlay in each District during 1886-87, *under Provincial and Local Incorporated*—(concluded).

Division.	District.	Civil Buildings.	Communications.	Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Grand Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rae Bareli ...	Rae Bareli ...	4,523	32,956	...	13,029	100	50,608
	Sultanpur ...	2,042	18,487	60	9,464	150	30,203
	Partabgarh ...	2,929	23,136	...	7,598	115	33,778
	Total ...	9,494	74,579	60	30,091	365	1,14,589
Benares ...	Basti	2,135	26,405	400	8,839	810	38,589
	Gorakhpur ...	4,224	36,333	273	11,771	238	52,839
	Azamgarh ...	2,044	28,126	...	13,834	296	44,300
	Ballia	2,654	22,013	1,543	7,893	167	34,270
	Ghazipur ...	2,487	42,358	1,348	10,279	325	56,797
	Benares ...	1,362	30,053	1,846	10,970	377	44,608
	Mirzapur ...	1,778	43,674	1,168	15,076	1,375	63,071
	Total ...	16,684	2,28,962	6,578	78,662	3,588	3,34,474
Allahabad ...	Cawnpore ...	4,432	33,241	...	11,395	353	49,421
	Hamirpur ...	1,483	11,287	...	7,348	45	20,163
	Fatehpur ...	2,306	40,182	701	6,773	427	50,389
	Banda ...	3,193	37,702	280	12,286	1,007	54,467
	Allahabad ...	7,412	33,596	2,932	14,040	137	58,117
	Jaunpur ...	3,980	47,857	...	7,882	284	60,003
	Total ...	22,806	2,03,865	3,913	59,724	2,252	2,92,560
Total, Local Incorporated ...		1,99,014	16,53,215	20,567	5,16,443	19,707	24,08,946
Add—Provincial Fund Expenditure, the details of which are not given by districts.							
	Original Works ...	6,74,121	2,14,693	15,928	...	...	9,04,742
	Repairs ...	2,88,498	8,76,640	6,898	...	...	11,72,036
Establishment, ...	P. W. Proper ...	...	...	...	5,38,291	...	5,38,291
	Thomason College, ...	...	...	...	1,80,511	...	1,80,511
Tools and plant...	... ...	...	...	...	...	17,788	17,788
Total, Provincial ...		9,62,619	10,91,333	22,826	7,18,802	17,788	28,13,368
Grand Total, Provincial and Local Incorporated.		11,61,633	27,44,548	43,393	12,35,245	37,495	52,22,314

Add—Fluctuations in suspense balances—

Provincial	—19,588
Local Incorporated	1,896
Net Total Expenditure, Provincial and Local Incorporated ...	52,04,622

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

C.—Irrigation.

I.—*Crops cultivated in acres, actual or approximate, during the official year* 1886-87.

Canals.	*Kharif.*				*Rabi.*				*Miscellaneous.*				Total.
	Cereals and pulses.	Cotton and other fibres.	Indigo and other dyes.	Fodder crops.	Wheat.	Other food-grains.	Oilseeds.	Fibres.	Sugarcane.	Opium and other drugs.	Garden produce.	Miscellaneous.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ganges Canal	43,405	17,870	69,398	4,659	219,650	107,496	97	316	90,653	701	5,185	15,011	574,441
Lower Ganges Canal...	7,033	1,756	66,659	4	135,468	102,916	98	...	18,872	14,413	752	11,032	359,003
Agra Canal	1,973	18,174	26,582	1	19,717	50,145	...	42	2,346	151	504	2,461	122,096
Eastern Jumna Canal	36,875	3,775	2,648	1,527	94,926	12,059	533	707	42,736	368	2,249	5,026	203,429
Betwa Canal	1,487	...	94	...	2,946	1,261	1	...	993	251	1,024	551	8,608
Dún Canals	4,442	...	...	...	4,084	1,401	287	...	1,020	512	726	...	12,472
Rohilkhand Canal	36,507	...	297	...	16,104	13,175	1,155	...	10,092	142	81	999	78,554
Bijnor Canal	558	2	...	...	1,436	711	6	...	1,461	...	...	9	4,183
Bundelkhand Lakes	29	10	...	...	265	397	...	...	279	1	8	41	1,030
Tarái Canal	21,899	8	...	...	8,005	918	...	...	1,101	...	...	56	31,987
Bhábar Canal	24,015	599	...	222	26,959	14,093	14,434	...	400	518	436	524	82,200
Total ...	178,223	42,194	165,678	6,415	529,560	304,573	16,611	1,065	169,953	17,057	10,965	35,710	1,478,003

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

C.—Irrigation.

II.—*Statement showing the Expenditure incurred in the Irrigation Branch, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the official year* 1886-87.

Details.	*Total of each Canal.*			*Total of each class.*		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
A.—Imperial.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Famine Relief and Insurance—						
35—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works—						
Betwa Canal	115,769	...	1,15,769	...	...	...
Total ...	1,15,769	...	1,15,769	1,15,769	...	1,15,769
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	23,207
Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	—2,447
Increase in suspense balances	...	...	...	...	...	—16,779
Less receipts on Capital account	...	...	...	...	...	54
Loss by exchange	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Famine Relief and Insurance ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,19,696
Irrigation.						
II.—42—Major Works—Working Expenses—						
Betwa Canal	795	20,564	21,359	795	20,564	21,359
Total	795	20,564	21,359	795	20,564	21,359
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	45,750
Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	2,763
Revenue refunded	...	...	...	...	...	71
Total, 42—Major Works, Working Expenses ...	...	...	...	...	...	69,943
III.—Agricultural works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept—						
Ganges Canal	...	4,625	4,625	...	4,625	4,625
Total ...	...	4,625	4,625	...	4,625	4,625
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	1,064
Total, Agricultural Works ...	...	...	...	...	...	5,689
IV.—Capital Expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue—						
48—Irrigation Works—						
Ganges Canal	49,026	...	49,026	...	...	...
Lower Ganges Canal	9,96,097	...	*9,96,097	...	...	...
Agra Canal	60,271	...	60,271	...	...	...
Eastern Jumna Canal	14,922	...	14,922	...	...	...
Total ...	11,20,316	...	11,20,316	11,20,316	...	11,20,316
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	2,48,271
Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	2,42,755
Increase in suspense balances	...	...	...	...	...	95,960
Less receipts on Capital account	...	...	...	...	...	153
Loss by exchange	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 48—Capital Expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue.	...	...	...	...	...	17,07,149
Total, Imperial ...	12,36,880	25,189	12,62,069	12,36,880	25,189	19,02,477

* Includes Rs. 18,270 on account of expenditure in England.

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

C.—IRRIGATION.

II.—*Statement showing the Expenditure incurred in the Irrigation Branch, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the official year* 1886-87—(continued).

Details.	*Total of each Canal.*			*Total of each class.*		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
B.—PROVINCIAL.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Irrigation.						
I.—42—MAJOR WORKS—WORKING EXPENSES—						
Ganges Canal	66,377	3,27,096	3,93,473	...	...	...
Lower Ganges Canal	1,26,158	3,03,690	4,29,848	...	...	...
Agra Canal	12,937	1,44,785	1,57,722	...	...	...
Eastern Jumna Canal	21,363	70,605	91,968	...	...	...
Total ...	2,26,835	8,46,176	10,73,011	2,26,835	8,46,176	10,73,011
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	10,23,372
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	...	80,998
Revenue refunded	...	...	...	...	...	8,824
Total, Major Works—Working Expenses ...	...	...	...	...	...	21,36,205
II.—43—MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION—CAPITAL ACCOUNT.						
Rohilkhand Canals	1,502	...	1,502	...	...	...
Bundelkhand Irrigation Survey	212	...	212	...	...	...
Sarda Canal	—165	...	—165	...	...	...
Cawnpore Branch Extension Survey, Lower Ganges Canal.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,549	...	1,549	1,549	...	1,549
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	227
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	...	...
Increase in Suspense Balance	...	...	...	...	...	5,320
Less receipts on Capital Account	...	...	...	...	...	—266
Total, 43—Minor Works and Navigation—Capital Account.	...	...	...	...	...	6,830
III.—43—MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION—REVENUE ACCOUNTS.						
Dún Canals	1,864	12,012	13,876	...	...	...
Rohilkhand Canals	63,958	16,287	80,245	...	...	...
Bundelkhand Irrigation Works	2,824	1,615	4,439	...	...	...
Bijnor Canals	...	3,656	3,656	...	...	...
Total ...	68,646	33,570	1,02,216	68,646	33,570	1,02,216
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	93,216
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	...	946
Revenue refunded	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 43—Minor Works and Navigation—Revenue Accounts.	...	...	...	...	...	1,96,378
43—MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION—AGRICULTURAL WORKS FOR WHICH NEITHER CAPITAL NOR REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT—						
Ganges Canal	...	5,021	5,021	...	...	...
Lower Ganges Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Jumna Canal	99	1,293	1,392	...	...	...
Dún Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	99	6,314	6,413	99	6,314	6,413
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	1,457
Total, Agricultural Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.	...	...	...	...	...	7,870
Total, Provincial ...	2,97,129	8,86,060	11,83,189	2,97,129	8,86,060	23,47,283

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

C.—IRRIGATION.

II.—*Statement showing the Expenditure incurred in the Irrigation Branch, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the official year* 1886-87—(concluded).

ABSTRACT.

	Works and Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Revenue refunded.	Suspense Balances.	Less receipts on Capital Account.	Loss by Exchange.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A.—IMPERIAL.								
Famine Relief and Insurance.								
35—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works.	1,15,769	23,207	—2,447	...	—16,779	54	...	1,19,696
Irrigation.								
42—Major Works—Working Expenses ...	21,359	45,750	2,763	71	...	...	...	69,943
Agricultural Works	4,625	1,064	...	...	...	...	...	5,689
Capital Expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue.								
48—Irrigation Works	11,20,316	2,48,271	2,42,755	...	95,960	153	...	*17,07,149
Total, Imperial ...	12,62,069	3,18,292	2,43,071	71	79,181	207	...	19,02,477
B.—PROVINCIAL.								
Irrigation.								
42—Major Works—Working Expenses ...	10,73,011	10,23,372	30,998	8,824	...	...	...	21,36,205
43—Minor Works and Navigation—Capital Account.	1,549	227	...	...	5,320	266	...	6,830
Minor Works and Navigation—Revenue Account.	1,02,216	93,216	946	...	...	...	...	1,96,378
Minor Agricultural Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.	6,413	1,457	...	...	...	...	...	7,870
Total, Provincial ...	11,83,189	11,18,272	31,944	8,824	5,320	266	...	23,47,283
GRAND TOTAL ...	24,45,258	14,36,564	2,75,015	8,895	84,501	473	...	42,49,760

* Includes Rs. 13,270 on account of expenditure in England.

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

C.—IRRIGATION.

III.—*General Abstract of Financial Results, showing the estimated cost of Construction of Irrigation and Navigation Works, the Capital Outlay thereon, the Revenue derived therefrom, the Working Expenses, and the Interest on the Debt incurred in respect of those works for and to end of* 1886-87.

Name of Project.	Estimated cost of Construction.			Capital Outlay.						Receipts during 1886-87.		
				During 1886-87.			*To end of* 1886-87.					
	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Water-rates, &c.	Collected with land-revenue.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
				Capital Expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue.								
Ganges Canal	2,92,35,923	19,13,729	3,11,49,652	35,915	2,591	38,506	2,64,68,758	16,73,672	2,81,42,430	22,09,255	4,43,013	26,52,268
Lower Ganges Canal	2,77,39,510	22,36,199	2,99,75,709	15,73,191	39,640	16,12,831	2,79,03,759	21,39,605	3,00,43,364	10,56,661	2,07,829	12,64,490
Agra Canal	87,17,520	7,37,591	94,55,111	87,036	10,331	97,367	83,28,390	6,60,623	89,89,013	6,13,386	...	6,13,386
Eastern Jumna Canal	34,41,909	2,34,014	36,75,923	11,007	1,489	12,496	29,29,025	1,87,624	31,16,649	6,98,640	2,21,534	9,20,174
Total	6,91,34,862	51,21,533	7,42,56,395	17,07,149	54,051	17,61,200	6,56,29,932	46,61,524	7,02,91,456	45,77,942	8,72,376	54,50,318
				Minor Works and Navigation.								
Dún Canals	6,22,085	14,909	6,36,994	—419	...	—419	6,22,085	14,909	6,36,994	64,818	23,475	88,293
Rohilkhand Canals	15,20,529	1,68,229	16,88,758	7,395	55	7,450	15,12,834	1,68,229	16,81,063	81,646	50,070	1,31,716
Bijnor Canals	69,966	...	69,966	70	...	70	70,036	...	70,036	8,652	8,172	16,824
Jhánsi and Hamírpur Lakes (B. I. Works)	74,361	8,037	82,398	—266	...	—266	74,361	8,037	82,398	6,195	3,062	9,257
Bundelkhand Irrigation Survey	43,32,467	2,65,481	45,97,948	229	2	231	1,49,596	24,350	1,73,946	...	...	...
Sarda Canal	1,79,153	...	1,79,153	—179	—2	—181	47,473	1,988	49,461	...	...	...
Cawnpore Branch Extension Survey, Lower Ganges Canal,	53,387	...	53,387	...	...	...	52,057	4,689	56,746	...	...	...
Total	68,51,948	4,56,656	73,08,604	6,830	55	6,885	25,28,442	2,22,202	27,50,644	1,61,311	84,779	2,46,090
				Famine Relief and Insurance—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works.								
Betwa Canal	42,51,412	2,32,364	44,83,776	1,19,696	21,010	1,40,706	38,17,285	1,99,001	40,16,286	20,700	...	20,700

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

C.—IRRIGATION.

III.—*General Abstract of Financial Results, showing the estimated cost of Construction of Irrigation and Navigation Works, the Capital Outlay thereon, the Revenue derived therefrom, the Working Expenses, and the Interest on the Debt incurred in respect of those works for and to end of* 1886-87—(concluded).

Name of Project.	Working expenses during 1886-87.			Net result, excluding Interest (difference between Revenue and Working Expenses).				Simple Interest during 1886-87.	Net result, including Interest.			
	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Excess Revenue (surplus).	Excess Expenditure (deficit).	Rate per cent.			Excess Revenue (surplus).	Excess Expenditure (deficit).	Rate per cent.	
						Of excess Revenue.	Of excess Expenditure.				Of excess Revenue.	Of excess Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Ganges Canal	8,55,350	61,274	9,16,624	17,35,644	...	6·16	...	10,58,032	6,77,612	...	2·40	...
Lower Ganges Canal	7,91,866	49,129	8,40,995	4,23,495	...	1·40	...	10,84,687	...	6,61,192	...	2·20
Agra Canal	2,83,375	16,459	2,99,834	3,13,552	...	3·48	...	3,31,395	...	17,843	...	0·19
Eastern Jumna Canal	2,05,614	15,283	2,20,897	6,99,277	...	22·43	...	1,16,941	5,82,336	...	18·68	...
Total	21,36,205	1,42,145	22,78,350	31,71,968	...	4·51	...	25,91,055	12,59,948	6,79,035	1·79	·96
Dún Canals	32,378	2,568	34,946	53,347	...	8·37	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rohilkhand Canals	1,50,166	9,656	1,59,822	...	28,106	...	1·67	...	...	...	...	...
Bijnor Canals	3,783	303	4,086	12,738	...	18·18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jhánsi and Hamírpur Lakes (B. I. Works)	10,051	493	10,544	...	1,287	...	1·56	...	...	...	...	...
Bundelkhand Irrigation Survey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sarda Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cawnpore Branch Extension Survey, Lower Ganges Canal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,96,378	13,020	2,09,398	66,085	29,393	2·40	1·06	...	...	...	...	...
Betwa Canal	69,943	6,405	76,348	...	55,648	...	1·38	1,50,297	...	2,05,945	...	...

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

C.—IRRIGATION.

IV.—*Statement showing actual Expenditure on Repairs in each Canal Division during the year* 1886-87.

Canal Divisions.	(1) Head-works.	(2) *Main Canal and Branches.* A. Preliminary.	B. Land.	C. Works.	D. Regulators.	E. Falls and weirs.	F. Torrent works.	F(1). Cross drainage works.	G. Bridges.	H. Escapes.	I. Navigation.	J. Mills.	K. Buildings.	L. Earthwork.	M. Plantation.	N. Tanks and reservoirs.	O. Miscellaneous.	Total.	Distribution.	Drainage.	I. C.—Compensation.	Agricultural works, Imperial.	Provincial agricultural works.	Total Repairs Expenditure, 1886-87.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Division, Ganges Canal	43,617	...	16	...	2,484	8,511	28,623	...	893	404	2,578	1,897	2,623	20,250	6,152	365	3,001	77,797	16,466	3,030	...	4,625	...	1,45,535
Anúpshahr ditto ...	...	...	29	...	283	516	...	2	766	780	...	...	2,318	6,709	3,837	...	...	15,240	22,799	811	189	...	...	39,039
Meerut ditto ...	...	...	686	...	...	591	...	...	1,074	1,411	2,182	417	3,668	2,764	6,441	...	1,056	20,290	20,844	9,000	297	...	1,500	51,931
Bulandshahr ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,132	...	...	2,166	463	387	...	3,008	3,807	4,391	...	13	15,367	27,209	3,986	380	...	1,236	48,178
Aligarh ditto ...	...	...	...	...	198	1,214	...	...	4,849	...	474	137	1,599	4,614	3,725	...	1,792	18,593	25,559	5,355	139	...	2,285	51,931
Navigation Department ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128	...	...	...	...	128	...	...	...	...	...	128
Total, Ganges Canal ...	43,617	...	731	...	2,965	11,964	28,623	2	9,748	3,058	5,621	2,451	13,335	38,144	24,546	365	5,862	1,47,415	1,12,877	22,182	1,005	4,625	5,021	3,36,742
Cawnpore Division, Lower Ganges Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,869	...	321	...	1,601	13,124	3,661	...	...	20,576	18,318	781	213	...	...	39,888
Narora ditto ...	99,323	...	...	...	46	...	...	109	920	1,203	...	...	1,139	21,725	2,898	...	2,114	30,154	10,700	6,256	32	...	...	1,46,465
Mainpuri ditto ...	...	...	...	...	650	123	...	764	1,914	...	472	...	1,970	10,760	2,950	...	1,226	20,829	5,157	3,479	6	...	...	29,471
Etáwah ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	252	...	...	507	1,529	...	...	1,281	18,739	4,504	...	263	27,065	27,884	757	256	...	...	55,962
Bhognipur ditto ...	...	...	...	...	219	144	...	1,012	342	677	...	...	1,230	9,186	4,283	...	519	17,612	11,479	543	609	...	...	30,243
Nadrai Aqueduct Division ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,661	...	...	...	...	1,661	...	...	...	...	...	1,661
Total, Lower Ganges Canal ...	99,323	...	...	...	915	519	...	1,885	6,552	3,409	793	...	8,882	73,534	18,296	...	4,112	1,17,897	73,545	11,816	1,116	...	...	3,03,690
Eastern Jumna Canal ...	3,861	...	...	...	2,373	2,440	2,894	...	1,869	339	...	1,990	4,591	12,385	7,229	...	...	36,110	27,037	3,321	376	...	1,293	71,898
Agra Canal ...	78,611	...	345	...	201	...	608	...	2,269	1,273	2,691	214	3,053	10,312	15,605	...	8	36,579	27,462	1,040	1,093	...	...	1,44,785
Dún Canals ...	4,318	...	...	4,346	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,585	135	...	* 628	7,694	...	...	...	...	...	12,012
Rohilkhand Canals ...	2,997	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,290	...	...	...	...	16,287
Bijnor Canals ...	759	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	856	...	...	...	...	1,615
Jhánsi Lakes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,710	...	...	...	2,710	...	...	...	...	...	2,710
Hamírpur Lakes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	946	...	...	...	946	...	...	...	...	...	946
Total, including Ganges and Lower Ganges.	2,33,486	...	1,076	4,346	6,454	14,923	32,125	1,887	19,438	8,079	9,105	4,655	29,861	1,40,616	65,811	365	10,610	3,49,351	2,55,060	38,259	3,590	4,625	6,314	8,90,685
Betwa Canal ...	1,769	...	...	...	3	17	1	...	610	127	...	...	3,198	12,633	...	...	...	16,589	1,427	...	779	...	...	20,564
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,35,255	...	1,076	4,346	6,457	14,940	32,126	1,887	20,048	8,206	9,105	4,655	33,059	1,53,249	65,811	365	10,610	3,65,940	2,56,487	38,259	4,369	4,625	6,314	9,11,249

* Includes Rs. 381 on account of remissions and refunds.

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUC

D.—AGRI

FORM B.—*Crops cultivated in the North-Western Provinces*

Number.	District.	*Cereals and pulses.*			Oil-seeds.	Sugar-cane.	*Fibres.*		
		Rice.	Wheat.	Other food-grains, including pulses.			Cotton.	Jute.	Other sorts.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	N.-W. PROVINCES.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Dehra Dún ...	25,069	24,691	38,055	4,314	1,115	236	...	3
2	Saháranpur ...	131,073	300,119	309,315	8,198	36,383	45,866	...	588
3	Muzaffarnagar ...	49,406	229,856	290.322	461	57,824	29,444	...	476
4	Meerut	28,712	305,816	635,266	4,580	97,858	64,671	...	418
5	Bulandshahr ...	2,663	160,963	703,967	8,956	10,381	71,440	...	303
6	Aligarh	3,829	173,100	686,727	10,112	1,596	149,940	...	1,945
	Total ...	240,752	1,194,545	2,663,652	36,621	205,157	361,597	...	3,733
7	Muttra	19	61,602	499,181	13,275	893	145,527	...	2,723
8	Agra	337	72,862	563,989	2,996	3,147	158,480	...	2,143
9	Farukhabad ...	26,171	88,002	488,750	388	14,373	36,028	...	1,996
10	Mainpuri	30,556	102,823	440,531	399	7,895	49,345	...	2,480
11	Etáwah	21,003	63,307	418,628	554	9,404	69,723	...	2,920
12	Etah	18,786	127,896	487,260	345	13,397	58,028	...	1,828
	Total ...	96.872	516,492	2,898,339	17,957	49,109	517,131	...	14,090
13	Bijnor	199,858	105,838	263,929	5,086	55.662	39,407	...	532
14	Moradabad ...	156,618	276,798	505,738	11,222	43,544	54,026	...	1,657
15	Budaun	47,389	234,182	602,812	4,544	12,886	59,591	...	2,895
16	Bareilly	209,694	172,908	437,797	13,526	40,512	20,433	...	2,715
17	Sháhjahánpur ...	110,460	197,632	380,154	6,227	35,220	5,897	...	2,677
18	Pilibhít	163,749	95,523	160,177	7,095	29,615	2,385	...	1,273
	Total ...	887,768	1,082,881	2,350,607	47,700	217,439	181,739	...	11,749
19	Cawnpore	33,550	54,882	673,398	922	6,711	118,081	...	3,606
20	Fatehpur	87,555	37,381	417,824	1,453	3,539	57,478	...	4,016
21	Bánda	29,690	2,291	806,367	46,218	21	120,482	...	10,473
22	Hamírpur	2,992	3,172	622,350	83,173	3,604	89,378	...	11,163
23	Allahabad	207,606	70,750	843,122	43,539	11,938	36,807	...	3,439
24	Jaunpur	115,940	52,585	379,627	3,455	49,882	5,005	...	2,246
	Total ...	477,333	221,061	3,742,688	178,760	75,695	427,231	...	34,943
25	Azamgarh	277,653	24,337	570,611	7,499	71,842	846	...	1,867
26	Mirzápur	185,106	184,875	127,428	38,218	14,594	4,256	...	7,664
27	Benares	69,269	45,157	81,886	25,394	2,226	...	...	18
28	Gházipur	140,819	16,478	510,544	8,334	28,241	239	...	36,646
29	Gorakhpur... ...	660,092	198,480	1,019.685	121,644	70,190	6,444	...	4,668
30	Basti	549,816	196,811	589,059	62,301	28,619	774	...	591
31	Ballia	67,841	3,369	227,056	388	18,758	3,247	...	92
	Total ...	1,950,596	669,507	3,126,269	263,778	234,470	15,806	...	51,546

N.B.—Statistics for Benares include Chandauli tahsíl only, hence column 19

TION AND DISTRIBUTION.

CULTURE.

and Oudh during the year ending 30th June, 1886.

Indigo.	Coffee.	Tea.	Tobacco.	Cinchona.	Miscellaneous.		Total area of crops.	Deduct area cropped more than once.	Actual area on which crops were grown.	Number.
					Food crops.	Non-food crops.				
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
...	...	4,930	333	...	9,823	10,598	119,167	25,659	93,508	1
1,441	...	...	400	...	4,481	96,681	934,515	110,494	824,021	2
3,970	...	...	678	...	6,759	98,694	767,890	84,397	683,493	3
20,050	...	...	6,511	...	7,448	129,921	1,301,251	205,557	1,095,694	4
51,761	...	...	7,090	...	9,801	43,419	1,070,744	214,430	856,314	5
46,722	...	...	5,066	...	13,074	27,128	1,119,239	221,964	897,275	6
123,914	...	4,930	20,078	...	51,386	406,441	5,312,806	862,501	4,450,305	
12,926	...	...	1,053	...	5,878	22,325	765,402	63,065	702,337	7
11,963	...	...	1,955	...	11,491	25,895	855,258	80,815	774,443	8
20,535	...	...	6,078	...	14,135	29,397	725,853	99,294	626,559	9
30,144	...	...	860	...	7,902	21,190	694,125	119,731	574,394	10
49,300	...	...	1,378	...	8,601	16,898	656,716	103,090	553,626	11
28,018	...	...	1,026	...	10,488	14,015	761,087	113,566	647,521	12
152,886	...	...	12,350	...	53,495	1,29,720	4,458,441	579,561	3,878,880	
78	...	...	1,499	...	5,563	26,333	703,785	76,523	627,262	13
353	...	...	582	...	23,245	41,251	1,115,034	102,524	1,012,510	14
8,860	...	...	1,504	...	13,191	35,218	1,023,072	107,209	915,863	15
2,739	...	...	1,996	...	20,376	25,529	948,225	193,320	754,905	16
2,731	...	...	1,374	...	11,525	24,249	778,146	75,869	702,277	17
1,197	...	...	209	...	4,290	4,838	470,351	64,155	406,196	18
15,958	...	...	7,164	...	78,190	157,418	5,038,613	619,600	4,419,013	
54,818	...	...	1,328	...	4,799	12,862	964,957	123,559	841,398	19
2,400	...	...	691	...	5,080	27,429	644,846	68,447	576,399	20
184	...	...	635	...	1,332	2,852	1,020,545	37,698	982,847	21
1,224	...	...	1,060	...	2,124	11,584	831,824	18,066	813,758	22
9,269	...	...	1,490	...	12,005	24,507	1,264,472	161,390	1,103,082	23
42,732	...	...	1,711	...	5,446	18,740	677,369	38,858	638,511	24
110,627	...	...	6,915	...	30,786	97,974	5,404,013	448,018	4,955,995	
21,374	...	...	691	...	9,786	16,209	991,715	154,135	837,580	25
5,512	...	...	3,214	...	98,289	4,549	673,705	79,711	593,994	26
3,126	...	...	32	...	570	1,128	228,806	17,620	211,186	27
10,026	...	...	451	...	8,458	1,165	761,401	120,599	640,802	28
14,201	...	...	387	...	159,807	32,692	2,288,290	466,680	1,821,610	29
61	...	...	198	...	5,594	33,162	1,466,986	320,546	1,146,440	30
391	...	...	274	...	7,770	7,887	337,073	49,625	287,448	31
54,691	...	...	5,247	...	284,274	91,792	6,747,976	1,208,916	5,539,060	

in this district will not tally with column 7 of Form A.

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUC

D.—AGRI

FORM B.—*Crops cultivated in the North-Western Provinces and*

Number.	District.	*Cereals and pulses.*			Oil-seeds.	Sugar-cane.	*Fibres.*		
		Rice.	Wheat.	Other food-grains, including pulses.			Cotton.	Jute.	Other sorts.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	N.-W. P.—*(concld.)*	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
32	Jhánsi	6,900	12,886	325,578	40,570	448	38,064	...	1,313
33	Jalaun	1,097	454	496,897	18,092	858	41,243	...	2,325
34	Lalitpur	12,820	71,779	208,635	38,781	1,128	1,309	...	863
	Total ...	20,817	85,119	1,031,110	97,443	2,434	80,616	...	4,501
35	Kumaun	108,732	151,922	130,619	14,812	198	229	...	114
36	Garhwál	32,000	42,240	89,600	3,200	...	...	...	2,560
37	Tarái	119,651	52,130	67,802	17,179	3,436	2,997	...	167
	Total ...	260,383	246,292	288,021	35,191	3,634	3,226	...	2,841
	TOTAL, N.-W. PROVINCES,	3,934,521	4,015,897	16,100,686	677,450	787,938	1,587,346	...	123,403
	OUDH.								
1	Lucknow	61,055	60,965	258,677	1,182	2,557	3,994	...	897
2	Unao	82,809	81,415	508,815	821	8,194	33,157	...	3,051
3	Bara Banki ...	167,636	156,034	519,267	7,295	17,721	51	...	505
	Total ...	311,500	298,414	1,286,759	9,298	28,472	37,202	...	4,453
4	Sitapur	143,348	164,471	704,746	26,679	15,705	4,503	...	862
5	Hardoi	63,661	183,200	693,231	4,842	14,735	21,877	...	1,222
6	Kheri	174,664	117,048	553,637	33,405	22,329	2,246	...	964
	Total ...	381,673	464,719	1,951,614	64,926	52,769	28,626	...	3,048
7	Fyzabad	233,172	106,035	414,509	12,985	27,923	166	...	294
8	Bahraich	278,145	191,637	538,618	126,143	1,317	1,938	...	669
9	Gonda	462,508	273,850	580,474	95,272	8,643	1,589	...	988
	Total ...	973,825	571,522	1,533,601	234,400	37,883	3,693	...	1,951
10	Rae Pareli ...	161,925	85,053	435,685	1,782	1,621	1,988	...	1,419
11	Sultanpur	210,065	79,778	405,964	2,476	13,357	73	...	1,042
12	Partabgarh ...	120,437	56,712	400,372	2,052	8,382	448	...	4,511
	Total ...	492,427	221,543	1,242,021	6,310	23,360	2,509	...	6,972
	TOTAL, OUDH ...	2,159,425	1,556,198	6,013,995	314,934	142,484	72,030	...	16,424

TION AND DISTRIBUTION.

CULTURE.

Oudh during the year ending 30*th June,* 1886—(concluded).

Indigo.	Coffee.	Tea.	Tobacco.	Cinchona.	Miscellaneous.		Total area of crops.	Deduct area cropped more than once.	Actual area on which crops were grown.	Number.
					Food crops.	Non-food crops.				
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
151	...	...	132	...	4,149	5,382	435,573	16,539	419,034	32
330	...	...	332	...	1,547	10,286	573,461	4,606	568,855	33
...	...	...	325	...	1,011	267	336,918	36,757	300,161	34
481	...	...	789	...	6,707	15,935	1,345,952	57,902	1,288,050	
...	...	3,012	267	...	...	492	410,397	159,074	251,323	35
...	...	551	640	...	...	2,069	172,800	53,935	118,865	36
5	...	...	183	...	1,124	3,401	268,075	66,591	201,484	37
5	...	3,563	1,090	...	1,124	5,902	851,272	279,600	571,672	
458,562	...	8,493	53,633	...	505,962	905,182	29,159,073	4,056,098	25,102,975	
27	...	...	487	...	18,878	14,698	423,217	60,741	356,476	1
4,089	...	...	1,272	...	15,039	12,075	750,737	127,693	623,044	2
298	...	...	1,237	...	46,013	31,817	947,874	220,957	726,917	3
4,414	...	...	2,996	...	79,730	58,590	2,121,828	415,391	1,706,437	
326	...	...	3,640	...	71,913	17,590	1,153,783	215,630	938,153	4
1,158	...	...	1,275	...	23,698	14,780	1,023,679	99,276	924,403	5
401	...	...	2,848	...	38,270	9,874	955,686	156,497	799,189	6
1,885	...	...	7,763	...	133,881	42,244	3,133,148	471,403	2,661,745	
5,271	...	...	588	...	27,842	24,950	853,685	183,495	670,190	7
190	...	...	2,122	...	32,449	6,957	1,180,185	274,020	906,165	8
1,050	...	...	634	...	131,411	33,184	1,589,593	411,528	1,178,065	9
6,511	...	...	3,284	...	191,702	65,091	3,623,463	869,043	2,754,420	
199	...	...	1,135	...	84,719	34,865	760,391	164,053	596,338	10
2,204	...	...	1,044	...	29,563	15,970	761,536	157,746	603,790	11
4,444	...	...	937	...	10,632	16,509	625,436	129,103	496,333	12
6,847	...	...	3,116	...	74,914	67,344	2,147,363	450,902	1,696,461	
19,657	...	...	17,159	...	480,227	233,269	11,025,802	2,206,739	8,819,063	

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUC

D.—AGRI

FORM III-D-2 *(a)*.—*Agricultural Stock*

Serial No.	Division.	District.	Cows and bullocks.	Buffaloes.
1		2	3	4
		NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.		
1	MEERUT.	Dehra Dún	80,190	5,587
2		Saháranpur	385,701	74,999
3		Muzaffarnagar	289,472	85,095
4		Meerut	428,648	141,910
5		Bulandshahr	289,974	117,637
6		Aligarh	257,445	125,043
		Total	1,731,430	550,271
7	AGRA.	Muttra	155,210	71,202
8		Agra	310,597	104,558
9		Furukhabad	269,430	84,553
10		Mainpuri	214,294	108,245
11		Etáwah	211,989	88,270
12		Etah	238,022	92,397
		Total	1,399,542	549,225
13	ROHILKHAND.	Bijnor	342,850	59,366
14		Moradabad	505,944	113,042
15		Budaun	326,237	91,129
16		Bareilly	377,540	87,823
17		Sháhjahánpur	372,743	95,211
18		Pilibhít	219,774	44,040
		Total	2,145,088	490,611
19	ALLAHABAD.	Cawnpore	389,272	139,844
20		Fatehpur	279,358	101,443
21		Bánda	419,144	76,834
22		Hamírpur	341,733	85,967
23		Allahabad	557,339	118,317
24		Jaunpur	320,581	43,911
		Total	2,307,427	566,316
25	BENARES.	Azamgarh	571,088	114,317
26		Mirzapur	461,791	62,671
27		Benares	151,347	19,166
28		Gházipur	327,087	191,492
29		Gorakhpur*	1,095,131	132,588
30		Basti†	447,750	46,193
31		Ballia‡	151,352	24,411
		Total	3,205,546	590,838

* Excluding Hata tahsíl,
† Excluding Harria and Basti and part
‡ Excluding Ballia, Gopajit East and Khareil,

NOTE.—Difference from last year's figures in the case of Gorakhpur, Basti, and Ballia districts while the difference in the case of Saháranpur, Meerut, Agra, and other districts is for the most

TION AND DISTRIBUTION.

CULTURE.

for the year ending 30*th June,* 1886.

Horses and ponies.	Mules and donkeys.	Sheep and goats.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Boats.	Serial No.
5	6	7	8	9	10	
1,496	601	61,112	1,381	14,475	...	1
12,769	11,858	73,649	16,617	58,580	57	2
9,094	12,857	72,400	17,293	51,665	89	3
13,320	26,492	98,548	35,011	94,692	77	4
11,513	16,620	115,675	9,873	77,067	172	5
14,819	16,861	106,222	6,668	76,077	16	6
63,011	85,289	527,606	86,843	372,556	411	
5,733	13,995	116,555	3,771	41,666	177	7
12,690	14,531	126,401	11,514	58,967	61	8
13,793	5,998	145,495	9,738	83,100	226	9
13,345	9,571	81,782	6,361	69,564	13	10
13,221	6,368	103,085	7,633	63,434	96	11
11,476	10,508	87,528	11,521	67,787	51	12
70,258	60,971	660,846	50,538	384,518	624	
7,781	7,369	61,725	27,056	60,212	80	13
12,783	13,917	103,336	33,998	97,237	51	14
10,833	7,102	122,705	29,112	88,725	49	15
12,300	5,792	135,997	21,949	91,022	71	16
14,351	2,081	170,173	17,403	94,313	146	17
5,979	708	60,806	10,374	49,901	23	18
64,027	36,969	654,742	139,892	481,410	420	
15,759	7,007	206,218	22,474	97,662	168	19
9,840	5,102	190,325	10,483	78,326	81	20
11,794	2,816	151,052	17,329	73,905	175	21
8,847	2,901	164,210	24,401	53,430	102	22
11,907	8,697	229,896	3,260	144,100	709	23
7,722	2,378	119,063	1,193	86,919	160	24
65,869	28,901	1,060,764	79,140	534,342	1,395	
6,409	5,457	147,266	2,396	140,253	488	25
4,234	2,627	151,813	13,000	68,485	1,083	26
21,390	3,260	61,258	1,601	43,815	357	27
3,776	7,821	114,582	1,479	84,145	587	28
15,447	12,392	256,777	17,229	209,049	1,486	29
5,586	3,559	69,523	8,362	78,352	253	30
1,512	2,055	41,118	374	29,610	199	31
58,354	37,171	842,287	44,441	653,709	4,453	

which is under settlement.
of Khalilabad tahsils, under settlement.
for which figures are not available.
is due to a difference in the area to which returns of the present and the preceding years pertained; part due to great accuracy with which returns of the present year have been collected.

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUC

D.—AGRI

FORM III-D-2 *(a)*.—*Agricultural Stock*

Serial No.	Division.	District.	Cows and bullocks.	Buffaloes.
1		2	3	4
		N.-W. PROVINCES—*(concluded)*.		
32	JHANSI.	Jhánsi	177,581	38,448
33		Jalaun	122,303	36,466
34		Lalitpur	311,046	53,536
		Total	610,930	128,450
35	KUMAUN.	Kumaun	434,722	93,002
36		Garhwál	295,699	35,134
37		Tarái	211,637	26,076
		Total	942,058	154,212
		TOTAL, N.-W. PROVINCES	12,342,021	3,029,923
		OUDH.		
1	LUCKNOW.	Lucknow	183,013	70,777
2		Unao	322,581	70,465
3		Bara Banki	111,907	26,166
		Total	617,501	167,408
4	SITAPUR.	Sitapur	563,801	82,712
5		Hardoi	453,140	169,862
6		Kheri	545,215	52,497
		Total	1,562,226	305,071
7	FYZABAD.	Fyzabad	366,880	78,175
8		Bahraich	704,029	102,736
9		Gonda	790,410	141,114
		Total	1,861,319	322,025
10	RAE BARELI.	Rae Bareli	341,429	75,878
11		Sultanpur	368,821	79,540
12		Partabgarh	324,868	45,901
		Total	1,035,118	201,319
		TOTAL, OUDH	5,076,164	995,823

NOTE.—The decrease in cows and bullocks (Oudh), as indeed other variations as compared with

TION AND DISTRIBUTION.

CULTURE.

for the year ending 30th June, 1886—(concluded).

Horses and ponies.	Mules and donkeys.	Sheep and goats.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Boats.	Serial No.
5	6	7	8	9	10	
4,393	3,377	117,839	10,091	30,916	20	32
7,437	6,569	72,238	10,620	30,058	74	33
5,268	409	70,182	8,746	43,529	12	34
17,098	10,355	260,259	29,457	104,503	106	
9,564	219	202,054	974	78,720	5	35
801	252	239,392	...	50,660	...	36
3,581	899	16,655	10,344	29,257	5	37
13,946	1,370	458,101	11,318	158,637	10	
352,563	261,026	4,464,605	441,629	2,689,675	7,419	
4,742	3,486	92,940	2,120	49,541	22	1
10,166	6,520	162,300	5,824	84,389	54	2
3,302	4,095	53,302	2,027	114,164	748	3
18,210	14,101	308,542	9,971	248,09	824	
15,908	4,176	122,676	5,178	116,248	265	4
14,950	3,092	118,822	5,686	126,185	92	5
13,068	3,474	114,683	7,667	99,763	248	6
43,926	11,342	356,181	18,531	342,196	605	
4,152	2,533	98,982	1,622	89,037	501	7
12,488	6,679	153,656	7,863	126,729	844	8
13,178	9,392	198,366	17,939	185,770	428	9
29,818	18,604	451,004	27,424	401,536	1,773	
7,678	5,989	136,434	4,081	118,766	13	10
5,056	2,701	121,240	731	112,177	178	11
5,377	3,661	117,857	700	101,424	84	12
18,111	12,351	375,531	5,512	332,367	270	
110,06[illegible]	56,398	1,491,258	61,438	1,324,193	3,472	

last year, may be ascribed to more accurate computation on the part of the patwáris and kanúngos.

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUC

D.—AGRI

FORM III-D-2 *(b)*.—*Irrigation*

Serial No.	Division.	District.	Total area of crops in column 17, Form B, irrigated and unirrigated.	AREA		
				Wells.	*By canal.*	
					Government.	Private.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		N.-W. PROVINCES.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	MEERUT.	Dehra Dún	119,167	14	11,370	...
2		Saháranpur	934,515	26,917	76,936	...
3		Muzaffarnagar	767,890	73,133	168,557	...
4		Meerut	1,301,251	130,313	255,043	...
5		Bulandshahr	1,070,744	101,560	121,147	...
6		Aligarh	1,119,239	273,088	104,810	...
		Total ...	5,312,806	605,025	737,863	...
7	AGRA.	Muttra	765,402	119,075	46,527	...
8		Agra	855,258	140,559	26,249	...
9		Farukhabad	725,853	81,076	30,522	...
10		Mainpuri	694,125	131,776	78,895	...
11		Etáwah	656,716	40,308	100,017	...
12		Etah	761,087	81,788	51,893	...
		Total ...	4,458,441	594,582	334,103	...
13	ROHILKHAND.	Bijnor	703,785	13,767	4,695	...
14		Moradabad	1,115,034	47,420	...	...
15		Budaun	1,023,072	32,215	...	...
16		Bareilly	948,225	22,665	45,611	...
17		Shahjahánpur	778,146	55,281	...	...
18		Pilibhít	470,351	18,557	7,982	...
		Total ...	5,038,613	179,935	58,288	...
19	ALLAHABAD.	Cawnpore	964,957	67,721	111,649	...
20		Fatehpur	644,846	67,324	16	...
21		Bánda	1,020,545	3,178	...	...
22		Hamírpur	831,824	13,801	1,427	...
23		Allahabad	1,264,472	116,715	...	...
24		Jaunpur	677,369	270,298	...	...
		Total ...	5,404,013	539,037	113,092	...
25	BENARES.	Azamgarh	991,715	230,406	...	...
26		Mirzapur	673,705	21,127	...	...
27		Benares	228,806	23,343	...	...
28		Gházipur	761,401	151,762	...	...
29		Gorakhpur	2,288,290	236,411	...	...
30		Basti	1,466,986	200,882	...	...
31		Ballia	337,073	85,093	...	...
		Total ...	6,747,976	949,024	...	...

NOTE.—(*a*) "Private canals" (except Kumaun) have been included under
(*b*) The difference between column 10 and the sum of four succeeding
(*c*) Benares includes Chandauli tahsil only.

TION AND DISTRIBUTION.

CULTURE.

for the year ending 30th June, 1886.

IRRIGATED.			DETAILS OF IRRIGATION.				
Tanks.	Other sources.	Total.	Wheat.	Other cereals and pulses.	Miscellaneous food crops.	Miscellaneous non-food crops.	Serial No.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
...	9,156	20,540	7,198	16,941	622	3,179	1
...	3,250	107,103	55,882	40,357	1,566	26,640	2
...	4,416	246,106	128,828	67,263	3,702	71,900	3
...	3,862	389,218	161,527	124,084	6,790	147,589	4
...	5,570	228,277	77,440	93,805	7,695	106,655	5
...	11,701	389,599	156,726	188,959	10,611	90,568	6
...	37,955	1,380,843	587,601	531,409	30,986	446,531	
...	559	166,161	56,453	110,025	2,018	44,575	7
...	1,049	167,857	67,802	107,076	4,776	85,425	8
...	14,453	126,051	30,515	71,358	9,892	59,699	9
...	24,174	234,845	73,095	124,566	6,383	56,617	10
...	8,573	148,898	47,363	63,559	3,151	74,663	11
...	12,690	146,371	66,573	96,448	6,450	44,370	12
...	61,498	990,183	341,801	573,032	32,670	315,349	
...	5,839	24,301	3,187	4,909	3,312	16,715	13
...	10,591	48,011	5,694	5,079	6,673	36,139	14
...	14,822	47,067	13,359	5,901	7,592	29,638	15
...	24,594	92,870	31,169	43,063	5,888	36,668	16
...	48,288	103,569	34,865	26,504	5,842	45,461	17
...	18,078	44,617	15,845	8,400	2,225	18,635	18
...	122,212	360,435	104,019	93,856	31,532	183,256	
...	16,580	195,950	45,304	120,866	5,125	66,843	19
...	70,427	137,767	29,967	108,201	3,650	12,998	20
...	738	3,916	188	1,247	776	2,191	21
...	877	16,105	969	8,942	993	5,995	22
...	80,672	197,387	48,435	132,883	4,239	23,686	23
...	144,619	414,917	48,993	371,969	2,380	10,002	24
...	313,913	966,042	173,856	744,108	17,163	121,715	
...	252,529	482,935	24,033	488,952	2,587	105,875	25
...	11,341	32,468	6,497	5,840	10,575	9,557	26
...	25,013	48,356	18,062	28,596	570	1,128	27
...	66,852	218,614	12,928	203,279	1,803	606	28
...	285,520	521,931	127,994	353,646	6,377	45,721	29
...	251,132	452,014	170,735	252,561	2,161	55,330	30
...	54,326	139,419	2,739	114,400	1,150	24,241	31
...	946,713	1,895,737	362,988	1,447,274	25,223	242,458	

"Government canals," and "Tanks" under column headed "Other sources."
columns (827,736 acres) may be accounted for by the area irrigated at both harvests.

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUC

D.—AGRI

FORM III-D-2 *(b)*.—*Irrigation*

Serial No.	Division.	District.	Total area of crops in column 17, Form B, irrigated and unirrigated.	AREA		
				Wells.	*By canal.*	
					Government.	Private.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		N.-W. PROVINCES—*(concluded)*.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
32	JHANSI.	Jhánsi	435,573	17,733	2,232	...
33		Jalaun	573,461	6,273	9,652	...
34		Lalitpur	336,918	33,410	...	...
		Total ...	1,345,952	57,416	11,884	...
35	KUMAUN.	Kumaun	410,397	...	55,506	28,814
36		Garhwál	172,800	...	...	...
37		Tarái	268,075	140	53,031	...
		Total ...	851,272	140	108,537	28,814
		TOTAL, N.-W. PROVINCES ...	29,159,073	2,925,159	1,363,767	28,814
		OUDH.				
1	LUCKNOW.	Lucknow	423,217	41,322	...	...
2		Unao	750,737	69,310	...	...
3		Bara Banki	947,874	108,307	...	...
		Total ...	2,121,828	218,939	...	...
4	SITAPUR.	Sitapur	1,153,783	29,908	...	...
5		Hardoi	1,023,679	38,255	...	...
6		Kheri	955,686	24,449	...	...
		Total ...	3,133,148	92,612	...	...
7	FYZABAD.	Fyzabad	853,685	181,721	...	...
8		Bahraich	1,180,185	6,282	...	...
9		Gonda	1,589,593	101,264	...	...
		Total ...	3,623,463	289,267	...	...
10	RAE BARELI.	Rae Bareli	760,391	159,863	...	...
11		Sultanpur	761,536	150,323	...	...
12		Partabgarh	625,436	152,776	...	...
		Total ...	2,147,363	462,962	...	...
		TOTAL, OUDH ...	11,025,802	1,063,780	...	* ...

* Not including the area irrigated in both harvests, which accounts for

TION AND DISTRIBUTION.

CULTURE.

for the year ending 30th June, 1886—(concluded).

IRRIGATED.			DETAILS OF IRRIGATION.				
Tanks.	Other sources.	Total.	Wheat.	Other cereals and pulses.	Miscellaneous food crops.	Miscellaneous non-food crops.	Serial No.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
...	2,578	22,543	8,304	18,119	771	1,847	32
...	10,699	26,624	194	19,857	828	6,319	33
...	2,137	35,547	14,275	20,036	769	1,248	34
...	15,414	84,714	22,773	53,012	2,368	8,914	
...	767	85,087	29,005	38,305	294	17,483	35
...	2,560	2,560	640	2,560	...	...	36
...	1,787	54,958	7,569	55,313	438	2,794	37
...	5,114	142,605	37,214	96,178	732	20,277	
...	1,502,819	5,820,559	1,630,252	3,538,869	140,674	1,338,500	
33,285	1,482	76,089	37,336	27,688	5,674	14,605	1
65,660	5,088	140,058	45,055	103,025	6,006	14,563	2
99,979	2,911	211,197	118,307	62,612	4,112	26,166	3
198,924	9,481	427,344	200,698	193,275	15,792	55,334	
53,691	2,504	86,103	48,477	15,205	2,400	20,021	4
...	58,617	* 96,872	34,887	38,246	6,059	23,070	5
22,650	1,521	48,620	21,122	6,008	2,376	19,114	6
76,341	62,642	231,595	104,486	59,459	10,835	62,205	
131,507	5,752	318,980	103,140	169,165	2,353	44,322	7
17,355	549	24,186	12,270	5,116	5,217	1,583	8
...	64,432	* 165,696	82,696	59,028	2,137	23,368	9
148,862	70,733	508,862	198,106	233,309	9,707	69,273	
129,344	1,864	* 291,071	79,662	256,503	19,454	33,599	10
91,394	1,993	* 243,710	71,787	162,501	8,449	24,370	11
72,009	701	225,486	47,823	145,418	7,418	24,827	12
292,747	4,568	760,267	199,372	564,422	35,321	82,796	
716,874	147,414	1,928,068	702,512	1,050,465	71,655	269,608	

the difference between this column and the sum of columns 11 to 14.

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUC

E.—PRICES OF

FORM III-E-(1).—*Statement showing the Prices of Produce in the North-*

District.	PRICE OF PRODUCE PER MAUND OF 80lbs.																							
	Rice.			Wheat.			Linseed.			Jute.			Cotton (uncleaned).			Sugar.			Salt.			Ghí.		
1	2			3			4			5			6			7			8			9		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Dehra Dún ...	3	8	0	2	8	0	3	5	4	4	7	0	5	0	0	4	7	0	3	10	2	26	10	8
Saháranpur ...	2	15	5	2	5	11	2	15	5	...			3	8	10	5	1	3	2	15	5	23	11	8
Muzaffarnagar ...	2	9	9	2	5	8	3	4	9	...			3	10	3	3	13	0	2	15	4	24	2	6
Meerut ...	3	5	4	2	6	9	5	0	0	3	6	0	3	10	6	4	0	0	2	15	3	24	11	0
Bulandshahr ...	3	5	3	2	0	5	4	0	0	2	8	0	4	0	0	5	5	4	3	0	3	23	11	4
Aligarh ...	3	8	0	2	6	0	4	0	0	3	2	0	3	12	0	3	14	0	3	0	0	24	4	0
Muttra ...	2	8	0	2	5	0	3	10	0	5	0	0	3	8	0	4	0	0	2	13	0	23	8	0
Agra ...	3	0	0	2	1	8	4	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	5	0	0	3	4	0	23	0	0
Farukhabad ...	3	14	0	2	6	0	3	5	4	3	0	0	3	10	3	3	7	4	3	3	2	29	1	4
Mainpuri ...	2	10	0	2	2	9	...			4	0	0	4	4	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	25	0	0
Etáwah ...	3	1	3	2	1	0	2	13	8	2	0	0	3	10	2	4	0	0	3	1	3	24	9	10
Etah ...	2	12	0	2	4	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	3	12	0	3	4	0	23	4	0
Bijnor ...	2	15	4	2	12	3	4	0	0	...			4	0	0	4	0	0	3	4	2	28	0	0
Moradabad ...	2	6	9	2	4	6	2	10	8	...			3	8	10	3	3	2	2	15	5	25	9	7
Budaun ...	4	2	0	2	3	6	3	5	3	3	5	3	3	11	4	3	5	4	3	3	0	25	9	7
Bareilly ...	2	14	6	2	4	7	3	3	3	2	7	0	4	4	0	3	9	0	3	3	3	26	6	6
Sháhjahánpur ...	2	1	9	2	0	10	3	4	0	2	14	9	3	14	5	3	6	3	3	6	3	26	0	3
Pilibhít ...	2	7	5	2	4	7	3	3	2	...			4	0	0	4	0	0	3	11	6	32	0	0
Cawnpore ...	2	0	3	2	2	4	3	11	3	3	4	0	4	4	9	4	0	0	2	14	1	24	9	10
Fatehpur ...	2	8	0	2	4	0	3	8	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	6	0	0	3	5	0	26	0	0
Bánda ...	2	5	8	2	5	8	3	5	4	3	10	2	3	5	6	4	0	0	3	5	4	21	5	4
Hamírpur ...	3	10	0	1	14	6	3	5	3	4	0	0	2	15	5	4	0	0	3	5	3	20	10	0
Allahabad ...	2	10	3	2	10	9	3	5	0	4	0	0	4	7	6	4	3	6	3	10	3	27	13	0
Jaunpur ...	3	0	0	2	0	0	2	10	8	...			5	0	0	4	0	0	3	12	0	32	0	0
Azamgarh ...	2	2	10	2	7	4	3	0	1	4	7	1	...			2	11	4	3	9	6	30	7	7
Mirzapur ...	2	8	0	2	8	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	27	0	0
Benares ...	2	0	9	2	6	1	3	5	7	5	0	0	3	4	0	4	1	5	3	4	11	29	12	3
Gházipur ...	2	3	6	2	4	9	3	7	3	3	14	0	3	1	9	3	1	9	3	4	3	29	1	5
Gorakhpur ...	2	3	6	2	2	9	3	10	2	5	0	0	...			7	7	0	3	10	2	33	11	0
Basti ...	2	8	0	1	12	0	3	4	0	6	0	0	...			4	7	1	3	12	0	30	9	0
Ballia ...	2	3	7	2	0	0	3	7	4	3	14	5	3	1	8	3	14	5	3	5	4	25	9	7
Jhánsi ...	2	13	9	1	13	9	3	1	3	3	0	0	5	0	0	4	12	0	3	2	0	19	8	0
Jalaun ...	3	10	2	1	15	3	3	10	0	4	0	0	3	5	0	4	8	0	3	10	2	21	5	3
Lalitpur ...	3	0	0	1	14	0	4	0	0	3	4	0	4	0	0	5	0	0	3	8	0	20	0	0
Kumaun ...	3	1	3	2	13	8	...			...			...			6	0	0	5	0	0	20	0	0
Garhwál ...	3	0	0	2	0	0	...			...			...			6	8	0	5	0	0	27	0	0
Tarái ...	2	8	0	1	12	0	2	14	0	...			4	9	3	4	0	0	4	9	0	32	0	0
General average ...	2	13	8	2	3	8	3	6	11	3	11	2	3	13	9	4	4	8	3	6	10	25	14	1

TION AND DISTRIBUTION.

PRODUCE.

Western Provinces for the year ending 31st December, 1886.

Firewood.	Plough-bullock, each.	Sheep, each.	Fish, per seer.	Iron, per maund.	AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGES FOR THE PAST YEAR OF—			
					Artizans.			Agricultural labourers.
					Blacksmiths.	Carpenters.	Others.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
0 4 0	25 0 0	3 0 0	0 2 6	8 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	5 0 0
0 4 1	80 0 0	3 0 0	0 2 0	6 2 6	10 0 0	10 0 0	9 0 0	5 0 0
0 4 10	25 to 100 0 0	2 12 0	0 2 0	6 9 4	12 0 0	12 0 0	8 0 0	4 0 0
0 6 6	75 0 0	2 8 0	0 2 0	4 6 0	13 8 0	13 8 0	6 8 0	5 8 0
0 4 0	50 0 0	2 0 0	0 1 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	4 0 0
0 5 4	37 8 0	2 12 0	0 1 6	8 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	4 0 0
0 5 4	20 0 0	3 0 0	0 2 0	10 0 0	9 4 0	9 4 0	10 0 0	4 11 0
0 5 4	25 0 0	1 12 0	0 1 6	8 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
0 5 6	17 8 0	1 10 0	0 2 0	5 8 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	5 0 0
0 4 0	15 0 0	1 8 0	0 1 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	9 0 0	10 0 0	4 8 0
0 5 4	20 0 0	4 0 0	0 1 6	10 0 0	9 8 0	9 8 0	9 8 0	4 4 0
0 4 0	12 0 0	2 0 0	0 1 3	7 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0
0 4 9	20 0 0	2 0 0	0 2 0	8 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	3 12 0
0 4 5	15 0 0	2 0 0	0 2 3	8 0 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	3 8 0
0 4 5	40 0 0	1 0 0	0 2 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0
0 5 0	15 0 0	2 8 0	0 3 0	4 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	7 8 0	3 0 0
0 5 4	15 0 0	1 6 0	0 2 0	3 14 5	7 8 0	7 8 0	8 7 0	3 8 0
0 4 3	10 0 0	1 8 0	0 2 0	2 8 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	3 8 0
0 5 10	30 0 0	1 8 0	0 1 9	5 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	4 0 0
0 4 0	20 0 0	0 12 0	0 1 6	8 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	3 0 0
0 4 0	30 0 0	2 0 0	0 1 6	8 0 0	7 8 0	8 12 0	7 8 0	3 2 0
0 4 0	25 0 0	1 8 0	0 1 9	5 0 0	6 0 0	8 0 0	7 8 0	3 0 0
0 6 5	10 to 20 0 0	2 0 0	0 2 6	20 0 0	10 5 0	13 2 0	15 0 0	3 13 0
0 4 0	20 0 0	1 0 0	0 2 0	8 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	4 8 0	3 8 0
0 3 7	15 0 0	1 8 0	0 3 0	5 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 0 0	3 12 0
0 8 0	20 0 0	1 8 0	0 2 0	10 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	4 0 0
0 6 5	20 0 0	1 8 0	0 4 0	5 6 8	9 6 0	9 6 0	7 8 0	4 0 0
0 5 0	20 0 0	2 0 0	0 2 0	4 11 9	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	4 0 0
0 4 7	25 0 0	1 6 0	0 1 9	6 0 0	7 8 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	3 12 0
0 4 7	15 0 0	2 0 0	0 1 7	7 4 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	3 12 0
0 6 5	30 0 0	1 8 0	0 2 0	8 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	3 12 0
0 4 0	10 to 50 0 0	3 5 4	0 1 6	5 10 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	5 0 0
0 4 9	20 0 0	1 8 0	0 1 6	5 4 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	2 8 0
0 4 0	20 0 0	2 0 0	0 2 0	4 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	7 0 0	3 8 0
0 3 0	15 0 0	3 0 0	0 4 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	6 0 0
0 4 0	8 0 0	4 0 0	0 3 0	10 0 0	9 0 0	10 0 0	6 10 8	5 0 0
0 6 3	15 0 0	2 0 0	0 3 0	7 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	5 0 0
0 4 10	24 0 0	2 0 11	0 2 1	7 2 9	9 0 7	9 4 4	8 0 3	4 0 3

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

E.—Prices of Produce.

Form III-E-(1).—*Statement showing the Prices of Produce in Oudh for the year ending 30th June, 1886.*

District.	*Prices of produce per maund of 80lbs.*												
	Rice (husked).	Wheat.	Linseed.	San (hemp).	Cotton (uncleaned).	Sugar (gúr).	Salt.	Ghí.	Firewood.	Plough-bullocks, each.	Sheep, each.	Fish, per seer.	Iron, per maund.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1. Lucknow	3 9 1½	2 0 11½	3 10 2	4 8 0	* 15 0 0	5 0 0	3 10 4½	32 0 0	0 8 0	20 0 0	1 8 0	0 3 0	5 0 0
2. Unao	2 13 9 to 4 7 1	2 2 7	3 10 2	4 7 1	4 8 0	5 5 4	3 10 2	32 0 0	0 4 0	13 0 0	1 0 0	0 2 0	10 0 0
3. Bara Banki ...	2 13 9	1 14 7	3 5 6	4 8 4	* 13 2 3	4 12 0	3 9 9	27 7 9	0 6 5	10 12 0	1 12 0	0 1 0	8 13 4
4. Sitapur	2 10 8	1 11 3	3 5 4	4 0 0 to 5 0 0	* 16 0 0	4 11 3	4 0 0	31 3 0	0 4 0	27 0 0	2 8 0 to 3 0 0	0 2 0	5 0 0
5. Hardoi	3 13 0	1 14 0	3 1 6	3 14 0	4 0 0	5 0 3	3 8 0	33 0 0	0 4 6	30 0 0	1 9 0	0 1 6	8 4 0
6. Kheri	2 9 3	1 8 9	2 13 4	5 4 11	3 8 0	5 5 4	4 4 3	30 7 7	...	19 0 0	1 2 8	0 1 7	6 3 0
7. Fyzabad	3 9 4	1 15 4	3 4 3	3 9 6	* 15 15 0	3 11 1	3 12 0	30 15 6	0 3 11	15 8 0 to 20 0 0	1 2 8	0 1 4	6 4 0
8. Bahraich	2 5 10	1 10 8	2 8 0	2 13 7	†	5 0 0	3 5 4	27 13 2	0 4 0	18 0 0	1 0 0	0 1 6	8 0 0
9. Gonda	2 8 0	1 11 10	2 15 4	3 12 11	†	4 7 1	3 7 7	29 1 5	0 3 3	16 0 0	0 14 0	0 1 0	7 8 0
10. Rae Bareli ...	2 11 0	1 15 8	3 4 0	3 10 1	4 1 3	4 9 0	3 15 9	30 2 0	0 3 3	14 0 0	1 0 6	0 1 0	10 10 0
11. Sultanpur... ...	2 6 9	1 12 6	2 12 2	2 15 5	†	3 12 11	3 10 2	31 3 6	0 4 0	17 8 0	1 2 8	0 1 0	8 0 0
12. Partabgarh ...	2 5 0	1 13 7	4 10 8	2 15 5	†	3 9 8	3 15 3	28 13 7	0 3 4	14 10 8	0 13 4	0 1 0	5 12 0
Provincial average ...	2 14 8	1 13 8	3 4 4	3 14 7	‡	4 9 8	3 11 9	30 5 7	0 4 1	18 2 3	1 5 0	0 1 6	7 7 2

* Cleaned cotton.
† Not staple crop of the district.

‡ Cleaned cotton ... Rs. 15-0-0
Uncleaned do. ... „ 4-0-4

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

E.—Prices of Labour.

Form III-E-(2).—*Statement showing Prices of Labour in the North-Western Provinces for the year ending 31st December, 1886.*

District.	Wages per diem. Skilled.	Wages per diem. Unskilled.	Cart, per day.	Camel, per day.	Donkeys, per score per day.	Boat, per day.	Remarks.
	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	
Dehra Dún ...	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 14 0	0 6 0	6 4 0	...	
Saháranpur ...	0 5 0	0 2 6	0 14 0	...	3 2 0	...	
Muzaffarnagar ...	0 5 3	0 2 3	0 14 0	0 6 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	
Meerut ...	0 6 0	0 2 6	0 14 0	0 5 0 to 0 8 0	2 8 0	(a)0 8 0	(a) Exclusive of the wages of boatmen.
Bulandshahr ...	0 4 0	0 2 0 to 0 3 0	0 8 0 to 0 12 0	0 4 0 to 0 6 0	5 10 0	0 8 0 to 1 0 0	
Aligarh ...	0 5 0	0 2 0 to 0 2 6	0 10 0 to 1 0 0	0 5 0 to 0 8 0	2 8 0 to 5 9 0	0 8 0	
Muttra ...	0 5 0	0 2 6	0 14 0	0 4 9	...	(b)0 5 4 & 0 8 0	(b) Rates of Muttra tahsíl alone.
Agra ...	0 3 0 to 0 8 0	0 2 6	0 14 0	0 5 0	2 8 0	0 8 0 to 1 0 0	
Farukhabad ...	0 4 0 to 0 5 0	0 2 0 to 0 2 6	0 12 0 to 0 14 0	...	5 10 0 to 6 4 0	0 4 0 to 0 10 6	
Mainpuri ...	0 3 0 to 0 10 0	0 2 0 to 0 2 6	0 14 0	0 8 0 & 0 9 0	5 0 0	...	
Etáwah ...	0 5 0 to 0 6 0	0 2 6 to 0 3 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	5 0 0	1 4 0	
Etah ...	0 5 0	0 2 0	0 12 0	...	7 8 0	2 0 0	Camels not used.
Bijnor ...	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 8 0 to 0 14 0	...	6 4 0	0 10 0	Camels not procurable.
Moradabad ...	0 3 0 to 0 5 0	0 1 6 to 0 2 6	0 8 0 to 0 14 0	0 5 3	2 8 0 to 5 0 0	(c)0 3 0	(c) Exclusive of the wages of mallah.
Budaun ...	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 8 0 to 0 14 0	0 5 0	2 8 0	(d)1 0 0	(d) Including wages of boatmen.
Bareilly ...	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 14 0	...	5 0 0	0 8 0	Camels not used.
Sháhjahánpur ...	0 3 0 to 0 4 0	0 1 6 to 0 2 0	0 10 0 to 0 14 0	...	...	...	Camels, donkeys, and boats not used in district.
Pilibhít ...	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 14 0	...	...	...	
Cawnpore ...	0 5 0	0 3 0	0 10 0 to 0 14 0	0 5 0	5 0 0 & 6 4 0	2 0 0	
Fatehpur ...	0 4 3	0 1 9	0 12 3	0 8 6	5 6 9	(e)1 0 0 to 8 0 0	(e) According to size.
Bánda ...	0 5 0 to 0 8 0	0 2 6	0 14 0	0 7 6	6 4 0	1 2 0	
Hamírpur ...	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	(f)3 12 0	0 10 0	(f) Including wages of the man in charge.
Allahabad ...	0 4 8	0 2 0	0 10 0 to 0 14 0	0 5 3	3 2 0	0 10 0 to 4 0 0*	* Re. 0-10-0 for ferry. ,, 1-6-6 for 400 maunds burden going down stream. Rs. 2-0-0 ditto ditto ditto up do. ,, 2-13-0 for 800 ditto ditto down do. ,, 4-0-0 ditto ditto up do.
Jaunpur ...	0 3 0 & 0 4 0	0 1 6 to 0 2 6	0 10 0 & 0 14 0	...	...	1 8 0	
Azamgarh ...	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	6 4 0	2 0 0	
Mirzapur ...	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 14 0	0 5 4	3 12 0	2 0 0	
Benares ...	0 5 0	0 3 0	0 10 0 to 0 14 0	0 4 0	2 8 0	...	Boats are not let on daily hire.
Gházipur ...	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 12 0	...	...	...	Camels, donkeys, and boats cannot be had in this district.
Gorakhpur ...	0 4 0 to 0 6 0	0 1 0 to 0 3 0	0 4 0 to 1 0 0	1 8 0	2 4 0 to 3 12 0	0 12 0 to 2 0 0	
Basti ...	0 4 0 to 0 8 0	0 1 0 to 0 2 6	0 8 0 to 0 12 0	...	...	1 0 0 to 6 8 0	† Re. 1-0-0 for boat carrying 50 maunds weight. Rs. 2-0-0 ditto ditto 100 ditto. ,, 3-0-0 ditto ditto 200 ditto. ,, 6-8-0 ditto ditto 400 ditto.
Ballia ...	0 2 0 to 0 4 0	0 1 0 to 0 2 0	0 8 0	...	...	0 8 0 to 1 0 0	
Jhánsi ...	0 5 0 to 0 8 0	0 2 6 to 0 4 0	0 14 0	0 5 4 & 0 6 0	2 8 0 & 3 0 0	5 0 0	
Jalaun ...	0 4 0 to 0 8 0	0 1 3 to 0 2 6	0 12 0 to 0 14 0	0 4 0 to 0 7 0	2 8 0 to 5 0 0	0 12 0 to 2 8 0	
Lalitpur ...	0 3 0 to 0 5 6	0 2 6	0 10 0	0 5 0	1 9 0	...	Boats are not plied at daily charges.
Kumaun ...	0 4 0 to 0 8 0	0 2 0 to 0 3 0	1 0 0 to 2 0 0	0 6 0 to 0 8 0	5 0 0	...	
Garhwál ...	0 4 0 to 0 8 0	0 2 0 to 0 3 0	...	...	...	...	
Tarái ...	0 5 0 to 0 8 0	0 2 0 to 0 3 0	0 8 0 to 0 14 0	...	5 0 0 to 6 0 0	...	No boat traffic in Tarái.

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

E.—Prices of Labour.

Form III-E-(2).—*Statement showing Prices of Labour in Oudh for the year ending 30th September*, 1886.

District.	Wages per diem.		Cart, per day.*	Camel, per day.	Donkeys. per score per day.	Boat, per day.†	Remarks.
	Skilled.	Unskilled.					
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1. Lucknow	0 4 3	0 2 5	0 13 8	...	3 2 0	1 0 0	† For boats carrying 1,000 maunds.
2. Unao	0 4 0	0 2 6	0 8 0	...	1 9 8	1 0 0	Ditto 60 do.
3. Bara Banki	0 3 7	0 2 10	0 8 0	...	3 12 0	1 0 0	Ditto 250 do.
4. Sitapur	0 4 3	0 2 0	0 12 6	0 5 0	2 8 0	1 0 0	Ditto 500 do.
5. Hardoi	0 4 6	0 3 2	0 14 0	0 8 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	Ditto 100 do.
6. Kheri	0 3 6	0 1 9	0 12 0	...	...	1 0 0	Ditto 400 do.
7. Fyzabad	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 8 0	...	1 4 0	2 0 0	Ditto 400 do.
8. Bahraich	0 4 0	0 2 10	0 8 0	...	2 8 0	2 0 0	Ditto 200 do.
9. Gonda	0 4 10	0 3 4	0 8 0	0 8 0	2 8 0	3 12 0	Ditto 400 do.
10. Rae Bareli	0 4 6	0 3 7	0 8 0	0 8 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	Tonnage not known.
11. Sultanpur	0 4 3	0 1 10	0 8 0	0 6 0	2 8 0	4 8 0	Ditto.
12. Partabgarh	0 4 4	0 1 5	0 8 0	0 5 10	2 3 0	4 8 0	For boats carrying 50 maunds.
Provincial average ...	0 4 2	0 2 5	0 9 10	0 6 8	2 7 2	...	

* Two bullocks.

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

F.—Mines and Quarries—*year ending 30th September*, 1886.

District.	Where situated.	Mineral produce.	Number of mines.	Annual produce.	Remarks.
				Rs. a. p.	
Agra ...	Mauza Arazi Imlak ...	Red stone,	2	20 0 0	The stone is chiefly used in making cane and corn mills.
	,, Bharkol	Do. ...	7	70 0 0	
	,, Tajpur	Do. ...	4	48 0 0	
	,, Jotana	Do. ...	18	216 0 0	
	,, Dhanauli	Do. ...	9	118 0 0	
	,, Dabar	Do. ...	3	16 0 0	
	,, Santha	Do. ...	5	60 0 0	
	,, Mandi Mirza Khan ...	Do. ...	1	10 0 0	
	,, Ninwaya	Do. ...	21	325 0 0	
	,, Behrawatti khas ...	Do. ...	4	20 0 0	
	,, Puramana	Do. ...	9	54 0 0	
	,, Nagla Kasam ...	Do. ...	1	6 0 0	
	,, Noni Nagla Birbhan ...	Do. ...	2	12 0 0	
	,, Pahari kalan ...	Do. ...	4	60 0 0	
	,, Rachoa	Do. ...	1	...	
	,, Meoli	Do. ...	4	...	
	,, Bajore	Do. ...	10	100 0 0	The mineral produce being building stones.
	,, Basai Jagnere ...	Do. ...	26	400 0 0	
	,, Tantpur	Do. ...	15	130 0 0	
	Total ...	...	146	1,665 0 0	
Budaun,	Mauza Chitora	Kankar ...	1	240 0 0	
	,, Parsona	Do. ...	1	15 0 0	
	,, Bhamori	Do. ...	1	30 0 0	
	,, Chandanpur ...	Do. ...	1	12 0 0	
	,, Ismailpur	Do. ...	1	15 0 0	
	,, Nyagaon	Do. ...	1	3 0 0	
	,, Agol	Do. ...	1	10 8 0	
	,, Khairi	Do. ...	1	22 8 0	
	,, Ahrwarah	Lime ...	1	400 0 0	
	,, Ditto	Kankar ...	1	100 0 0	
	,, Bichola	Do. ...	1	625 0 0	
	,, Faridpur Chakola ...	Do. ...	1	625 0 0	
	,, Tarsora	Do. ...	1	120 0 0	
	,, Hosainpur	Do. ...	1	20 0 0	
	,, Parauli	Do. ...	1	5 0 0	
	,, Nadrauli	Do. ...	1	2 8 0	
	,, Rijaoli	Do. ...	1	2 8 0	
	,, Dhanari	Do. ...	1	7 8 0	
	,, Nurpur	Do. ...	1	2 8 0	
	,, Ghauspur	Do. ...	1	9 0 0	
	Total ...	...	20	2,267 0 0	
Bareilly ...	Mauza Saidpur Saraura ...	Kankar ...	1	...	See *remarks* in last year's statement.
Pilibhit,	,, Rampura	Do. ...	Not available.		
	,, Debipura	Do. ...			
	,, Neria	Do. ...			
	,, Sainjua	Do. ...			
	,, Kaim	Do. ...			
	,, Lakhnain	Do. ...			
	,, Chura Sakatpur ...	Do. ...			
	,, Behti	Do. ...			
Bánda ...	,, Deori	Iron ...	16	*Nil.*	
	,, Rajohan	Do. ...			
	,, Mahuli	Do. ...			
	,, Pardawan	Stone ...	19	468 0 0	
	,, Baryari kalan ...	Do. ...			
	,, Barha Kotra ...	Do. ...			
	Total ...	...	35	468 0 0	
Hamirpur,	Mauza Gaurhari	Stone ...	1	10,000 0 0	The whole inhabitants of the village make all sorts of stone vessels.
Mirzapur,	Mauza Mirzapur	Stone ...	719	34,717 11 10	
	,, Chunár	Do. ...	496	28,508 10 3	
	Total ...	...	1,215	63,226 6 1	

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

F.—Mines and Quarries—*(concluded)*.

District.	Where situated.	Mineral produce.	Number of mines.	Annual produce.	Remarks.
				Rs. a. p.	
Kumaun,	Mauza Raihobad Gangoli ...	Copper ...	1	140 0 0	
	,, Monglaleikh Dhyanirao,	Iron ...	1	250 0 0	
	,, Jagthur Danpur ...	Do. ...	1	60 0 0	
	,, Karmi Danpur ...	Do. ...	1	60 0 0	
	,, Totail Dhaniakot ...	Do. ...	1	60 0 0	
	,, Sedigaon Pali ...	Do. ...	1	250 0 0	
	,, Malligurkha Gangoli ...	Do. ...	1	125 0 0	
	,, Gwasikote Gangoli ...	Do. ...	1	20 0 0	
	,, Manidamani Johar ...	Do. ...	1	20 0 0	
	,, Bargallambodi Pali ...	Do. ...	1	20 0 0	
	Total ...	...	10	1,005 0 0	
Garhwál,	Mauza Badhan	Iron ...	1	No data being available, this information cannot be given.	
	,, Chandpur	Do. ...	1		
	,, Dewalgarh	Do. ...	2		
	,, Dasoli	Do. ...	2		
	,, Malla Salan	Do. ...	2		
	,, Nagpur	Do. ...	7		
	,, Talla Salan	Do. ...	2		
	,, Dewalgarh	Copper ...	2		
	Total ...	...	19	...	

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

G.—Manufactures.

Class of manufacture.	Number of mills and large manufactures.	Private looms or small work.	*Number of workmen in large works.* Male and female.	Number of workmen in small works, or independent workmen.	Number of European Superintendents in large works.	Value of block in large works.	Value of estimated annual outturn of large works.	Value of estimated annual outturn of small works.
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Silk	1	...	300	...	(a)	(a)	(a)	...
Cotton	3	...	3,150	...	...	...	(a)	...
Jute	1	...	516	...	...	...	(a)	...
Wool	2	...	808	...	...	...	5,12,408	...
Other fibres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paper	1	...	273	...	...	...	3,52,000	...
Wood-work	...	151	...	613	...	...	...	87,400
Iron	...	6	...	24	...	...	...	4,100
Iron and brass foundries ...	2	...	886	...	...	...	(b) 2,00,000	...
Brass and copper	...	166	...	1,474	...	...	...	3,50,000
Building	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Flour mills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Soap factory	1	...	29	...	2	...	66,312	...
Sugar do.	1	...	944	...	...	...	(a)	...
Ice do.	4	...	68	...	...	...	(c) 68,910	...
Cotton presses	10	...	(d) 729	...	...	...	(e)1,17,92,987	...
Tanneries	1	...	1,200	...	...	...	6,00,000	...
Silver work	...	230	...	1,290	...	...	...	(a)
Mosaic (stones)	...	16	...	127	...	...	...	21,000
Clay model	...	10	...	22	...	...	...	2,500
Pottery	...	19	...	62	...	...	...	5,550
Leather (manufactured) ...	...	59	...	406	...	...	...	1,25,000
Scent	...	9	...	99	...	...	...	20,000
Wire (inlaid)	...	18	...	73	...	...	...	7,700
Indigo	2,210	...	66,649	...	...	...	75,86,775	...
Lac	25	...	1,158	...	...	...	(a)	...
Tobacco	1	...	23	...	1	...	(a)	...

(a) No information available.
(b) Figures of 1 foundry only.
(c) Ditto 3 factories only.
(d) Ditto 9 presses only.
(e) Ditto 8 presses only.

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Trade with Tibet and Nipal.

1.—*Statement showing Imports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1886-87.

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.
Class A.—*(Articles quantity of which is reckoned by weight.)*			
I.—Borax	Tibet	33,002	2,77,420
	Nipál	1	10
	Total ...	33,003	2,77,430
II.—Cotton, raw	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
III.—Cotton-goods—			
1. Twist and yarn (European) ...	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
2. Ditto (Indian)	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
3. Piece-goods (European)	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
4. Ditto (Indian)	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
	Total, Cotton-goods ...	...	...
IV.—Drugs—			
1. Asafœtida	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
2. Pán or betel leaves	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
3. Other sorts (not intoxicating) ...	Tibet	3	60
	Nipál	35,734	2,76,138
	Total ...	35,737	2,76,198
4. Intoxicating, except opium—			
(*a*)—Gánja	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
(*b*)—Bhang	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	3,404	27,232
	Total ...	3,404	27,232
(*c*)—Charas	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
(*d*)—Other kinds	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
V.—Dyeing materials—			
1. Indigo	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
2. Madder or manjit	Tibet	16	160
	Nipál	274	2,528
	Total ...	290	2,688
3. Safflower	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
4. Turmeric	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	2,067	16,758
	Total ...	2,067	16,758
5. Al (*Morinda citrifolia*)	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	18	144
	Total ...	18	144
6. Other kinds	Tibet	3	46
	Nipál	558	2,471
	Total ...	561	2,517

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Trade with Tibet and Nipal.

1.—*Statement showing Imports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1886-87—(continued).

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.
VI.—Fibrous products—			
1. Fibres, raw	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	62,415	40,136
	Total ...	62,415	40,136
2. Ditto, manufactured (except gunny-bags).	Tibet	13	200
	Nipál	1,076	12,677
	Total ...	1,089	12,877
VII.—Fruits, vegetables, and nuts—			
1. Cocoanuts (gola-gari)	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
2. Potatoes	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
3. All other kinds...	Tibet	8	152
	Nipál	1,141	2,540
	Total ...	1,149	2,692
VIII.—Grains—			
1. Wheat	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	96,742	1,81,615
	Total ...	96,742	1,81,615
2. Gram and pulse...	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	96,023	1,42,860
	Total ...	96,023	1,42,860
3. Rice, husked	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	396,706	9,59,096
	Total ...	396,706	9,59,096
4. Do., unhusked	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	736,293	9,66,644
	Total ...	736,293	9,66,644
5. Other rain crops	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	52,903	71,074
	Total ...	52,903	71,074
6. Other spring crops	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	7,068	7,479
	Total ...	7,068	7,479
	Total, Grains ...	1,385,735	23,28,768
IX.—Gums and resins	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	15,061	2,03,455
	Total ...	15,061	2,03,455
X.—Horns	Tibet	21	178
	Nipál	752	7,987
	Total ...	773	8,165
XI.—Kankar	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Trade with Tibet and Nipal.

1.—*Statement showing Imports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1886-87—(continued).

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.
XII.—Lac—			
1. Dye	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
2. Shell	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
3. Stick and other kinds	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	24	240
	Total ...	24	240
XIII.—Lime	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	770	158
	Total ...	770	158
XIV.—Liquors—			
1. European	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
2. Native	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
	Total, Liquors ...	...	...
XV.—Metals and hardware—			
1. Brass and copper	Tibet	17	850
	Nipál	1,627	71,544
	Total ...	1,644	72,394
2. Iron	Tibet	13	156
	Nipál	1,984	15,302
	Total ...	1,997	15,458
3. Other metals	Tibet	4	240
	Nipál	213	5,496
	Total ...	217	5,736
	Total, Metals ...	3,858	93,588
XVI.—Oils—			
1. Mineral	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
2. Vegetable	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	69	641
	Total ...	69	641
XVII.—Oil-cake	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	1,771	1,772
	Total ...	1,771	1,772
XVIII.—Opium	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
XIX.—Provisions—			
1. Ghí	Tibet	10	400
	Nipál	15,317	4,02,569
	Total ...	15,327	4,02,969
2. Other kinds	Tibet	104	468
	Nipál	4,198	17,637
	Total ...	4,302	18,105

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Trade with Tibet and Nipal.

1.—*Statement showing Imports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1886-87—(continued).

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.
XX.—Salt—			
1. Lahori	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
2. Sambhar	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
3. Other kinds	Tibet	25,105	1,00,420
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	25,105	1,00,420
	Total, Salt ...	25,105	1,00,420
XXI.—Saltpetre, &c.—			
1. Saltpetre	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
2. Other saline substances	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
XXII.—Seeds—			
1. Linseed	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	57,029	1,61,881
	Total ...	57,029	1,61,881
2. Mustard and rape	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	47,220	1,46,950
	Total ...	47,220	1,46,950
3. Til or jingelly	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	53	181
	Total ...	53	181
4. Other oil-seeds	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	158,343	3,75,112
	Total ...	158,343	3,75,112
	Total, Oil-seeds ...	262,645	6,84,124
5. Indigo seed	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
6. Tea seed	Tibet	11	110
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	11	110
7. Other kinds	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	2	4
	Total ...	2	4
XXIII.—Silk—			
1. Raw	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
2. Manufactured	Tibet	15	15,000
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	15	15,000
XXIV.—Spices—			
1. Betel-nuts	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
2. Other spices	Tibet	25	395
	Nipál	17,558	2,81,992
	Total ...	17,583	2,82,387

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Trade with Tibet and Nipal.

1.—*Statement showing Imports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1886-87—(continued).

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.
XXV.—Stone	Tibet	10	20
	Nipál	180	360
	Total ...	190	380
XXVI.—Sugar—			
1. Refined	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
2. Unrefined	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	20	60
	Total ...	20	60
	Total, Sugar ...	20	60
XXVII.—Tea—			
1. Indian	Tibet	23	1,380
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	23	1,380
2. Foreign	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
XXVIII.—Tobacco	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
XXIX.—Wood—			
1. Timber	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	2,078,613	25,98,255
	Total ...	2,078,613	25,98,255
2. Firewood	Tibet	8	2
	Nipál	366,630	91,657
	Total ...	366,638	91,659
XXX.—Wool—			
1. Raw	Tibet	2,808	49,394
	Nipál	2	26
	Total ...	2,810	49,420
2. Manufactured piece-goods ...	Tibet	487	19,370
	Nipál	4	130
	Total ...	491	19,500
XXXI.—All other articles of merchandize—			
1. Manufactured	Tibet	53	445
	Nipál	2,688	20,003
	Total ...	2,741	20,448
2. Unmanufactured	Tibet	24	451
	Nipál	7,578	15,609
	Total ...	7,602	16,060
XXXII.—Jewellery, &c.—			
1. Precious stones and pearls, unset ...	Tibet	...	6,048
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	...	6,048
2. Jewellery	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
XXXIII.—Treasure—			
1. Gold	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
2. Silver	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	2,14,493
	Total ...	...	2,14,493
	Total, Class A. Tibet ...	61,783	4,73,365
	Total, Class A. Nipál ...	4,270,129	73,42,916
	Grand Total ...	4,331,912	78,16,281

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Trade with Tibet and Nipal.

1.—*Statement showing Imports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1886-87—(concluded).

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	Quantity.	Value.
		No.	Rs.
Class B.—*(Articles quantity of which is reckoned by number.)*			
I.—Animals, living (for sale)—			
1. Horses, ponies, and mules ...	Tibet	287	27,495
	Nipál	800	40,633
	Total ...	1,087	68,128
2. Cattle	Tibet	114	2,500
	Nipál	8,634	1,84,457
	Total ...	8,748	1,86,957
3. Sheep and goats	Tibet	8,268	22,315
	Nipál	705	1,118
	Total ...	8,973	23,433
4. Other kinds	Tibet	388	2,044
	Nipál	889	2,541
	Total ...	1,277	4,585
II.—Bamboos	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	217,890	4,358
	Total ...	217,890	4,358
III.—Canes and rattans	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	459,563	2,414
	Total ...	459,563	2,414
IV.—Cocoanuts (narial kachcha) ...	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
V.—Gunny-bags	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	5,583	1,395
	Total ...	5,583	1,395
VI.—Hides and skins—			
1. Hides of cattle	Tibet	460	1,089
	Nipál	53,037	1,28,060
	Total ...	53,497	1,29,149
2. Skins of sheep, goats, and small animals,	Tibet	761	556
	Nipál	1,755	875
	Total ...	2,516	1,431
VII.—Leather—			
1. Unmanufactured	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	2,392	7,064
	Total ...	2,392	7,064
2. Manufactured	Tibet	110	340
	Nipál	582	297
	Total ...	692	637
	Total, Class B. Tibet ...	10,388	56,339
	Nipál ...	751,830	373,212
	Grand Total ...	762,218	4,29,551

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Trade with Tibet and Nipal.

2.—*Statement showing Exports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1886-87.

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	Quantity.	Value.
Class A.—*(Articles quantity of which is reckoned by weight.)*		Mds.	Rs.
I.—Borax	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
II.—Cotton, raw	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	1,898	34,638
	Total ...	1,898	34,638
III.—Cotton-goods—			
1. Twist and yarn (European) ...	Tibet	2	140
	Nipál	311	21,770
	Total ...	313	21,910
2. Ditto (Indian) ...	Tibet	15	450
	Nipál	3,339	99,588
	Total ...	3,354	1,00,038
3. Piece-goods (European)	Tibet	120	12,000
	Nipál	12,945	12,84,075
	Total ...	13,065	12,96,075
4. Ditto (Indian)	Tibet	226	11,300
	Nipál	17,154	8,57,700
	Total ...	17,380	8,69,000
	Total, Cotton-goods ...	34,112	22,87,023
IV.—Drugs—			
1. Asafœtida	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
2. Pán or betel leaves	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	55	1,578
	Total ...	55	1,578
3. Other sorts (not intoxicating) ...	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	528	4,046
	Total ...	528	4,046
4. Intoxicating, except opium—			
(*a*) Gánja	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
(*b*) Bhang	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
(*c*) Charas	Tibet	3	440
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	3	440
(*d*) Other kinds	Tibet	5	200
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	5	200

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Trade with Tibet and Nipal.

2.—*Statement showing Exports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1886-87—(continued).

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.
V.—Dyeing materials—			
1. Indigo	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	1	150
	Total ...	1	150
2. Madder or manjit	Tibet	1	15
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	1	15
3. Safflower	Tibet	4	100
	Nipál	6	105
	Total ...	10	205
4. Turmeric	Tibet	24	363
	Nipál	162	1,571
	Total ...	186	1,934
5. Al *(Morinda citrifolia)*	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	2	20
	Total ...	2	20
6. Other kinds	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	8	67
	Total ...	8	67
VI.—Fibrous products—			
1. Fibres, raw	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
2. Ditto, manufactured (except gunny-bags).	Tibet	16	160
	Nipál	4	50
	Total ...	20	210
VII.—Fruits, vegetables, and nuts—			
1. Cocoanuts (gola-gari)	Tibet	2	40
	Nipál	157	3,148
	Total ...	159	3,188
2. Potatoes	Tibet	147	735
	Nipál	7,145	12,538
	Total ...	7,292	13,273
3. All other kinds	Tibet	41	600
	Nipál	2,057	3,910
	Total ...	2,098	4,510
VIII.—Grains—			
1. Wheat	Tibet	2,861	8,294
	Nipál	947	1,606
	Total ...	3,808	9,900
2. Gram and pulse	Tibet	593	2,546
	Nipál	6,960	11,937
	Total ...	7,553	14,483
3. Rice (husked)	Tibet	17,104	62,216
	Nipál	1,214	2,799
	Total ...	18,318	65,015

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Trade with Tibet and Nipal.

2.—*Statement showing Exports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1886-87—(continued).

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.
VIII.—Grains—*(concluded)*.			
4. Rice (unhusked)	Tibet	1,824	2,411
	Nipál	235	340
	Total ...	2,059	2,751
5. Other rain crops	Tibet	3,116	6,500
	Nipál	44	75
	Total ...	3,160	6,575
6. Other spring crops	Tibet	16,611	38,986
	Nipál	423	647
	Total ...	17,034	39,633
	Total, Grains ...	51,932	1,38,357
IX.—Gums and resins	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	2	20
	Total ...	2	20
X.—Horns	Tibet	3	24
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	3	24
XI.—Kankar	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
XII.—Lac—			
1. Dye	Tibet	7	70
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	7	70
2. Shell	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	38	1,467
	Total ...	38	1,467
3. Stick and other kinds	Tibet	2	20
	Nipál	228	2,726
	Total ...	230	2,746
XIII.—Lime	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
XIV.—Liquors—			
1. European	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	...	...
2. Native	Tibet	13	334
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	13	334
	Total, Liquors ...	13	334

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Trade with Tibet and Nipal.

2.—*Statement showing Exports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1886-87—(continued).

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.
XV.—Metals and hardware—			
1. Brass and copper	Tibet	101	4,680
	Nipál	1,795	72,307
	Total ...	1,896	76,987
2. Iron...	Tibet	37	504
	Nipál	1,176	8,869
	Total ...	1,213	9,373
3. Other metals	Tibet	34	1,482
	Nipál	3,189	1,18,762
	Total ...	3,223	1,20,244
	Total, Metals ...	6,332	2,06,604
XVI.—Oils—			
1. Mineral	Tibet	20	260
	Nipál	177	1,096
	Total ...	197	1,356
2. Vegetable	Tibet	174	2,280
	Nipál	53	508
	Total ...	227	2,788
XVII.—Oil-cake	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	10	10
	Total ...	10	10
XVIII.—Opium	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
XIX.—Provisions—			
1. Ghí	Tibet	63	2,028
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	63	2,028
2. Other kinds	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	70,031	1,39,566
	Total ...	70,031	1,39,566
XX.—Salt—			
1. Lahori	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	8	44
	Total ...	8	44
2. Sambhar	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	16,534	62,142
	Total ...	16,534	62,142
3. Other kinds	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	40,516	1,35,663
	Total ...	40,516	1,35,663
	Total, Salt ...	57,058	1,97,849
XXI.—Saltpetre, &c.—			
1. Saltpetre	Tibet	7	70
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	7	70
2. Other saline substances	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	151	302
	Total ...	151	302

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Trade with Tibet and Nipal.

2.—Statement showing Exports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1886-87—(continued).

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.
XXII.—Seeds—			
1. Linseed	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
2. Mustard and rape	Tibet	130	650
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	130	650
3. Til or jingelly	Tibet	204	1,020
	Nipál	1	4
	Total ...	205	1,024
4. Other oil-seeds...	Tibet	217	868
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	217	868
	Total, Oil-seeds ...	552	2,542
5. Indigo seed	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
6. Tea seed	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
7. Other kinds	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	...	...
XXIII.—Silk—			
1. Raw	Tibet	2	1,000
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	2	1,000
2. Manufactured	Tibet	1	1,000
	Nipál	3	3,000
	Total ...	4	4,000
XXIV.—Spices—			
1. Betel-nuts	Tibet	2	40
	Nipál	281	4,944
	Total ...	283	4,984
2. Other spices	Tibet	106	2,112
	Nipál	1,616	30,138
	Total ...	1,722	32,250
XXV.—Stone	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	50	100
	Total ...	50	100
XXVI.—Sugar—			
1. Refined	Tibet	37	752
	Nipál	3,109	41,992
	Total ...	3,146	42,744
2. Unrefined	Tibet	2,574	13,395
	Nipál	23,142	1,09,536
	Total ...	25,716	1,22,931
	Total, Sugar ...	28,862	1,65,675

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Trade with Tibet and Nipal.

2.—*Statement showing Exports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1886-87—(continued).

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.
XXVII.—Tea—			
1. Indian	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
2. Foreign	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
XXVIII.—Tobacco	Tibet	324	4,915
	Nipál	10,139	93,211
	Total ...	10,463	98,126
XXIX.—Wood—			
1. Timber	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
2. Firewood	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
XXX.—Wool—			
1. Raw...	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
2. Manufactured piece-goods ...	Tibet	45	3,900
	Nipál	170	4,566
	Total ...	215	8,465
XXXI.—All other articles of merchandize—			
1. Manufactured	Tibet	12	660
	Nipál	2,725	21,954
	Total ...	2,737	22,614
2. Unmanufactured	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	957	2,077
	Total ...	957	2,077
XXXII.—Jewellery, &c.—			
1. Precious stones and pearls, unset ...	Tibet	...	343
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	...	343
2. Jewellery	Tibet	...	2,180
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	...	2,180
XXXIII.—Treasure—			
1. Gold	Tibet	...	920
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	...	920
2. Silver	Tibet	...	12,313
	Nipál	...	6,249
	Total ...	...	18,562
	Total, Class A, Tibet ...	46,830	2,05,216
	Total, Class A, Nipál ...	231,696	32,03,610
	Grand Total ...	278,526	34,08,826

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Trade with Tibet and Nipal.

2.—*Statement showing Exports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1886-87—(concluded).

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	Quantity.	Value.
Class B.—*(Articles quantity of which is reckoned by number.)*		No.	Rs.
I.—Animals (living) for sale—			
1. Horses, ponies, and mules ...	Tibet	55	4,600
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	55	4,600
2. Cattle	Tibet	52	866
	Nipál	1,154	25,789
	Total ...	1,206	26,655
3. Sheep and goats	Tibet	2,220	6,820
	Nipál	4,137	6,771
	Total ...	6,357	13,591
4. Other kinds	Tibet	16	80
	Nipál	2,427	4,910
	Total ...	2,443	4,990
II.—Bamboos—	Tibet	24	2
	Nipál	24	6
	Total ...	48	8
III.—Canes and rattans	Tibet	1,050	11
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	1,050	11
IV.—Cocoanuts (narial, kachcha) ...	Tibet	590	147
	Nipál	16,164	1,119
	Total ...	16,754	1,266
V.—Gunny-bags	Tibet	350	127
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	350	127
VI.—Hides and skins—			
1. Hides of cattle	Tibet	547	1,094
	Nipál	100	300
	Total ...	647	1,394
2. Skins of sheep, goats, and small animals.	Tibet	506	254
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	506	254
VII.—Leather—			
1. Unmanufactured	Tibet	44	132
	Nipál	4	12
	Total ...	48	144
2. Manufactured	Tibet	665	564
	Nipál	398	913
	Total ...	1,063	1,477
	Total, Class B, Tibet ...	6,119	14,697
	Total, Class B, Nipál ...	24,408	39,820
	Grand Total ...	30,527	54,517

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

I.—Coinage and Currency.

1.—Coinage.

Blank.

2.—Paper Currency.

Statement of Currency Notes in circulation and of the Currency Reserve in Coin and Government Securities in 1886-87.

Notes in circulation at the beginning of the year. Number and value of						Total value of Notes cashed during the year.	Total value of Notes issued during the year.	In circulation at end of the year. Number and value of						Reserve at end of the year stated in rupees.						
Small Notes under Rs. 50.		*Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.*		*Large Notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.*				*Small Notes under Rs. 50.*		*Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.*		*Large Notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.*		*Coin.*			*Bullion.*			Government Securities.
Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.			Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.					
62,078	7,29,805	33,387	25,59,050	4,499	37,07,000	2,26,03,975	2,20,48,075	61,480	7,25,655	29,223	22,37,300	4,345	34,77,000	...	1,01,13,535	...	...	...	...	...

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUC

J.—CHARITABLE

Return of Charitable Institutions in the North-

1	2	3									4					
		TOTAL NUMBER BENEFITED DURING THE YEAR 1886.									NUMBER ON 31ST DECEM					
		Blind.			*Leper.*			*Poor.*			*Blind.*			*Leper.*		
Number.	District.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
1	Agra Leper Asylum	...	...	...	31	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	4	...
2	Do. Poor-house	16	9	...	...	...	...	28	19	2	5	2	...	...	...	...
3	Allahabad (Mejah Cripples' Asylum).	4	6	...	1	1	...	41	13	13	4	6	...	1	1	...
4	Allahabad (Strangers' Home) ...													Return not		
5	Almora	...	...	...	67	57	1	2	5	...	...	...	...	52	47	...
6	Aligarh	2	3	...	2	...	...	4	5	...	2	3	...	2	...	...
7	Bareilly	18	18	5	24	10	3	6	5	4	8	7	1	15	5	2
8	Benares (Rája Kali Shankar's Asylum).	78	64	4	59	5	...	220	113	36	16	25	2	6	2	...
9	Bahraich	8	6	...	34	5	...	33	19	8	2	3	...	13	3	...
10	Bara Banki	7	6	...	2	...	...	14	11	5	3	5	...	1	...	...
11	Bánda...	3	8	...	...	...	...	9	18	...	2	6	...	...	...	...
12	Cawnpore (Poor-house) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	21	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Cawnpore (Alms-house) ...	13	6	1	5	2	1	8	7	...	13	4	...	4	2	...
14	Dehra Dún	1	1	...	72	21	7	2	1	...	1	1	...	44	17	6
15	Etah	1	1	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
16	Farukhabad	6	8	...	2	1	...	6	6	13	...	2	...	2	...	...
17	Fyzabad	9	13	...	7	...	...	6	5	2	6	5	...	3	...	...
18	Gházipur	2	2	...	1	...	...	3	8	3	2	2	...	...	...	...
19	Gonda	3	13	...	13	1	...	12	4	2	3	9	...	3	...	...
20	Hardoi	6	17	...	17	2	...	14	28	4	5	12	...	10	2	...
21	Kheri	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
22	Lucknow (King's Poor-house) ...	10	21	...	13	9	2	132	258	37	10	15	...	6	6	2
23	Do. (New Charity) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	322	923	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Meerut	2	3	...	15	8	...	...	4	...	2	2	...	15	2	...
25	Moradabad	8	4	...	46	10	...	81	17	2	3	2	...	10	4	...
26	Muttra	20	15	...	14	1	...	136	61	29	4	5	...	3	1	...
27	Orai (Jalaun)	7	6	...	1	...	...	5	1	1	6	6	...	...	...	...
28	Pilibhít	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	13	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Rae Bareli	10	10	...	4	...	...	20	11	7	3	7	...	2	...	...
30	Saháranpur	...	...	...	25	19	1	85	25	1	...	...	...	17	19	1
31	Sháhjahánpur	5	4	...	3	2	...	6	4	...	1	2	...	2	1	...
32	Sitapur	2	3	...	1	...	...	18	56	13	1	2	...	...	...	...
33	Sultanpur	3	5	...	2	...	...	2	1	...	2	5	...	2	...	...
	Total ...	244	253	10	462	161	16	1,311	1,665	194	105	140	3	232	116	11

* As per information furnished by

TION AND DISTRIBUTION.

INSTITUTIONS.

Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1886.

			5		6	7	8	9	10	
BER, 1886.			INCOME.							
Poor.			*Balance on 1st January*, 1886.							
Men.	Women.	Children.	Invested.	Floating.	Interest on Government Securities.	Government grant, including grant from Local Funds.	Municipal contributions.	Private subscriptions.	Profits of inmates' labour.	Number.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,136 9 7	...	...	1
6	5	1	...	...	...	...	814 6 2	...	...	2
33	11	11	...	295 0 1	...	...	...	1,580 14 2	259 8 10	3
received.										4
2	5	...	3,000 0 0	*1,319 15 10	2,120 0 0	...	120 0 0	2,012 0 9	2 4 0	5
4	5	...	...	...	...	...	44 2 4	...	...	6
2	4	1	8,000 0 0	...	...	14 0 0	1,140 4 8	...	...	7
34	32	13	63,100 0 0	4,239 1 6	2,998 9 8	2,328 9 0	1,200 0 0	...	97 6 8	8
12	10	3	7,300 0 0	546 9 3	274 9 10	1,200 0 0	300 0 0	356 8 0	0 3 3	9
11	8	4	15,417 11 2	136 10 6	297 9 4	...	...	110 7 0	...	10
5	11	...	...	...	...	75 0 0	240 0 0	51 0 0	...	11
3	3	...	...	...	...	...	100 6 0	...	...	12
8	6	...	...	45 8 9	492 3 10	...	...	148 9 0	12 0 0	13
1	1	...	*8,000 0 0	*22,445 10 10	...	1,500 0 0	600 0 0	1,206 3 6	...	14
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	48 10 9	...	...	15
3	1	6	..	...	...	...	613 8 11	...	...	16
2	2	1	...	153 3 10	...	...	360 0 0	206 0 0	...	17
1	4	1	...	...	...	...	322 0 5	...	...	18
6	2	2	3,000 0 0	338 8 11	312 8 0	...	200 0 0	335 0 0	...	19
2	7	4	...	98 14 4	...	500 0 0	745 15 0	121 1 5	...	20
...	2	...	...	*3,104 8 2	195 12 5	...	...	164 12 0	...	21
109	219	25	3,42,100 0 0	4,799 12 4	13,621 8 10	...	...	150 0 0	...	22
251	618	...	43,300 0 0	356 1 0	1,744 3 6	17,130 0 0	...	1,697 0 4	...	23
...	3	...	...	55 2 3	...	360 0 0	600 0 0	460 0 0	...	24
11	1	...	...	247 1 6	14 8 5	...	...	...	...	25
12	17	6	...	...	...	...	783 1 3	...	...	26
2	1	1	...	*...	...	...	110 8 6	...	...	27
6	2	2	...	...	...	...	288 14 7	...	...	28
8	6	4	11,500 0 0	186 0 2	1,380 3 7	...	...	...	34 1 10	29
4	...	1	...	...	...	...	1,233 5 3	...	...	30
4	1	...	...	...	...	...	311 5 3	...	...	31
10	51	12	5,500 0 0	2,141 2 4	261 11 11	...	...	1,728 5 8	...	32
1	...	...	...	122 6 1	...	100 0 0	...	...	...	33
554	1,038	98	5,10,217 11 2	40,631 5 8	23,713 9 4	23,207 9 0	11,313 2 8	10,327 13 4	405 8 7	

the Superintendent of the Asylum.

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUC

J.—CHARITABLE

Return of Charitable Institutions in the North-

1	2	11	12	13	14	15
Number.	District.	INCOME—*(concluded)*. Miscellaneous.	Total.	Pay of establishment.	Cost of diet.	Cost of clothing.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Agra Leper Asylum	...	1,136 9 7	399 8 0	470 7 4	73 7 9
2	Agra Poor-house	...	814 6 2	296 0 0	387 2 5	63 3 8
3	Allahabad (Mejah Cripples' Asylum),	...	2,135 7 1	237 8 0	992 4 7	138 7 0
4	Ditto (Strangers' Home) ...					Return not
5	Almora	4 9 6	8,578 14 1	553 0 0	3,681 11 5	193 13 3
6	Aligarh	...	44 2 4	2 13 4	6 9 10	8 3 0
7	Bareilly	...	9,154 4 8	312 0 0	568 5 5	9 14 6
8	Benares (Rája Kali Shankar's Asylum).	263 14 8	74,227 9 6	1,000 8 0	2,425 12 7	134 5 10
9	Bahraich	19 0 6	9,989 14 10	364 7 0	1,096 14 6	99 1 6
10	Bara Banki...	1,414 14 9	17,377 4 9	260 14 5	474 9 5	39 12 9
11	Bánda	...	366 0 0	...	...	...
12	Cawnpore (Poor-house) ...	...	100 6 0	12 0 0	88 6 0	...
13	Ditto (Alms-house) ...	*215 2 11	913 8 6	60 0 0	437 14 6	63 14 6
14	Dehra Dún	1,379 0 6	35,130 14 4	426 0 0	1,415 0 4	252 5 7
15	Etah	...	48 10 9	...	48 10 9	...
16	Farukhabad	...	613 8 11	90 0 0	354 13 11	68 7 3
17	Fyzabad	519 0 0	1,238 3 10	150 0 0	393 2 8	36 4 0
18	Gházipur	...	322 0 5	91 8 0	186 1 1	20 15 2
19	Gonda	...	4,186 0 11	193 8 0	372 2 11	43 5 0
20	Hardoi	13 1 0	1,478 15 9	204 0 0	864 1 7	90 11 0
21	Kheri	...	3,465 0 7	46 8 0	70 10 11	10 12 9
22	Lucknow (King's Poor-house) ...	37 6 0	3,60,708 11 2	798 0 0	3,880 1 3	250 15 0
23	Ditto (New Charity) ...	12,032 5 5	76,259 10 3	650 0 0	...	...
24	Meerut	...	1,475 2 3	251 0 0	700 0 0	...
25	Moradabad	†1,265 3 0	1,526 12 11	384 0 0	642 6 0	...
26	Muttra	...	783 1 3	216 0 0	490 6 9	51 7 9
27	Orai (Jalaun)	...	110 8 6	...	90 8 6	...
28	Pilibhit	...	288 14 7	87 8 0	158 15 2	4 10 6
29	Rae Bareli	...	13,100 5 7	240 0 0	558 8 7	4 8 0
30	Saháranpur...	...	1,233 5 3	72 0 0	967 0 9	20 12 6
31	Sháhjahánpur	...	311 5 3	17 10 0	219 8 3	35 8 9
32	Sitapur	105 2 5	9,736 6 4	252 0 0	1,309 6 0	146 8 6
33	Sultanpur	9 0 0	231 6 1	...	220 12 0	...
	Total ...	17,270 12 8	6,37,087 8 5	7,675 12 9	23,578 7 5	1,858 7 6

* Includes Rs. 204-14-8 on account of debit balance.

TION AND DISTRIBUTION.

INSTITUTIONS.

Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1886—(concluded).

16	17	18	19	20	21	22		
EXPENDITURE.								
Cost of medicines.	Cost of repairs or new buildings.	Miscellaneous.	Pensioners.	Indigent travellers.	Total.	*Cash balance in hand.*		Number.
						Floating.	Invested.	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
49 5 5	96 6 6	47 6 7	...	...	1,136 9 7	...	...	1
20 5 8	1 4 0	46 6 5	...	...	814 6 2	...	...	2
...	48 13 0	96 10 4	...	...	1 513 10 11	621 12 2	...	3
received.								4
113 3 0	49 9 6	253 2 2	...	...	4,844 7 4	1,139 6 9	2,595 0 0	5
...	24 1 0	2 7 2	...	...	44 2 4	...	...	6
...	221 7 9	42 9 0	...	...	1,154 4 8	...	8,000 0 0	7
20 13 3	5,108 0 8	913 7 2	120 0 0	...	9,729 7 6	1,398 2 0	63,100 0 0	8
156 9 6	...	63 5 3	...	1 0 0	1,781 5 9	908 9 1	7,300 0 0	9
...	14 5 3	172 0 3	...	...	961 10 1	1,282 9 2	15,133 1 6	10
...	...	...	366 0 0	...	366 0 0	...	...	11
...	...	...	...	...	100 6 0	...	...	12
1 0 0	339 8 6	11 3 0	...	...	913 8 6	...	...	13
44 6 1	244 13 6	343 8 5	...	...	2,726 1 11	24,404 12 5	8,000 0 0	14
...	...	...	...	...	48 10 9	...	...	15
...	91 2 3	9 1 6	...	...	613 8 11	...	...	16
...	...	5 11 11	...	...	585 2 7	656 1 3	...	17
...	...	23 8 2	...	...	322 0 5	...	...	18
...	21 0 9	70 12 11	55 4 0	...	756 1 7	3,429 15 4	...	19
11 8 3	...	8 10 6	112 0 0	...	1,290 15 4	188 0 5	...	20
...	14 12 0	22 3 5	...	...	164 15 1	3,300 1 6	...	21
30 7 3	3,149 15 0	1,332 8 6	5,027 4 0	...	14,469 3 0	4,139 8 2	3,42,100 0 0	22
...	...	24 7 0	22,250 0 0	...	22,924 7 0	10,035 3 3	43,300 0 0	23
...	300 0 0	44 0 0	48 0 0	125 0 0	1,468 0 0	7 2 3	...	24
60 2 6	...	91 2 1	...	100 1 0	1,277 11 7	249 1 4	...	25
...	6 9 0	18 9 9	...	...	783 1 3	...	...	26
...	...	20 0 0	...	...	110 8 6	...	...	27
...	28 2 3	9 10 8	...	...	288 14 7	...	...	28
...	...	68 7 7	...	...	871 8 2	2,228 13 5	10,000 0 0	29
...	171 0 0	2 8 0	...	...	1,233 5 3	...	...	30
...	19 9 6	19 0 9	...	...	311 5 3	...	...	31
...	63 1 0	76 8 0	...	...	1,847 7 6	888 14 10	7,000 0 0	32
...	...	2 15 6	...	...	223 11 6	7 10 7	...	33
507 12 11	10,013 9 5	3,841 0 0	27,978 8 0	226 1 0	75,676 11 0	54,882 11 11	5,06,528 1 6	

† Endowed by Ráni Kishori Kumar.

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

A.—Ecclesiastical.

Return of persons according to Religious Denominations in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1886.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Denomination.	Natives.	Others.	Number of Ministers or Priests.	Number of Churches or buildings designed or used for worship.	Total annual income from Government.	Remarks.
					Rs.	
Church of England	4,724	15,193	51	76	1,43,383	
Church of Scotland	400	1,929	11	11	19,968	
Protestant Dissenter	8,270	2,149	80	74	4,070	
Roman Catholics	1,438	4,000	22	26	30,927	
Greek Church	...	3	...	...	...	
Armenian	...	13	...	...	...	
Syrian	...	...	...	...	...	
Jews	3	27	...	...	...	
Pársi	2	57	...	...	...	
Other Churches	1,996	14	9	4	...	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

B.—EDUCATION.

1.—*Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh at the end of the official year* 1886-87.

Area and Population.				Public Institutions.							Private Institutions.		Grand Total.	Percentage of—	Remarks.
				University Education.		*School Education, General.*		*School Education, Special.*		Total of Public Institutions.					
Total area in square miles.	Number of towns* and villages.	Population.		Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.		Advanced.	Elementary.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
106,111	Towns*... 297	Males ... 22,912,556	Institutions. For males ...	13	4	601	4,978	11	47	5,654	2,199	4,561	12,414	Institutions to number of towns and villages. 11·8	
	Villages, 105,124	Females, 21,195,313	Institutions. Do. females,	1	...	19	344	2	1	367	...	106	473	·4	
	Total, 105,421	Total ... 44,107,869	Institutions. Total ...	14	4	620	5,322	13	48	6,031	2,199	4,667	12,887	12·2	
			Scholars. Males ...	1,059	251	65,007	171,812	382	2,657	241,168	22,089	53,208	316,465	Male scholars to male population of school-going age.† 9·2	
			Scholars. Females ...		...	1,572	9,661	6	118	11,358	...	1,758	13,116	Female scholars to female population of school-going age.† ·4	
			Scholars. Total ...	1,060	251	66,579	181,473	388	2,775	252,526	22,089	54,966	329,581	5·0	

* A town contains 5,000 inhabitants or upwards. A village contains less than 5,000 inhabitants. A municipality, whatever its population, should be entered as a town.

† The population of school-going age is taken at 15 per cent. of the whole population.

2.—*Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for General Edu*

Class of Schools.		Number of Schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	HIGH STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination. 1			MIDDLE STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage. 2		
				Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary Schools.									
For Boys ...	Departmental. English	1	571	76	...	76	144	...	144
	Departmental. Vernacular,	1	66	23	...	23	43	...	43
	Local Fund, English	36	7,400	624	...	624	1,908	...	1,908
	Local Fund, Vernacular,	436	39,220	50	...	50	7,678	...	7,678
	Municipal ... English	10	667	2	...	2	107	...	107
	Municipal ... Vernacular,	6	782	...	...	...	83	...	83
	Aided ... English	77	13,227	875	...	875	2,465	...	2,465
	Aided ... Vernacular,	14	1,249	95	...	95	252	...	252
	Unaided ... English	9	905	32	...	32	164	...	164
	Unaided ... Vernacular,	11	920	12	...	12	127	...	127
	Total ...	601	65,007	1,789	...	1,789	12,971	...	12,971
For Girls ...	Aided ... English	17	1,176	...	39	39	...	305	305
	Aided ... Vernacular.	2	396	...	...	...	...	35	35
	Total ...	19	1,572	...	39	39	...	340	340
Total, Secondary Schools ...		620	66,579	1,789	39	1,828	12,971	340	13,311
Primary Schools.									
For Boys ...	Local Fund	4,732	160,987	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	103	4,042	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	100	5,281	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided	43	1,502	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	4,978	171,812	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls ...	Local Fund	158	3,500	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	10	253	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	159	5,527	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided	17	381	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	344	9,661	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Primary Schools ...		5,322	181,473	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...		5,942	248,052	1,789	39	1,828	12,971	340	13,311

OF INSTRUCTION.

CATION.

cation in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh at the end of the official year 1886-87.

Upper Primary Stage.			Lower Primary Stage.						Total.		
Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.			*Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage.*								
			Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.					
3			4			5					
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
213	...	213	138	...	138	...	...	...	571	...	571
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	...	66
2,266	...	2,266	2,602	...	2,602	...	...	...	7,400	...	7,400
8,695	...	8,695	21,221	...	21,221	1,576	...	1,576	39,220	...	39,220
137	...	137	421	...	421	...	...	...	667	...	667
135	...	135	469	...	469	95	...	95	782	...	782
3,201	...	3,201	6,352	...	6,352	334	...	334	13,227	...	13,227
295	...	295	560	...	560	47	...	47	1,249	...	1,249
179	...	179	507	...	507	23	...	23	905	...	905
181	...	181	561	...	561	39	...	39	920	...	920
15,302	...	15,302	32,831	...	32,831	2,114	...	2,114	65,007	...	65,007
...	543	543	...	276	276	...	13	13	...	1,176	1,176
...	71	71	...	270	270	...	20	20	...	396	396
...	614	614	...	546	546	...	33	33	...	1,572	1,572
15,302	614	15,916	32,831	546	33,377	2,114	33	2,147	65,007	1,572	66,579
33,212	...	33,212	119,049	...	119,049	8,726	...	8,726	160,987	...	160,987
372	...	372	3,239	...	3,239	431	...	431	4,042	...	4,042
683	...	683	4,146	...	4,146	452	...	452	5,281	...	5,281
220	...	220	1,151	...	1,151	131	...	131	1,502	...	1,502
34,487	...	34,487	127,585	...	127,585	9,740	...	9,740	171,812	...	171,812
...	167	167	...	2,776	2,776	...	557	557	...	3,500	3,500
...	4	4	...	221	221	...	28	28	...	253	253
...	376	376	...	4,712	4,712	...	439	439	...	5,527	5,527
...	...	...	...	285	285	...	96	96	...	381	381
...	547	547	...	7,994	7,994	...	1,120	1,120	...	9,661	9,661
34,487	547	35,034	127,585	7,994	135,579	9,740	1,120	10,860	171,812	9,661	181,473
49,789	1,161	50,950	160,416	8,540	168,956	11,854	1,153	13,007	236,819	11,233	248,052

3.—*Return showing the Results of prescribed Examinations in the North-*

Nature of Examination.	Number of Institutions sending Examinees.				Number of Examinees.				
	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ARTS COLLEGES—									
1. Master of Arts	2	2	...	4	10	4	...	...	14
2. Bachelor of Arts	2	3	1	6	38	46	4	...	88
3. First Arts	3	4	3	10	64	80	12	...	156
ENGINEERING.									
Roorkee College Examinations.									
1. Engineers	1	...	...	1	9	...	...	...	9
2. Upper Subordinates ...					33	...	...	...	33
3. Lower ditto					46	...	...	...	46
4. College Entrance Examination — Engineer ...					38	...	...	...	38
5. College Entrance Examination — Upper Subordinate.					78	...	...	...	78
6. College Entrance Examination — Lower ditto ...					208	...	...	...	208
SCHOOLS OF GENERAL EDUCATION.									
Matriculation ... Boys ...	25	33	3	61	333	376	17	...	726
Matriculation ... Girls ...	...	5	...	5	...	15	...	...	15
Public Service Certificate Examination. English ...	37	63	14	114	913	810	101	1,001	2,825
Public Service Certificate Examination. Vernacular ...	406	31	13	450	2,501	196	30	1,830	4,557
SCHOOLS OF SPECIAL INSTRUCTION—									
1. Training School Examination for Masters. Upper ...	10	1	...	11	140	3	...	825	1,187
1. Training School Examination for Masters. Lower ...					208	11	...		
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses. Upper ...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	2
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses. Lower ...									
Benares Sanskrit College Examination.									
1. Prathama Pariksha	1	...	...	1	29	...	...	...	29
2. Madhyama					24	...	...	...	24
3. Acharya and Upadhya ...					11	...	...	...	11
Patwáris' Examination.									
1. Upper grade	45	...	...	45	2,264	...	...	...	2,264
2. Lower grade					2,984	...	...	...	2,984

OF INSTRUCTION.

CATION.

Western Provinces and Oudh during the official year 1886-87.

Number passed.					*Race or Creed of passed scholars.*			
Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
5	1	...	...	6	...	...	6	...
29	34	3	...	66	...	...	57	9
38	51	7	...	96	3	...	80	13
9	...	...	...	9	4	...	5	...
33	...	...	...	33	24	...	8	1
45	...	...	...	45	...	1	34	10
15	...	...	...	15	11	1	3	...
29	...	...	...	29	20	...	8	1
42	...	...	...	42	...	...	34	8
243	208	12	...	463	24	2	355	82
...	14	...	...	14	8	6	...	...
538	358	33	225	1,149	...	15	932	202
1,306	62	9	281	1,658	...	...	1,245	413
122	2	...	160	284	...	12	495	93
111	10	...	195	316				
1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
25	...	...	...	25	...	...	25	...
17	...	...	...	17	...	...	17	...
7	...	...	...	7	...	...	7	...
1,152	...	...	...	1,152	No details of race or creed of passed candidates received.			
1,478	...	...	...	1,478				

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Return of Literary and Scientific Societies in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1886.

Names.		Objects.	Income.				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.	Remarks.
			From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.			
			Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							
Meerut ...	Meerut Association ...	Seeks to represent the people; helps in the formation of a healthy public opinion on all questions of importance; and promotes by every legitimate means the political, social, moral, intellectual, and material advancement of the people.	110 Municipality.	...	445 0 0	555 0 0	71	...	...	71	Registered.	1881 ...	Has a reading-room and library attached to it.
	Meerut Theosophical Society.	(1) Universal brotherhood; (2) study, cultivation, and propagation of Oriental Sciences and Philosophy; (3) to develop the latent powers of man.	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	7		27th February, 1882.	
	Deva Nagri Pracharini Sabha, Meerut.	Diffusion of Deva Nagri education ...	420	535 6 6	337 2 0	1,292 8 6	116	1	2	119		1st April, 1882 ...	The Sabha has established a school in which the education of Deva Nagri is compulsory.
	Students' Debating Club, Meerut.	Improvement of the writing and speaking powers of the members both in English and Urdu by means of lectures and discussions; purity of thoughts; moral and intellectual advancement; strict regard to truth; social progress;; cultivation of the feeling of brotherhood on a refined basis.	...	...	10 11 0	10 11 0	9	...	32	41		28th July, 1884.	
	Scientific Society ...	Advancement of Arts and Science ...	...	...	4,575 0 0	4,575 0 0	501	...	....	501		1862.	
	Sudharma Sabha ...	Encouragement towards education and improvement of the Sanskrit Literature.	...	...	700 0 0	700 0 0	110	5	...	115		1878.	

Aligarh ...	Bhásha Sambhurdani Sabha,	Improvement of the Hindi Bhásha or language.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Not re	1878.	
	Vidwangan Manoranjini Sabha.	Improvement of Sanskrit Literature ...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	20		1882.	
	Bharat Varsha National Association.	To encourage the study of Eastern and Western languages.	...	...	2,343 0 0	2,343 0 0	188	1	...	189		1882.	
Farukhabad ...	Arya Samaj	Is a literary as well as a religious society for the encouragement of the study of the Sanskrit, Persian, and English languages.	...	...	250 0 0	250 0 0	60	...	...	60		11th July, 1879.	
Bareilly ...	Bareilly Institute; or, Anjuman-i-Bareilly.	The object of the society is intellectual cultivation of social science and general improvement of public mind by means of lectures, literary exercises, and maintenance of library and reading-room.	...	427 0 0 from Municipality.	762 4 4	1,189 4 4	81	...	...	81		11th September, 1886.	
Sháhjáhanpur,	Jalsa-i-Tahzib ...	Public good and moral improvement ...	...	...	22 0 0	22 0 0	32	...	...	32		8th May, 1884.	
Cawnpore ...	Arya Samaj ...	Promotion of Sanskrit education and reform.	...	...	78 12 0	78 12 0	24	...	...	24		11th September, 1866.	
Allahabad ...	Literary Institute ...	(*a*) To acquire facility in English-speaking and to effect self-improvement by mutual interchange of thought. (*b*) To publish, now and then, if circumstances allow, short tracts or pamphlets in the vernacular of Province for the benefit of the people.	...	...	Quarterly: annas 4 per member.	...	63	...	...	63		5th July, 1877.	
	Bango Sahityotsahini Sabha,	Diffusion of Bengali literature ...	...	5 0 0 per year.	40 0 0	45 0 0	30	...	...	30		In 1874.	
	The Friends' Debating Society.	(*a*) To acquire facility in speaking English. (*b*) To effect moral, social, and literary improvements.	...	...	22 0 0	22 0 0	30	...	...	30		April, 1884.	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Return of Literary and Scientific Societies in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1886—(concluded).

Names.		Objects.	Income.				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.	Remarks.
			From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.			
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							
Benares ...	Bango Sahitya Samáj ...	Cultivation of the Bengali language in these Provinces.	...	...	Donations.	...	82	...	...	82	Registered.	In 1876.	
Ballia ...	Ballia Institute ...	Improvement of the literary and social status of the residents.	...	...	297 0 0	297 0 0	35	...	...	35		7th August, 1881.	
	Arya Deshopokarni Sabha...	Improvement of the Deva Nagri character.	...	...	23 8 6	23 8 6	95	...	...	95		24th May, 1884.	
Gorakhpur ...	Gorakhpur Literary Society,	Intellectual and moral improvement of the members.	...	...	143 2 0	143 2 0	43	...	...	43		11th August, 1883.	
Hamírpur ...	Arya Samáj at Mahoba ...	(1) God is the fountain of all true knowledge and the primæval cause of all things knowable: (2) worship is alone due to God, who is all truth, all knowledge, all beatitude, incorporeal, almighty, just, merciful, unbegotten, infinite, unchangeable, without a beginning, incomparable, the support and the Lord of all, all-pervading, omniscient, imperishable, immortal, exempt from fear, eternal, holy, and the cause of the universe: (3) the Vedas are the books of true knowledge, and it is the permanent duty of every Arya to read or hear them read, to teach and preach them to others: (4) an Arya should always be ready to accept truth and renounce	...	...	...	175 0 0	16	...	...	16		...	Meeting is held weekly; preaching and lectures are delivered in Samáj, and assistance is given to orphanage, Vedic college, non-cow slaughter funds at various places.

			untruth when discovered: (5) truth, arrived at after consummate deliberation, should be his guiding principle in all actions: (6) the primary object of the Samáj is to do good to the world by improving the physical, intellectual, spiritual, moral, and social condition of mankind: (7) due love for all and appreciation of justice an Arya should manifest in his behaviour towards others: (8) he should endeavour to diffuse knowledge and dispel ignorance: (9) he should not be content with his own improvement, but look for it in that of others: (10) in matters which affect the general social well-being of our race he ought to discard all differences and not allow his individuality to interfere; but in strictly personal matters everyone may have his own way.												
Jalaun ...	Orai Literary Society ...	(*a*) To enforce social reforms; (*b*) to promote the cause of education; (*c*) and generally to strive for the advancement of the country and welfare of the nation.	...	...	5 0 0 in addition to Rs. 57 shown in last year's return.	5 0 0	25	...	...	25			October, 1884.		
Gonda ...	Anjuman-i-Rifah ...	Social, moral, and intellectual improvement of this district in particular and of the country generally.	...	250 0 0	1,497 0 0	1,747 0 0	75	3	...	78			4th July, 1870.		
Rae Bareli ...	Reform Club ...	Improvement of social status and improvement in Arts and Sciences.	...	...	170 0 0	170 0 0	16	...	...	16			4th July, 1870.		
Partabgarh ...	Manzur-ul-Ulam; or, Reading Club.	Discussion of questions intellectual, moral, and social; and reading-library, English and vernacular.	...	25 0 0	248 0 0	273 0 0	26	5	3	34			September, 1871.		
Sultanpur ...	Sultanpur Institute ...	Intellectual, social, and general advancement of the members of the Institute.	...	150 0 0 from Municipality.	222 10 0	372 10 0	22	...	...	22			May, 1871.		

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Annual Return of Printing Presses, Newspapers, and Periodicals published by them in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st March, 1887.

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A. Newspapers.	B. Periodicals.	Remarks.
		MEERUT DIVISION.			
Dehra Dun.	2nd Gurkha Press ...	...	...	...	Job-work only.
	Hills' Advertiser Press.	Buckle & Co. ...	1	...	
	Mufassilite Press ...	Mr. C. Liddel ...	1	...	
	Imperial Press ...	Abdul Aziz ...	...	...	Ditto.
Saharanpur.	Matla-ul-Anwar Press ...	Kura Mal and Ganpat Rai, Mahájans of Saháranpur.	...	...	Private books for sale, and municipal returns and invoices, and patwáris' papers, &c., are printed at the Press.
	Khair-khwah Press ...	Hashmat Husain ...	...	...	Private books for sale, and other papers are printed at the Press.
Muzaffar-nagar.	Muhamdi Press ...	Sheikh Naim ...	...	...	Job-work is done in this Press.
Meerut.	*English.*				
	Meerut Advertiser Press (Cantonment).	Goslett & Co. ...	Meerut Advertiser (weekly).	...	Job-work.
	Anglo-vernacular.				
	Medical Hall Press (Cantonment).	Charles & Co. ...	...	...	Books and job-work.
	New Medical Hall Press (Cantonment).	P. C. Ghosh & Co. ...	Jamai-ul-Ulum, in English; a theosophical magazine printed monthly (12 pages).	...	
	Roman Catholic Orphanage Press at Sardhana.	Bishop of Agra ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Vernacular.				
	Nagri Press (Cantonment).	Gauri Shankar ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Dar-ul-Ulum Press ...	Mukarrab Husain Khan,	(1) Akhbar-i-Alam (weekly). (2) Mazhar-ul-Zaraat (monthly).	...	Ditto.
	Gyan Prakash Press ...	Basdeo Sahai ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Gyan Sagar Press ...	Hardeo Sahai ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Gulzar-i-Bank Press ...	Badri Parshad ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Hadikat-ul-Ulum Press,	Muhammad Murtaza and Sajjad Husain.	Tutya-i-Hind (weekly).	...	Ditto.
	Hashmi Press ...	Muhammad Hasan Ali,	...	...	Ditto.
	Jamaat Tijarat-i-Islamia Press.	Barkat Ali and Muhammad Akbar.	Islamia (weekly),	...	Ditto.
	Jwala Prakash Press ...	Nathmal Das ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Kashi Prakash Press ...	Ram Sarup ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Saiyid-ul-Mataba Press,	Muhammad Mir ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Shagufa-i-Faiz Press ...	Wazir Ali ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Rahman Press ...	Niaz Muhammad Khan,	...	...	Ditto.
	Shaukat-ul-Mataba Press.	Ahmad Hasan ...	Shahna-i-Hind (weekly).	...	Ditto.
	Sultan-ul-Mataba Press (Cantonment).	Ganeshi Lal ...	(1) Jalwa-i-Tur and Lyall Gazette. (2) Prince of Wales' and Muir Gazette.	...	Ditto.

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Annual Return of Printing Presses, Newspapers, and Periodicals published by them in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st March, 1887—(continued).

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A. Newspapers.	B. Periodicals.	Remarks.
		MEERUT DIVISION—(*concluded*).			
Meerut—(*concluded*).	Vidya Darpan Press ...	Kalian Rae ...	Arya Samachar (monthly).	...	Books and job-work.
	Vidya Sagar Press ...	Baldeo Sahai and Shimbhu Nath.	...	...	Ditto.
	Chaman-i-Hind Press ...	Abdulla Khan ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Jalwa Aezadi Press ...	Muhammad Khalil ...	Akhbar ...	...	Ditto.
	Ram Press ...	Pandit Ram Nath ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Kashisam Bramh Press...	Babu Nain Sukh ...	...	...	Ditto.
Bulandshahr.	Growse Gazette Press ...	Ganga Sahai ...	...	...	Prints books and job-work.
	Dabir-i-Hind Press ...	Har Parshad ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Saiyid-ul-Matabа Press...	Jafir Husain ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Farogh-Danish Press ...	Tota Ram ...	...	...	Ditto.
Aligarh. *All in the city of Kol.*	Institute Press ...	Scientific Society ...	Institute Gazette, published twice a week.	(1) Tafsir-ul-Quran, Vol. III; Commentary on the Quran, Vol. III of chapters VI and VII. (2) Review of Saiyid Ahmad Khan's life and works.	(3) Miscellaneous job-work.
	Anu Bhavi Prakash Press,	Pachauli Incha Shankar,	...	(1) Pand Dil Pasand, relating to morals. (2) Proceedings of Kayasth Sabha, relating to morals and education, &c. (3) Zakhm Bismil, poetical narratives. (4) Mufid-ul-Masahat. (5) Roidad (proceedings of Kayasth Sabha). (6) Armagan Shamla, political works.	(7) Miscellaneous forms and job-work.
	Matba-ul-Ulum Press ...	Maulvi Munir-ud-din...	...	...	Miscellaneous forms and job-work.
	Bharat Bandhu Press ...	Babu Tota Ram ...	Bharat Bandhu ...	(1) Cultivators' grievances.	(2) Miscellaneous forms and job-work.
	Mercantile Press ...	Mrs. L. Purcel ...	...	...	Police roznamchas and miscellaneous job-work.
		AGRA DIVISION.			
Muttra.	Mumba-ul-Ulum Press...	Bansidhar ...	...	...	
	Muttra Press ...	Ram Narayan ...	Gurchar Samachar in Hindi-Gujrati language, monthly.	...	
	Kashi Saman Press ...	Har Parshad ...	...	...	
	Sham Kashi Press ...	Sham Lal ...	...	...	
	Birj Bhushan Press ...	Bhagwan Das ...	...	...	
	The Star Press ...	Amir Khan and Wilayat Khan.	...	...	
Agra.	Nur Zahuri Press ...	Husain Bakhsh ...	...	...	Books, &c.
	Abu-ul-Ali Press ...	Shaikh Khuda Bakhsh,	...	...	Ditto.
	Indu Prakash Press ...	Babu Jumna Das Biswas.	Nasim-i-Agra (weekly).	...	Ditto.
	Ornamental Job Press ...	Lala Meghraj ...	...	...	Printing books, &c.
	Faiz-i-Am Press ...	Hakim Ram Chand ...	...	...	Books, &c.
	Biddya Ratnakar Press,	Pandit Kesho Parshad,	...	...	Ditto.

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C.—Scientific and Literary.

Annual Return of Printing Presses, Newspapers, and Periodicals published by them in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st March, 1887—(continued).

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A. Newspapers.	B. Periodicals.	Remarks.
		AGRA DIVISION—(*continued*).			
Agra—(*concluded*).	Matba-i-Anwari Press...	Faiz Muhammad Khan,	...	...	Books, &c.
	Agra Akhbar Press ...	Khwaja Shujaat Husain.	Agra Akhbar (weekly).	...	Ditto.
	Matba-i-Latafat Press...	Jehangir Khan ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Ejad Kissen Press ...	Kishan Lal ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Matba-i-Elahi Press ...	Machhu Khan ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Medical Press ...	Imam-ud-din ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Murtazai Press ...	Kallan Khan ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Masdar-ul-Anwar Press.	Murlidhar ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Khurshed-i-Alam Press,	Habib Khan ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Gulshan-i-Ilm Press ...	Shaikh Battu ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Matba-i-Ahmadi Press...	Mir Ahmad Ali ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Mufid Khalaiq Press ...	Mahabir Parshad ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Baldeo Prakash Press...	Baldeo Parshad ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Satya Prakash Press ...	Pandit Jwala Parshad,	...	...	Ditto.
	Nur-ul-Absar Press ...	Sadasukh Lal ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Delhi Gazette Press ...	Mr. Stowell ...	Delhi Gazette (daily).	...	Ditto.
	Mufid-i-Am Press ...	Ahmad Khan Sufi ...	Mufid-i-Am (weekly).	...	Ditto.
	Miftah-ul-Ulum Press...	Madan Mohan Lal ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Amir-ul-Mutaba Press...	Amir-ud-din ...	Rahnuma-i-Chungi (bi-monthly).	...	Ditto.
	Matba-i-Muhammadi Press.	Abdulla Khan ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Star Press ...	Wilayat Khan ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Sikandra Orphanage Press.	...	Messenger (monthly).	...	Ditto.
	Anis-i-Hind Press ...	Ashak Husain ...	Anis-i-Hind (weekly).	...	Closed temporarily.
	Matba-i-Tijarati Press...	Nabi Bakhsh ...	...	...	Books, &c.
	Mumtazia Press ...	Aulad Ali ...	Medical Reformer (monthly).	...	Ditto.
	National Press ...	Panna Lal ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Philosopher Press ...	Karamat Ali ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Biddya Binodh Press ...	Bhagwan Sahai ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Gulshan-i-Riaz Press ...	Amir-ud-din Khan ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Ejad Muhammadi Press,	Muhammad Ali ...	Bahar-i-Hind ...	...	Ditto.
	Rahnumai Press ...	Chand Khan ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Mathematical Press ...	Waris Ali ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Commercial Press ...	Hazari Lal ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Faiz-i-Hind Press ...	Abdul Majid Khan ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Agra Review Press ...	Mr. R. A. Morton ...	Agra Review (weekly).	...	Ditto.
Farukhabad.	Husaini Press ...	Husain Bakhsh ...	...	Abstract of decisions (Urdu), 500 copies per month. Resala Hifz Jan (Urdu), 300 copies per month. Almanac (Urdu), 500 copies yearly.	
	Dilkhusha Press ...	Bishen Sarup ...	...	Books—Miscellaneous.	
	Chunni Lal Press ...	Jagannath Sarup ...	...	Ditto ditto.	
	Rahimi Press ...	Bhaggu Khan ...	Parkala Atish, 275 copies in Urdu (fortnightly).	Pyam Ashaq (Urdu), 800 copies per month. Gulzar Khild (Urdu), 300 copies per month.	
Mainpuri.	Gulab Rai Press ...	Gulab Rai	...	Books—Miscellaneous.	
	Masdar-ul-Anwar Press,	Rai Baij Nath, son of Jawahir Lal,	...	...	Note.—The municipal passes and other district works are printed at this Press. No other publications, such as newspapers or periodicals, are printed.
Etawah.	Subah Zia-i-Etawah, Press.	Ruh-ulla Khan ...	Najm-ul-Akhbar,	...	Twice in a week.
	Educational Press ...	Chimman Lal ...	...	...	No newspapers or periodicals are issued.

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C.—Scientific and Literary.

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			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A. Newspapers.	B. Periodicals.	Remarks.
		AGRA DIVISION—(*concluded*).			
Etawah—(*concluded*).	Adib-i-Hind Press, Etáwah.	Bateswari Parshad ...	...	...	No newspapers or periodicals are issued. Not at work.
	Sudh Biddya Prakash Kashi Press.	Sundar Lal ...	...	...	Ditto.
Etah.	Masdar-ul-Lataif Press *	Rai Baij Nath Parshad,	...	...	* Forms for municipalities, Act XX towns, &c., are printed at these Presses.
	Akhlak Ehmadi Press *	Ali Gauhar Khan ...	...	...	This Press, named Akhlak Ehmadi, has been opened at Jalesar during this year.
		ROHILKHAND DIVISION.			
Bijnor.	Karim-ul-Mataba Press,	Hafiz Karim-ulla ...	Mehr-i-Nimroz (a weekly paper).	...	
	Markham Press ...	Bijnor Agricultural Institute.	...	Bijnor Agricultural Institute Journal (a monthly journal.	
Moradabad.	Khurshaid-i-Hind Press,	Bishun Sarup ...	...	...	Books and miscellaneous papers.
	Matba-ul-Ulum Press ...	Amjad Ali ...	Naiyar-i-Azam ...	...	Ditto.
	Aftab-i-Hind Press ...	Jamshed Ali ...	Jam-i-Jamshed and Rohilkhand Punch.	...	
	Najm-ul-Hind Press ...	Autar Krishna ...	Najm-ul-Hind ...	...	Ditto.
	Tahzib Afaq Press ...	Rahat Ali Khan and Muzaffar Ali Khan.	Akhbar Tahzib...	...	Ditto.
	Imdad-ul-Hind Press ...	Dilawar Ali ...	Ain-ul-Akhbar...	...	Ditto.
	Ahat Shamiyan Press ...	Fahim-ud-din ...	Nizam-ul-Mulk...	...	Ditto.
	Gulzar Ahmadi Press ...	Wali-ulla ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Dharam Prakash Press...	Gauri Lal ...	Dharam Prakash,	...	Ditto.
	Sudarshan Press ...	Narayan Das ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Hadi-ul-Matba Press ...	Hadi Hasan Khan ...	Adib Alam ...	...	
Budaun.	Nasim-i-Sahar Press ...	Imtiaz Ahmad ...	Nasim-i-Sahar ...	...	Books in Urdu and Persian.
	Amjad-ul-Akhbar Press,	Ali Amjad Husain ...	Amjad-ul-Akhbar.	...	Ditto.
Bareilly.	Qaisari Press ...	Ganga Din ...	Dabdaba-i-Qaisari.	...	
	Rohilkhand Literary Society's Press.	Ajudhya Parshad ...	...	...	
	Naziri Press ...	Ahmad Husain ...	...	...	
	Matba-i-Darakhsan ...	Imam Husain ...	Lamat-ul-Akhbar.	...	
	Nadri Press ...	Nisar Ali ...	...	...	
Pilibhit.	Mazhari Press ...	Hakim Mazhar Hasan Khan.	Khurshed Afak...	...	
Shahjahanpur.	Arya Darpan Press ...	Munshi Baktawar Singh,	...	...	
	Anjuman Press ...	Anjuman, Shahjahánpur,	...	...	
	Bharat Bhusan Press ...	Gya Din, Gya Dat, and Debi Din.	...	...	
	Hamidia Press ...	Abdul Hamid Khan ...	...	...	
		ALLAHABAD DIVISION.			
Cawnpore.	Shwala-i-Tur Press ...	Jumna Parshad ...	Shwala-i-Tur (weekly).	...	
	Nizami Press ...	Abdul Rahman Khan...	Nur-ul-Anwar (weekly).	...	
	Matla-i-Nur Press ...	Bihari Lal ...	Matla-i-Nur (weekly).	...	

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			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A. Newspapers.	B. Periodicals.	Remarks.
		ALLAHABAD DIVISION—(*continued*).			
Cawnpore—(*concluded*).	Azizi Press ...	Muhammad Abdul Aziz,	...	...	
	Law Press ...	Munshi Shyam Lal ...	...	...	
	Newal Kishore Press ...	Munshi Newal Kishore,	...	...	
	Nami Press ...	Rahmat-ulla ...	Alam Taswir (fortnightly).	...	
	Ahmadi Press ...	Abdus Samad ...	...	...	
	Merchant Press ...	Sita Ram ...	...	...	
	Commercial Exchange Press.	Messrs. Shircore & Co.,	Cawnpore Exchange Gazette (weekly).	...	
	Aldona Press ...	Mr. DeNoronha ...	...	...	
	Victoria Press ...	Agha Muhammad ...	...	...	
	Medical Hall Press ...	Messrs. Charles & Co. ...	...	...	
Fatehpur.	Nasim-i-Hind ...	Kunj Bchari Lal, Pleader.	Nasim-i-Hind ...	...	
Banda.		*Nil.*			
Hamirpur.		*Nil.*			
Allahabad.	Pioneer Press ...	W. H. Rattigan, James Walker, George W. Allen, and David Masson.	The Pioneer ... The Pioneer Mail.	Weekly Notes (Legal). Indian Notes and Queries.	
	Railway Service Press ...	United Railway and Government Servants' Association.	People's Budget and Railway Service Gazette: North-Western Provinces Advertiser.	Masonic Record; Indian Good Templar; Indian Juvenile; Temperance Banner.	
	Jagannath Press ...	Pandit Jagannath Parshad Tiwari.	...	...	Job-work.
	Indian Press ...	Chinta Mani Ghose ...	...	...	
	Liverpool Press ...	Mrs. S. E. Hore ...	...	...	
	Presbyterian Mission Press.	J. C. Jordon and Rev. J. J. Caleb.	...	Christian Treasury.	
	Exchange Press ...	Hingan Khan, deceased, Ghulam Haidar Khan, managing proprietor.	...	...	
	Markham Press ...	Mariam Bibi ...	...	...	
	Church Mission Congregational Press.	Thomas McNames ...	...	...	
	Oriental Printing Press,	Saiyad Muhammad Ali, Saiyad Ahmad Ali, Saiyad Haji Ali, Saiyad Bakar Ali, Saiyad Sadik Husain, Saiyad Muhammad Husain, Amir Begam, and Shahzadi Begam.	...	...	
	Trades Circular Press Company, Limited.	...	Advertiser, Trades Circular.	...	Miscellaneous job-work.
	Desh Upkarak Press ...	Gopal Din, Saddo Ram, and Baij Nath.	Prag Mittra in Hindi (fortnightly).	Arya Darpan in Hindi (monthly), Hindi Pradip in Hindi (monthly).	
	Anglo-Oriental Press ...	Anglo-Oriental Press Company, Limited.	(1) Indian Union, (2) Prayag Samachar.	...	
	Vedic Press ...	Par Upokarni Sabha ...	...	Vedas in monthly journals.	
	Advertiser Press ...	Mr. J. Blanchett ...	...	...	

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			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A. Newspapers.	B. Periodicals.	Remarks.
		ALLAHABAD DIVISION—*(concluded)*.			
Allahabad—(*concluded*).	Universal Press ...	J. W. Wallace and V. E. Wallace, under care of Mr. T. Rappa, guardian.	...	...	
	Commercial Press ...	Kundan Lal ...	...	...	
	Ibrariya Press ...	Muhammad Ibrar Alam,	...	...	
	Masdar-ul-Barkat Press,	Rae Baij Nath Parshad,	...	...	
	Nur-ul-Absar Press ...	Munshi Roshan Lal ...	...	...	
	Husaini Press	Saiyad Sadik Husain, Saiyad Ahmad Ali, Saiyad Haji Ali, Saiyad Bakar Ali, Saiyad Muhammad Husain, Musammat Amir Begam, and Shahzadi Begam.	...	...	
	Nazayar-i-Qanun Hind Press.	Munshi Hardeo Behari, Munshi Durga Parshad, Munshi Shankar Lal, Munshi Banke Behari, Munshi Ahmad Ali Khan, Munshi Gokul Das.	...	...	Translation of monthly Indian Law Reports from November, 1885, to August, 1886. Translation of Criminal Rulings for 1885.
	Jalali Press... ...	Muhammad Kabir-ul-Haq.	...	...	
	Hindi Press ...	Sat Narayan *alias* Babu Lal.	...	...	
	Waqaya-i-Qaisari Press,	Muhammad Fasih-ul-la.	Fasih-ul-Akhbar up to January, 1887.	...	Job-work.
	Namwar Press ...	Hafiz Abdulla ...	...	...	
	Tanwir-i-Hind Press ...	Shaikh Munawar Ali ...	Zabdat-ul-Nazair; or, Translation of Weekly Notes.	...	
	Hami-i-Hind Press ...	Rifah-i-Am Korak ...	Hami-i-Hind ...	...	
	Nagri Press ...	Munshi Girdhari Lal ...	...	...	
	Kayasth Samachar Press,	Kayasth Patshala, Allahabad.	Kayasth Samachar,	...	
	Raghunath Press ...	Sheo Parshad ...	Gaur Kayasth (monthly).	...	
	Khurshed Hind Press ...	Shaikh Mubarak Ali ...	Fasih-ul-Akhbar ...	...	
	Najm-ul-Saqib Press ...	Muzaffar Husain ...	...	Chashma-i-Hayat (monthly).	
	Prayag Press ...	Mohan Lal ...	...	...	
	Satsang Press ...	Pandit Chakrapan Dichhit.	...	...	
	Indian Herald Press ...	Pandit Ajudhya Nath,	...	...	
	Branch of Hanwant Press.	Rani Rampal Singh, wife of Raja Rampal Singh, of Rampur, zila Partabgarh.	...	...	
Jaunpur.	Nasim-i-Jaunpur Press...	Muhammad Ishak ...	Nasim-i-Jaunpur, a weekly newspaper.	...	
	Azim-ul-Matba Press ...	Maulvi Muhammad Mohsin.	Najm-ul-Hind, a weekly newspaper.	...	
	Matba-i-Badir-ul-Haq, or Akhbar Press.	Badir-ul-Haq ...	...	...	
		BENARES DIVISION.			
Gorakhpur.	Latif-ul-Akhbar Press (started on 1st August, 1886).	Muhammad Latif Khan,	Latif-ul-Akhbar,	...	
	Riyaz-ul-Akhbar Press (started on 26th February, 1882).	Nizam Ahmad ...	Riaz-ul-Akhbar with two supplements (Fitna and Itr Fitna).	...	

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			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A. Newspapers.	B. Periodicals.	Remarks.
		BENARES DIVISION—*(continued)*.			
Gorakhpur—*(concluded)*.	Printing Works Press (started in 1884).	Mathura Das ...	...	...	
	Dinapur Press ...	Roshan Lal & Co. ...	...	...	
	Masnadi Press, Deoria (started on 20th June, 1886).	Salar Bakhsh ...	...	...	
Basti,		*Nil.*			
Azamgarh.	Aftab Press ...	Kudrat Ali ...	Aftab Azamgarh, weekly newspaper.	...	
Mirzapur.	Legal Remembrancer Press.	Lachman Parshad ...	...	...	Miscellaneous papers are now printed at this Press.
	Reading-Room Press, Chunár.	Babu Hanuman Parshad.	Weekly newspaper called Akhbar-i-Chunár.	...	Works on Urdu and Hindi, and other miscellaneous papers, are printed at this Press.
Benares.	Viddya Sagar Press ...	Musammat Janki ...	...	...	Books.
	Printing Press ...	Chhunni Lal and Brij Bhukan Das.	...	...	Do.
	Harihar Prabhakar Press.	Gobardhan Sahai ...	...	...	Do.
	Bharat Jiwan Press ...	Rama Krishan ...	Bharat Jiwan ...	...	Do.
	Saraswati Jantralai Press.	Bisheshar Parshad ...	...	...	Do.
	Sudha Niwas Press ...	Nanda Kumar Lal ...	...	...	Do.
	Hari Prakash Press ...	Amir Singh ...	Kavi Vachan Sudha.	...	Do.
	Ganesh Prabhakar Press,	Kishandial Singh ...	...	...	Do.
	Chintaman Ganesh Prabhakar Press.	Kishandeo Pande ...	...	...	Do.
	Chandra Sikhar Press...	Bhairo Lal ...	...	...	Do.
	Kedar Prabhakar Press...	Gopal Chaube ...	...	...	Do.
	Sidhi Press ...	Biswanath Lal ...	...	...	Do.
	Prabhakar Press ...	Bhutnath Mukarji ...	Indian Courier...	...	Do.
	Amani Press ...	Babu Sadanand ...	...	...	Do.
	Kashi Sanskrit Mudra Jantralai Press.	Banarsi Das ...	...	...	Do.
	Dharm Amrit Press ...	Krishna Prasanno Sen,	Dharma Pracharak.	...	Do.
	Ganesh Jantralai Press,	Kamatr Parshad ...	...	...	Do.
	Brijachandra Jantralai Press.	Balgobind and Brij Chandra.	...	...	Do.
	Aksir Azim Press ...	Wali Muhammad ...	Sarosh Benares and Nameh Nahaq.	...	Do.
	Jawahir Aksir Press ...	Fida Husain *alias* Ghulam Husain.	Rafi-ul-Akhbar...	...	Do.
	Chandra Prabha Press...	Pandit Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A.	Kashi Patrika ...	...	Do.
	Saddiki Press ...	Maulvi Muhammad Saiyid.	Nasrat-ul-Sunnah.	...	Do.
	Medical Hall Press ...	Dr. Lazarus ...	The Pandit (monthly periodical).	...	Do.
		New Presses.			
	Raj Rajeswari Press ...	Pandit Narayan Shastri,	...	...	Books.
	Kanha Press ...	Babu Gobind Das ...	...	...	Do.
	Arya Vanshi Jantralai Press.	Pandit Jagat Narayan,	...	...	Do.

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			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A. Newspapers.	B. Periodicals.	Remarks.
		BENARES DIVISION—(*concluded*).			
Benares—(*concluded*).	Taban Press ...	Sharf-ud-din Ahmad ...	Sohail, Benares,	...	Books.
	Victoria Press ...	Bishan Datt ...	...	...	Do.
	Anandaban Press ...	Ananta Ram ...	...	...	Do.
	Jani Prabhakar Press ...	Partap Kumar ...	...	...	Do.
Ghazipur.	Victoria Lithographic Press.	Babu Tarini Charan Bhaduri.	...	...	
	Vakaya-i-Alam Press ...	Shiraj-ud-din Ahmad Khan.	Vakaya-i-Alam (in Urdu).	...	
Ballia.		*Nil.*			
		JHANSI DIVISION.			
Jhansi.	Viddya Nidhi Press ...	Daryao Tiwari, Jhánsi City.	...	...	Miscellaneous job-work.
	Indian Midland Press ...	Sitaram, of Jhansi City,	...	...	Ditto.
	Railway Press ...	Madho Parshad, New Jhánsi.	...	...	Ditto.
Ja-laun.		*Nil.*			
Lalit-pur.		*Nil.*			
		KUMAUN DIVISION.			
Kumaun.	Naini Tal Gazette Press,	Petter & Co. ...	Naini Tal Gazette.	Sherewood Magazine: Naini Tal Directory.	
	Naini Tal Advertiser Press.	Purkhotam, Jai Datt, and Gobardhan.	Naini Tal Advertiser.	...	
	Kumaun Advertiser Press,	Mr. Walker, Agra ...	...	...	
	Ránikhet Station Press,	Rustomjee & Sons ...	...	...	Job-work.
	Almora Debating Club Press.	Pandit Budhi Ballabh, Pandit Manorath, Pandit Raghubar Datt, Pandit Lila Nand, Pandit Bishen Datt, Pandit, Amba Datt, Lála Ganga Ram, Bábu Durga Datt.	Almora Akhbar bi-weekly).	...	Job-work.
Garhwal.		*Nil.*			
Tarai.		*Nil.*			
		LUCKNOW DIVISION.			
Lucknow.	Express Press ...	British Indian Association of Oudh.	The Express ...	...	Bi-weekly.
	M. E. P. House Press ...	M. E. P. House, Lucknow.	Kaukab-i-Hind,	...	Weekly, in Roman character.
	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	...	Rafiq-i-Niswan...	Fortnightly, in Urdu.
	Church Mission C. Press,	Church Mission Society,	...	The Messenger of Light (in English and Roman-Urdu).	Fortnightly.
	G. P. Varma and Brothers' Press.	Ganga Parshad Varma,	The Hindustani,	...	Tri-weekly, Urdu.

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District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A. Newspapers.	B. Periodicals.	Remarks.
		LUCKNOW DIVISION—(*continued*).			
Lucknow—(*continued*).	G. P. Varma and Brothers' Press.	Bábu Ram Das ...	...	Dinkar Prakash,	Monthly.
	Ditto ditto ...	Pandit Sheo Nath ...	...	Rasik Punch ...	Ditto.
	Kankubj Prakash Press,	Balbhaddar Misr ...	...	Kankubj Prakash Akhbar,	Ditto.
	Sham-i-Oudh Press ...	Muhammad Sajjad Husain.	Oudh Punch ...	...	Weekly.
	Oudh Press ...	Munshi Chandan Lal...	Jama-ul-Ehkam,	...	Ditto.
	Bahar-i-Kashmir Press...	Pandit Sham Narayan,	...	Murusla-i-Kashmir, and Mirat-ul-Hind.	Monthly.
	Najm-ul-Ulum Press ...	Muhammad Yakub Ali,	Karnamah ...	...	Weekly.
	Anwar Muhamdi Press,	Munshi Muhammad Teg Bahadur.	Rozanah Akhbar,	...	Daily.
	Bahr-ul-Ulum Press ...	Ghulam Muhammad Khan.	Mashir Kaisar ...	...	Weekly.
	Oudh Akhbar Press ...	Munshi Newal Kishore,	Oudh Akhbar (daily).	Muraqqa-i-Tahzib (monthly).	
	Tammannai Press ...	Puran Chand ...	Tammannai Akhbar.	...	Ditto.
	Kaisar-ul-Matba Press...	Sri Kishan Chand ...	Jones Gazette ...	...	Ditto.
	Mazhar-ul-Ajayeb Press,	Saiyid Ibad Ali ...	Imamia Akhbar,	...	Every 10th day.
	Hadikat-ul-Ilm Press ...	Sultan Ali Khan ...	Sitara-i-Hind Akhbar.	...	Weekly.
	Khairkhwah-i-Am Press,	Pandit Ekbal Shankar,	Khair-khwah-i-Am Akhbar.	...	
	London Printing Press,	Messrs. Murray & Co....	...	...	
	Matba-i-Gulshan Muhamdi Press.	Muhammad Musaheb Ali.	...	...	
	Do. Asfi Press ...	Beni Parshad ...	...	...	
	Do Mustafai Press ...	Abdul Wahid Khan ...	...	...	
	Do. Aftab-i-Alamtab Press.	Debi Parshad ...	...	..	
	Do. Durga Parshad Press.	Durga Parshad ...	...	...	
	Do. Shegofa-i-Gulzar Press.	Salig Ram ...	...	...	
	Do. Ulwi Press ...	Ali Bakhsh Khan ...	...	...	
	Do. Usna Ushri Press,	Sayyid Abid Ali ...	...	...	
	Do. Guncha-i-Hind Press.	Het Ram ...	...	...	
	Do. Chasma-i-Faiz Press.	Nadir Husain Khan ...	...	...	
	Do. Mahmudi Press ...	Latafat Ali ...	...	...	
	Do. Matla-i-Nur Press.	Ghulam Abbas ...	...	...	
	Do. Gulzar Muhamdi Press.	Khwaja Muhammad Wazid.	...	...	Job-work.
	Do. Faiz Muhamdi Press.	Amanat Ali ...	...	...	
	Do. Aina-i-Hidayet Press.	Saiyid Hidayet-ulla ...	...	...	
	Do. Gulzar Ahmadi Press.	Shaikh Ali Husain Khan.	...	...	
	Do. Jafri Press ...	Mirza Muhammad Ali,	...	...	
	Do. Bahar-i-Oudh Press.	Muthra Parshad and Awadh Behari Lal.	...	...	
	Do. Mashrik-ul-Unwar Press.	Chhote Lal ...	...	...	
	Do. Faiz Rassan Press,	Zamin Ali Khan ...	...	...	
	Do. Dabdaba-i-Ahmadi Press.	Ahmad Ali Khan ...	...	...	
	Do. Nami Press ...	Kutb-ud-din Ahmad ...	...	...	
	Do. Jamai-ul-Akhlaq Press.	Nizam Ali ...	...	...	
	Do. Fakhr Alam Press,	Naubat Rai, Kayasth	...	...	
	Do. Mahmud Press ...	Maulvi Abul Hasan ...	...	...	
	Do. Urdu Press ...	Ahmad Ali ...	...	...	
	Do. Islami Press ...	Abdul Hakim ...	...	...	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Annual Return of Printing Presses, Newspapers, and Periodicals published by them in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st March, 1887—(continued).

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A. Newspapers.	B. Periodicals.	Remarks.
		LUCKNOW DIVISION—(*concluded*).			
Lucknow—(*concluded*).	Matba-i-Prakash Hind Press.	Kali Charan ...	...	...	
	Do. Mashir Press ...	Abdul Basid ...	...	...	
	Do. Fidai Press ...	Fida Husain ...	...	...	
	Do. Saiyidi Press ...	Saiyid Muhammad Husain.	...	...	
	Do. Kabia Mirtbarshin Press.	Sheodat Sukul ...	...	...	
	Do. Imperial Anglo-Vernacular Press.	Pratab Narayan Singh,	...	...	
	Do. Abbassi Usna Ushri Press.	Mirza Agha Jan ...	...	...	Job-work.
	Do. Oudh Commercial Press.	Harimohan Mukarji ...	...	...	
	Do. Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Press.	Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.	...	...	
	Do. Kamni Press ...	Muhammad Nisar Husain.	...	...	
	Do. Asghari Press ...	Asghar Husain ...	...	...	
	Do. Nur Muhamdi Press.	Rahim Bakhsh ...	...	...	
	Do. Rahmani Press ...	Abdul Rahman ...	...	...	
	Do. Nisar-i-Hind Press.	Saiyid Muhammad Ghulam Jabbar.	Jubilee Paper ...	...	Fortnightly.
Unao.	Kaisar Press ...	Yakub Ali ...	...	...	Since stopped temporarily.
	Shamsh-ul-Mashrakain Press.	Liakat Ali *alias* Nisar Panjtan.	...	...	This Press was formerly in Mau.
Bara Banki.	Hastings' Press ...	Ahsan Ali ...	...	...	
		FYZABAD DIVISION.			
Fyzabad.	...	Messrs. C. Smith & Co.,	...	...	Only job-work is executed.
	...	Messrs. E. Graham & Co.,	...	...	Ditto.
	Muhammad Husain Press.	Shaikh Muhammad Husain.	...	...	Vernacular lithograph forms and job-works are executed.
	Narayani Press ...	Sheo Parshad ...	Sham-i-Oudh ...	...	Ditto. Dwarka Das died, and his brother, Sheo Parshad, has succeeded him.
	Albert Press ...	Muhammad Husain & Co.	...	...	English forms and job-works are executed.
	Guncha-i-Kashmir Press,	Kanhaiya Lal ...	...	...	Civil list and vernacular forms are published.
	Khair-khwah Press ...	Khairati Lal ...	Khair-khwah-i-Oudh.	...	Job-work is executed.
	Jubilee Printing Press,	Kalka Parshad ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Faiz-i-Oudh Press ...	Shaikh Ghulam Husain.	...	...	Vernacular lithograph forms and job-works are executed.
Gonda.	Balrampur Press ...	Maháráni Indar Koer Sahiba.	...	...	This is a private Press. Books and forms for the use of the estate are the only publications.
Bahraich.	Ain-ul-Faiz ...	Mir Zafar Mehdi ...	...	...	Certain Urdu books.

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Annual Return of Printing Presses, Newspapers, and Periodicals published by them in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st March, 1887—(concluded).

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A. Newspapers.	B. Periodicals.	Remarks.
		RAE BARELI DIVISION.			
Rae Bareli.	Asolear de Tierra Press,	Shahzada Shahdeo Singh.	...	...	
Partab-garh.	Imam Ali Press ...	Shaikh Imam Ali ...	...	...	
	Hindustan Press ...	Rája Rampal Singh ...	Hindustan issued from this Press.	...	
Sultan-pur.	Jubilee Press ...	Narotam Das ...	...	...	
		SITAPUR DIVISION.			
Sita-pur.	Subah Sadik Press ...	Saiyid Muhammad Sadik.	Tehzib-ul-Asar ...	Police roznamchas, crime statements, release statements of prisoners, notices of ejectment; local funds, municipal, and educational returns and registers; municipal bye-laws, patwáris' pay bills, pound fund cheques, octroi and ábkari rawánas and passes, ferry notices; municipal receipts and lists, &c.; pattas of kabuliats, invitation letters and reward labels, education returns, Khairabad fair notices and certificates, vernacular books, *Bisábnama*, *Paheliuama*, *Masnari Bisharat*; proceedings of an Educational Committee, &c., &c.	
Hardoi.	Rafat Ali Press ...	Rafat Ali ...	...	...	Lithographs English and vernacular forms.
	Anwar Ahmadi Press ...	Ahmad Ali ...	...	...	Ditto.
Khe-ri.		*Nil.*			

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

A.—Deaths.

1.—*Statement of Deaths registered in the Districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1886.

1	2	3	4	5	6								
					Number of deaths registered.								
					According to sex.			*According to religion.*					
Number.	Division.	District.	Area in square miles.	Average population per square mile.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.	Christians.	Other classes.	Total.
1	Kumaun	Kumaun ...	6,000·0	83·2	5,483	5,315	10,798	231	10,396	13	158	10,798
2	Kumaun	Garhwál ...	5,500 0	62·8	3,764	3,431	7,195	18	7,172	3	2	7,195
3	Kumaun	Tarái ...	937 8	220·7	5,950	5,479	11,429	4,407	7,021	1	...	11,429
4	Rohilkhand.	Bijnor ...	1,867·7	386·2	15,154	13,325	28,479	8,686	19,786	7	...	28,479
5	Rohilkhand.	Moradabad ...	2,281 8	506·2	37,340	33,879	71,219	23,260	47,803	37	119	71,219
6	Rohilkhand.	Bareilly ...	1,614·3	638·6	32,063	26,724	58,787	11,760	46,996	16	15	58,787
7	Rohilkhand.	Pilibhít ...	1,371·6	329 2	9,258	7,708	16,966	2,587	14,375	2	2	16,966
8	Rohilkhand.	Sháhjahánpur ...	1,745·7	490 8	19,533	17,352	36,885	4,197	32,642	16	30	36,885
9	Rohilkhand.	Budaun ...	2,001·8	452·8	23,826	20,040	43,866	5,759	38,076	19	12	43,866
10	Sitapur.	Kheri ...	2,992·3	278·0	11,906	9,686	21,592	2,399	19,126	7	60	21,592
11	Sitapur.	Sitapur ...	2,251·1	425·6	16,301	14,179	30,480	3,714	26,754	4	8	30,480
12	Sitapur.	Hardoi ...	2,311·6	427·7	16,072	13,557	29,629	3,070	26,549	5	5	29,629
13	Meerut.	Dehra Dún ...	1,193·0	120·8	1,705	1,237	2,942	414	2,481	33	14	2,942
14	Meerut.	Saháranpur ...	2,221·4	440·9	17,451	14,561	32,012	10,507	21,280	11	214	32,012
15	Meerut.	Muzaffarnagar ...	1,656·1	457·9	13,505	11,193	24,698	7,074	17,624	...	...	24,698
16	Meerut.	Meerut ...	2,379·2	551·9	28,191	24,679	52,870	11,435	41,382	46	7	52,870
17	Meerut.	Bulandshahr ...	1,914·9	482·9	20,533	18,064	38,597	7,177	31,106	2	12	38,597
18	Meerut.	Aligarh ...	1,955·3	522·2	18,211	15,209	33,420	3,759	27,844	2	1,815	33,420
19	Agra.	Etah ...	1,738·8	435·0	13,576	10,235	23,811	2,255	21,530	4	22	23,811
20	Agra.	Muttra ...	1,452·7	462·3	9,763	7,916	17,679	1,382	16,257	2	38	17,679
21	Agra.	Farukhabad ...	1,718·8	528·0	17,480	14,813	32,293	3,447	28,524	17	305	32,293
22	Agra.	Mainpuri ...	1,697·2	472 0	12,789	9,877	22,666	1,189	21,457	2	8	22,666
23	Agra.	Agra ...	1,849·8	526·8	15,396	13,349	28,745	2,427	26,196	62	60	28,745
24	Agra.	Etáwah ...	1,693 6	426·5	13,469	10,936	24,405	1,420	22,980	2	3	24,405
25	Lucknow.	Lucknow ...	989·6	704·1	13,324	12,522	25,846	5,550	20,064	40	192	25,846
26	Lucknow.	Bara Banki ...	1,768·2	580·6	17,745	16,324	34,069	4,828	29,235	3	3	34,069
27	Lucknow.	Unao ...	1,746·7	514·7	14,970	13,741	28,711	1,965	26,744	2	...	28,711
28	Allahabad.	Cawnpore ...	2,370·0	498·4	22,916	20,621	43,537	3,478	39,868	9	182	43,537
29	Allahabad.	Fatehpur ...	1,638·7	417·2	10,408	9,616	20,024	1,945	18,077	1	1	20,024
30	Allahabad.	Jaunpur ...	1,554·1	778·3	21,117	18,102	39,219	3,701	35,498	4	16	39,219
31	Allahabad.	Hamírpur ...	2,288·5	221·6	9,150	8,258	17,408	1,019	16,388	1	...	17,408
32	Allahabad.	Bánda ...	3,061·2	228·2	9,446	7,875	17,321	1,046	16,274	1	...	17,321
33	Allahabad.	Allahabad ...	2,833·1	520·3	18,383	15,803	34,186	4,049	30,035	64	38	34,186
34	Rae Bareli.	Rae Bareli ...	1,738·3	547·6	15,264	14,255	29,519	2,065	27,444	7	3	29,519
35	Rae Bareli.	Sultanpur ...	1,706·9	561·1	16,798	14,796	31,594	3,093	28,489	2	10	31,594
36	Rae Bareli.	Partabgarh ...	1,436·5	589·6	14,367	13,289	27,656	2,275	25,373	...	8	27,656
37	Fyzabad.	Bahraich ...	2,740·8	320·3	12,952	11,190	24,142	3,310	20,793	1	38	24,142
38	Fyzabad.	Gonda ...	2,875·2	442·0	22,129	19,999	42,128	5,061	37,052	8	7	42,128
39	Fyzabad.	Fyzabad ...	1,689·0	640·2	18,882	15,978	34,860	3,637	31,222	1	...	34,860
40	Benares.	Gorakhpur ...	4,598·1	569·1	32,255	27,286	59,541	5,054	54,463	14	10	59,541
41	Benares.	Basti ...	2,752·8	592·3	25,435	24,348	49,783	7,237	42,546	...	...	49,783
42	Benares.	Azamgarh ...	2,147·4	747·2	29,454	26,615	56,069	7,239	48,828	...	2	56,069
43	Benares.	Gházipur ...	1,473·0	688·4	19,030	17,674	36,704	3,367	33,282	16	39	36,704
44	Benares.	Ballia ...	1,144·4	808·0	10,529	8,520	19,049	1,199	17,844	...	6	19,049
45	Benares.	Benares ...	998·0	894·4	14,579	13,404	27,983	2,255	25,326	21	381	27,983
46	Benares.	Mirzapur ...	5,223·3	217·6	17,107	15,148	32,255	2,060	30,184	11	...	32,255
47	Jhansi.	Jalaun ...	1,469·4	284·5	6,913	5,989	12,902	826	12,075	1	...	12,902
48	Jhansi.	Jhánsi ...	1,566·8	212·6	6,156	5,499	11,655	528	10,413	2	712	11,655
49	Jhansi.	Lalitpur ...	1,947·4	127·9	5,242	4,747	9,989	158	9,418	...	413	9,989
		Total for the Provinces.	106,103·9	415·7	783,270	684,343	1,467,613	199,529	1,262,592	522	4,970	1,467,613

2.—Statement of Deaths registered in the Districts of the North-Western

1	2	3					
Number.	Division.	District.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
1	KUMAUN ...	Kumaun	829	628	584	757	1,182
2		Garhwál	455	498	430	448	613
3		Tarái	694	658	720	877	1,135
4	ROHILKHAND ...	Bijnor	2,246	1,639	1,827	2,176	2,667
5		Moradabad	4,305	3,229	3,387	4,901	6,266
6		Bareilly	2,983	2,346	2,660	3,970	5,138
7		Pilibhít	1,279	868	895	1,170	1,618
8		Sháhjahánpur	2,240	1,730	1,564	2,396	2,921
9		Budaun	2,381	2,132	2,061	3,090	3,716
10	SITAPUR ...	Kheri	1,550	1,375	1,331	1,354	1,900
11		Sitapur	1,868	1,745	1,647	2,488	2,670
12		Hardoi	1,792	1,376	1,372	1,772	2,026
13	MEERUT ...	Dehra Dún	310	187	188	233	360
14		Saháranpur	3,038	2,219	2,058	2,343	2,415
15		Muzaffarnagar	2,244	1,591	1,707	1,608	1,673
16		Meerut	4,223	2,976	2,757	3,116	3,753
17		Bulandshahr...	3,323	2,154	2,009	1,956	2,245
18		Aligarh	2,868	2,147	2,018	2,099	2,026
19	AGRA ...	Etah	2,685	2,481	1,929	1,703	1,556
20		Muttra	1,605	1,464	1,464	1,433	1,420
21		Farukhabad	3,647	2,255	2,047	2,119	2,002
22		Mainpuri	3,022	2,258	2,106	1,967	1,790
23		Agra	2,444	2,581	2,399	2,119	2,180
24		Etáwah	2,342	1,814	1,838	1,828	1,724
25	LUCKNOW ...	Lucknow	1,199	1,395	1,537	1,896	2,147
26		Bara Banki	2,510	1,921	2,006	2,397	3,045
27		Unao	1,804	1,621	1,636	2,102	2,066
28	ALLAHABAD ...	Cawnpore	4,261	3,083	2,915	3,094	3,055
29		Fatehpur	2,058	1,814	1,652	1,416	1,462
30		Jaunpur	2,147	1,908	2,211	4,486	3,657
31		Hamírpur	1,057	1,141	1,089	1,023	1,013
32		Bánda	1,708	1,400	1,156	923	965
33		Allahabad	3,024	2,746	2,973	2,864	2,688
34	RAE BARELI ...	Rae Bareli	2,336	2,151	2,023	2,361	2,177
35		Sultanpur	2,243	1,822	1,733	2,926	2,795
36		Partabgarh	1,904	1,579	1,702	2,069	1,984
37	FYZABAD ...	Bahraich	1,214	1,100	1,465	2,381	2,408
38		Gonda	2,038	2,085	2,678	5,058	5,128
39		Fyzabad	2,439	2,022	2,018	2,470	3,154
40	BENARES ...	Gorakhpur	4,042	3,284	3,466	4,960	4,710
41		Basti	3,424	2,786	3,187	4,934	4,446
42		Azamgarh	2,683	2,310	2,698	3,606	4,150
43		Gházipur	1,728	1,353	1,377	1,591	1,649
44		Ballia	1,264	1,136	1,107	1,149	1,077
45		Benares	1,948	1,386	1,477	2,021	1,973
46		Mirzapur	2,087	1,810	1,941	2,583	2,658
47	JHANSI ...	Jalaun	917	908	916	784	881
48		Jhánsi	609	688	713	717	718
49		Lalitpur	584	531	735	860	915
		Total for the Provinces ...	105,901	86,331	87,409	108,594	115,917
		Ratio of deaths per 1,000 in each month.	2·40	1·95	1·98	2·46	2·62

OF LIFE.

DEATHS.

Provinces and Oudh during each month of the year 1886.

4							5	6
June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total deaths registered during the year.	Number.
1,400	1,210	947	824	770	808	859	10,798	1
1,041	861	742	559	494	568	486	7,195	2
825	580	586	706	1,396	1,766	1,486	11,429	3
2,020	1,778	1,843	2,578	3,503	3,486	2,716	28,479	4
5,120	4,160	5,390	7,150	10,849	9,382	7,080	71,219	5
4,180	3,501	4,455	6,820	10,930	7,376	4,428	58,787	6
1,182	1,158	1,085	1,296	2,106	2,230	2,079	16,966	7
2,174	2,000	2,594	3,523	7,028	5,336	3,379	36,885	8
2,657	2,483	3,179	4,895	7,165	5,666	4,441	43,866	9
1,606	1,913	1,531	1,942	1,910	2,635	2,545	21,592	10
2,288	1,911	2,576	3,285	3,730	3,700	2,572	30,480	11
1,944	1,927	3,540	3,754	4,111	3,477	2,538	29,629	12
290	235	221	231	226	226	235	2,942	13
2,241	1,914	2,366	2,838	3,315	3,851	3,414	32,012	14
1,547	1,598	1,855	2,265	3,173	2,860	2,577	24,698	15
3,608	3,516	4,123	5,489	6,915	6,478	5,916	52,870	16
1,839	1,741	2,434	4,453	6,248	5,776	4,419	38,597	17
1,764	1,668	2,417	3,666	4,222	4,601	3,924	33,420	18
1,287	1,344	1,460	1,945	2,533	2,574	2,314	23,811	19
1,062	1,093	1,397	1,608	1,644	1,895	1,594	17,679	20
1,716	1,841	2,973	3,691	3,600	3,297	3,105	32,293	21
1,442	1,210	1,395	1,862	1,789	1,614	2,211	22,666	22
1,887	1,856	2,445	2,805	2,710	2,654	2,665	28,745	23
1,347	1,645	2,102	2,738	2,705	2,422	1,900	24,405	24
2,074	2,013	2,839	2,514	2,693	2,930	2,309	25,846	25
2,993	2,748	3,352	3,338	3,554	3,337	2,868	34,069	26
1,947	1,970	3,392	3,477	3,266	3,134	2,296	28,711	27
3,048	3,073	4,727	4,791	4,105	3,764	3,621	43,537	28
1,242	1,324	1,692	2,013	1,641	1,849	1,861	20,024	29
3,148	3,003	4,335	4,688	3,903	3,238	2,495	39,219	30
1,198	1,467	2,164	2,084	1,890	1,884	1,398	17,408	31
1,071	1,367	1,759	1,849	1,688	1,809	1,626	17,321	32
2,265	2,315	3,023	3,194	3,056	3,099	2,939	34,186	33
1,951	2,081	2,798	3,116	2,852	2,861	2,812	29,519	34
2,507	2,553	3,039	3,149	2,719	2,557	3,551	31,594	35
1,862	2,135	2,686	3,012	2,729	2,867	3,127	27,656	36
1,987	1,774	2,006	2,308	2,216	2,699	2,584	24,142	37
3,551	3,273	3,549	3,571	3,526	4,075	3,596	42,128	38
2,854	2,729	3,561	3,590	3,174	3,430	3,419	34,860	39
4,530	4,909	6,290	5,953	5,924	5,996	5,477	59,541	40
3,757	3,735	4,421	4,238	3,926	5,171	5,758	49,783	41
4,746	4,846	6,714	7,896	6,949	5,594	3,877	56,069	42
1,971	2,794	4,741	5,835	5,824	4,534	3,307	36,704	43
1,147	1,595	1,925	2,393	2,283	2,021	1,952	19,049	44
2,125	2,104	3,700	3,400	2,992	2,831	2,026	27,983	45
2,751	2,690	3,620	3,510	3,185	2,840	2,580	32,255	46
808	876	1,408	1,732	1,283	1,250	1,139	12,902	47
838	963	1,399	1,321	1,265	1,345	1,079	11,655	48
977	1,047	1,089	984	832	742	693	9,989	49
103,815	102,527	133,885	154,879	170,547	160,535	137,273	1,467,613	
2·35	2·32	3·03	3·51	3·87	3·64	3·11	33·27	

3.—*Statement of Deaths registered from different causes in the Districts and Towns*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
								Inju		
								Suicide.		
Number.	Division.	District.	Population according to census of 1881.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel-complaints.	Male.	Female.	Wounding or accidents.
		A.—Districts.								
1	Kumaun ...	Kumaun	493,641	29	49	6,203	2,672	4	6	233
2		Garhwál	345,629	...	1	3,835	2,991	14	24	165
3		Tarái	192,326	115	20	9,553	918	...	1	43
4	Rohilkhand,	Bijnor	629,053	3	37	22,502	1,573	3	13	137
5		Moradabad	988,924	16	99	57,194	3,316	7	19	225
6		Bareilly	914,758	5,023	189	45,564	1,213	9	20	276
7		Pilibhít	421,880	400	83	14,991	125	4	12	138
8		Sháhjahánpur ...	771,495	3,246	72	25,146	2,152	22	132	280
9		Budaun	858,166	393	39	39,578	542	12	67	258
10	Sitapur ...	Kheri	831,922	532	74	20,509	50	20	23	130
11		Sitapur	918,833	1,085	86	26,513	233	21	32	202
12		Hardoi	922,592	1,016	30	24,168	251	38	84	359
13	Meerut ...	Dehra Dún	125,111	...	3	1,531	821	2	...	47
14		Saháranpur	839,229	...	1	24,972	1,540	2	8	200
15		Muzaffarnagar ...	713,881	1	...	22,462	295	10	18	182
16		Meerut	1,213,605	1	...	47,786	499	14	46	283
17		Bulandshahr... ...	844,716	2	3	33,609	383	9	28	211
18		Aligarh	897,159	14	5	26,917	652	16	40	305
19	Agra ...	Etah	711,634	30	...	19,998	137	25	40	255
20		Muttra	574,931	5	12	12,959	316	7	20	207
21		Farukhabad	805,647	211	1	26,599	313	29	199	291
22		Mainpuri	766,654	18	5	20,243	88	17	88	278
23		Agra	820,539	11	10	20,764	660	19	52	313
24		Etáwah	687,650	61	36	20,945	623	16	48	198
25	Lucknow ...	Lucknow	457,051	362	52	12,765	127	5	14	170
26		Bara Banki	1,000,261	1,042	368	27,385	378	14	27	387
27		Unao	899,069	1,221	67	24,037	698	9	35	437
28	Allahabad,	Cawnpore	1,064,366	264	97	28,004	3,284	6	54	361
29		Fatehpur	662,417	27	22	16,492	301	12	31	236
30		Jaunpur	1,166,818	1,771	80	32,140	276	10	54	450
31		Hamírpur	492,858	1	31	11,539	2,491	13	47	189
32		Bánda	670,912	...	12	12,694	834	7	32	195
33		Allahabad	1,323,768	137	26	25,676	1,003	15	33	497
34	Rae Bareli,	Rae Bareli	924,592	476	89	25,232	106	15	57	318
35		Sultanpur	957,912	1,672	386	25,115	972	13	39	379
36		Partabgarh	847,017	223	403	15,845	1,904	11	40	448
37	Fyzabad ...	Bahraich	856,050	276	911	19,445	51	7	5	260
38		Gonda	1,244,372	716	3,764	32,206	104	8	19	389
39		Fyzabad	995,159	1,049	177	26,262	673	12	33	360
40	Benares ...	Gorakhpur	2,547,483	531	603	40,968	2,553	9	54	823
41		Basti	1,619,020	3,039	39	39,155	328	6	15	502
42		Azamgarh	1,558,024	1,125	316	41,858	4,458	17	103	563
43		Ghazipur	970,867	2,444	222	30,474	503	11	47	409
44		Ballia	876,348	229	85	15,989	69	3	29	336
45		Benares	672,742	2,190	37	15,827	1,363	15	28	275
46		Mirzapur	1,038,910	967	374	22,522	620	14	35	445
47	Jhansi ...	Jalaun	380,040	...	12	8,813	770	10	30	118
48		Jhánsi	310,400	...	182	6,420	1,438	13	46	131
49		Lalitpur	238,474	...	890	2,448	2,346	10	21	83
		Total of Districts ...	41,064,535	31,974	10,100	1,133,852	50,013	585	1,948	14,007

OF LIFE.

DEATHS.

of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1886.

		10	11	12								13
RIES.				RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.								
										From all causes.		
Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel-complaints.	Injuries.	All other causes.	For the year.	Mean ratio of previous five years.	Number.
46	289	1,556	10,798	0·06	0·10	12·56	5·41	0·59	3·15	21·87	21·10	1
29	232	136	7,195	...	...	11·09	8·65	0·67	0·39	20·81	22·53	2
36	80	70	10,756	0·60	0·10	49·67	4·77	0·41	0·36	55·92	50·78	3
155	308	998	25,421	...	0·06	35·77	2·50	0·49	1·59	40·41	30·89	4
105	356	2,331	63,312	0·01	0·10	57·83	3·35	0 36	2·36	64·02	41·51	5
220	525	472	52,986	5·49	0·21	49·81	1·32	0·57	0·51	57·92	37·64	6
98	252	132	15,983	0·94	0·20	35·53	0·30	0·60	0·31	37·88	35·88	7
149	583	2,910	34,109	4·20	0·09	32·60	2·79	0·75	3·77	44·21	35·16	8
90	427	881	41,860	0·45	0·05	46·12	0·63	0·50	1·02	48·77	36·99	9
103	276	151	21,592	0·64	0·09	24·65	0·06	0·33	0·18	25·95	28·48	10
125	380	966	29,263	1·18	0·09	28·85	0·25	0·41	1·05	31·84	31·56	11
162	643	1,179	27,287	1·10	0·03	26·21	0·27	0·69	1·28	29·59	30·55	12
7	56	51	2,462	...	0·02	12·24	6·56	0·45	0·41	19·68	20·16	13
30	240	87	26,840	...	...	29·76	1·83	0·29	0·10	31·98	40·42	14
26	236	88	23,082	...	...	31·47	0·41	0·33	0·12	32·33	35·22	15
31	374	733	49,393	...	...	39·37	0·41	0·31	0·60	40·69	37·98	16
28	276	62	34,335	...	...	39·79	0·45	0·33	0·07	40 64	34·80	17
55	416	583	28,587	0·01	...	30·00	0·73	0·46	0·65	31·86	29·19	18
40	360	1,518	22,013	0·04	...	28·10	0·19	0·50	2·13	30·97	31·85	19
54	288	243	13,823	0·01	0·02	22·54	0·55	0·50	0·42	24·09	25·41	20
81	600	684	28,408	0·25	...	33·03	0·39	0·74	0·85	35·26	38·36	21
62	445	552	21,351	0·02	...	26·40	0·12	0·58	0·72	27·85	30·98	22
127	541	2,408	24,394	0·01	0·01	25·30	0·80	0·66	2·93	29·72	31·78	23
99	361	1,094	23,120	0·09	0·05	30·46	0·90	0·52	1·59	33·62	31·13	24
48	237	1,529	15,072	0·79	0·11	27·93	0·28	0·52	3·34	32·97	31·62	25
164	592	3,381	33,146	1·01	0·36	27·37	0·38	0 59	3·38	33·13	31·52	26
107	588	2,100	28,711	1·36	0·07	26·73	0·78	0·65	2·34	31·93	29·85	27
194	615	5,481	37,745	0·25	0·09	26·31	3·08	0·58	5·15	35·46	42·49	28
161	440	2,034	19,316	0·01	0·03	24·89	0 45	0·66	3·07	29 15	37·86	29
220	734	2,161	37,462	1·52	0·07	27·54	0 24	0·63	2·11	32·11	25·17	30
146	395	2,386	16,843	...	0·06	23·11	5·06	0·80	4·84	34·17	39·96	31
250	484	2,479	16,503	...	0·01	18·92	1·24	0·72	3·69	24·59	33 56	32
260	805	3,085	30,732	0·10	0·02	19·39	0·76	0·61	2·33	23·21	25 30	33
117	507	2,309	28,719	0·51	0·09	27·29	0·11	0·55	2·49	31·06	32·83	34
211	642	2,807	31,594	1·74	0·40	26·22	1·01	0·67	2·93	32·98	29·90	35
105	604	8,677	27,656	0·26	0·47	18·71	2·25	0·71	10·24	32·65	33·18	36
188	460	2,315	23,458	0·32	1·06	22·71	0·06	0·54	2·70	27·40	29·36	37
291	707	3,747	41,241	0·57	3·02	25·88	0 08	0 57	3·01	33·14	29·32	38
180	585	2,068	30,814	1·05	0·18	26·39	0·67	0·59	2·08	30·96	29·11	39
571	1,457	11,707	57,819	0·21	0·23	16·08	1·00	0·57	4·60	22·69	29·44	40
244	767	6,114	49,442	1·88	0·02	24·18	0·20	0·47	3·78	30 53	29·80	41
321	1,004	5,650	54,411	0·72	0·20	26·86	2·86	0 61	3·63	34·92	27·08	42
123	590	807	35,010	2·52	0·23	31·39	0·52	0·60	0·83	36·09	27·89	43
169	537	692	17,601	0·26	0·10	18·24	0·08	0·61	0·79	20·08	26·25	44
124	442	2,686	22,545	3·25	0·05	23·52	2 02	0·66	3·99	33·51	29·67	45
263	757	4,330	29,570	0·72	0·28	16·82	0·16	0·56	3·23	22·08	29·39	46
71	229	1,784	11,608	...	0·03	23·19	2·02	0·60	4·69	30·54	36·07	47
81	271	2,512	10,823	...	0·59	20·68	4·63	0·87	8·09	34·86	38·08	48
70	184	3,657	9,525	...	3·73	10·27	9 84	0·77	15·33	39·94	31·58	49
6,637	23,177	106,683	1,355,799	0·78	0·24	27·61	1·21	0·56	2·59	33·01	31·78	

3.—*Statement of Deaths registered from different causes in the Districts and Towns*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
								Inju		
								Suicide.		
Number.	District.	Town.	Population according to census of 1881.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel-complaints.	Male.	Female.	Wounding or accidents.
		B.—Towns.								
1	Kumaun ...	*Nil* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Garhwal ...	*Nil* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Tarai ...	Káshipur	14,667	1	3	382	271	...	...	5
4	Bijnor ...	Nagína	20,503	...	2	690	35	...	...	3
5		Najíbabad ...	17,750	...	9	575	65	...	...	11
6		Bijnor	15,147	...	...	258	53	...	...	2
7		Sherkote	15,087	...	...	405	19	...	...	2
8		Chandpur ...	11,182	...	...	381	5	...	...	1
9		Kiratpur	12,728	...	...	346	24	...	...	...
10	Moradabad ...	Moradabad ...	67,387	4	20	1,438	515	...	2	35
11		Sambhal	35,196	1	...	1,234	294	1	...	11
12		Amroha	36,145	1	1	1,230	182	2	...	6
13		Chandausi... ...	27,521	2	1	1,494	82	...	1	3
14	Bareilly ...	Bareilly	103,160	458	41	4,453	349	...	...	18
15		Aonla	13,018	5	...	343	...	...	...	1
16	Pilibhit ...	Pilibhít	29,721	12	...	905	32	...	...	8
17	Shahjahanpur	Tilhar	15,559	123	...	552	125	...	...	5
18		Sháhjahánpur ...	69,892	140	2	1,050	328	...	3	8
19	Budaun ...	Budaun	33,680	55	...	871	196	...	1	10
20		Sahaswan	14,605	...	2	426	110	...	...	6
21	Kheri ...	*Nil* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Sitapur ...	Khairabad... ...	14,270	1	6	458	36	...	...	3
23		Loharpur	10,437	...	...	216	1	...	...	1
24		Sitapur	14,764	...	...	213	53	1	...	15
25	Hardoi ...	Shahabad	18,510	...	...	524	5	...	...	3
26		Sandíla	14,865	331	1	428	3	...	1	7
27		Mallawan	10,970	...	...	243	2	...	2	...
28		Bilgram	11,067	83	1	303	6	...	...	5
29		Hardoi	10,026	5	...	197	23	...	...	10
30	Dehra Dun ...	Dehra	18,959	...	...	253	221	1	...	3
31	Saharanpur...	Jwalapur	20,527	1	...	598	33	...	...	13
32		Saháranpur ...	59,194	...	1	1,404	752	4	2	15
33		Deoband	22,116	...	...	851	35	...	...	4
34		Gangoh	12,089	...	...	381	3	...	...	4
35		Roorkee	12,818	...	...	472	18	...	...	6
36		Manglaur	13,571	...	...	520	11	...	...	1
37	Muzaffar-nagar.	Kairana	18,374	...	...	690	61	...	1	...
38		Kandhla	11,109	...	...	367	4	1	2	5
39		Muzaffarnagar ...	15,080	1	...	446	7	...	...	5
40	Meerut ...	Meerut	60,948	1	...	1,533	348	...	1	13
41		Hapur	13,212	...	...	529	...	...	...	...
42		Sardhana	13,313	...	...	624	3	1	...	2
43		Ghaziabad ...	12,059	...	...	205	11	1	...	...
44	Bulandshahr.	Khurja	27,190	...	...	1,345	...	...	...	1
45		Sikandarabad ...	16,479	2	...	768	284	...	...	2
46		Bulandshahr ...	15,410	...	...	978	22	...	...	...
47		Shikárpur	10,708	...	...	442	...	...	...	2
48		Jahangírabad ...	10,319	...	...	400	3	...	...	8
49	Aligarh ...	Aligarh or Koel ...	62,443	1	1	2,021	464	1	8	25
50		Háthras	34,932	1	...	556	22	2	1	5
51		Atrauli	14,482	...	...	611	34	...	...	2
52		Sikandra Rao ...	12,171	...	...	402	...	1	...	...
53	Etah ...	Kásganj	16,535	...	...	639	5	...	...	3
54		Soron	12,745	...	...	501	2	...	1	2
55		Jalesar	15,609	2	...	404	...	1	1	5
56	Muttra ...	Muttra	53,867	4	2	1,218	285	...	...	14
57		Brindaban... ...	21,467	...	1	843	148	...	1	21
58		Kosi	11,231	...	...	311	21	...	...	3
59		Mahaban	10,194	...	...	148	5	...	1	1

OF LIFE.

Deaths.

of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1886—(continued).

		10	11	12								13
RIES.				Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.								
										From all causes.		
Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel-complaints.	Injuries.	All other causes.	For the year.	Mean ratio of previous five years.	Number.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
2	7	9	673	0·06	0·20	26·04	18·48	0·48	0·61	45·88	40·40	3
5	8	12	747	...	0·09	33·65	1·71	0·39	0·59	36·43	29·79	4
2	13	41	703	...	0·51	32·39	3·66	0·73	2·31	39·60	39·29	5
1	3	41	355	...	...	17·03	3·50	0·19	2·71	23·43	32·71	6
...	2	21	447	...	...	26·84	1·26	0·13	1·39	29·62	25·15	7
...	1	29	416	...	...	34·07	0·44	0·09	2·59	37·20	30·14	8
7	7	13	390	...	...	27·18	1·89	0·55	1·02	30·64	28·98	9
1	38	815	2,830	0·06	0·29	21·34	7·64	0·56	12·09	41·99	34·38	10
2	14	283	1,826	0·03	...	35·06	8·35	0·39	8·04	51·88	68·94	11
1	9	178	1,601	0·02	0·02	34·03	5·04	0·25	4·92	44·29	37·86	12
...	4	67	1,650	0·07	0·04	54·28	2·98	0·14	2·43	59·95	40·73	13
3	21	128	5,450	4·44	0·40	43·16	3·38	0·20	1·24	52·83	43·68	14
...	1	2	351	0·38	...	26·35	...	0·07	0·15	26·96	27·45	15
4	12	22	983	0·40	...	30·45	1·07	0·40	0·74	33·07	30·03	16
...	5	44	849	7·90	...	35·48	8·03	0·32	2·83	54·56	33·84	17
10	21	386	1,927	2·00	0·3	15·02	4·70	0·30	5·59	27·57	33·82	18
3	14	127	1,263	1·63	...	25·86	5·82	0·41	3·77	37·50	24·73	19
...	6	199	743	...	0·14	29·17	7·53	0·41	13·62	50·87	47·13	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
2	5	79	585	0·07	0·42	32·21	2·53	0·35	5·56	41·14	41·17	22
2	3	...	220	...	...	20·68	0·10	0·29	...	21·08	20·73	23
2	18	128	412	...	...	14·42	3·59	1·22	8·67	27·90	...	24
2	5	16	550	...	...	28·31	0·27	0·27	0·86	29·71	31·10	25
...	8	51	822	22·26	0·07	28·79	0·20	0·54	3·43	55·29	29·64	26
3	5	6	256	...	...	22·15	0·18	0·45	0·55	23·33	26·34	27
1	6	38	437	7·50	0·09	27·38	0·54	0·54	3·43	39·48	29·52	28
4	14	38	277	0·49	...	19·65	2·29	1·39	3·79	27·62	19·26	29
1	5	1	480	...	...	13·34	11·66	0·26	0·05	25·31	27·45	30
1	14	4	650	0·05	...	29·13	1·61	0·68	0·19	31·66	47·11	31
2	23	34	2,214	...	0·01	23·72	12·70	0·39	0·57	37·40	42·02	32
...	4	1	891	...	...	38·48	1·58	0·18	0·04	40·28	64·06	33
...	4	...	388	...	...	31·51	0·25	0·33	...	32·09	42·74	34
1	7	...	497	...	...	36·82	1·40	0·55	...	38·77	30·90	35
...	1	...	532	...	...	38·32	0·81	0·07	...	39·20	...	36
1	2	20	773	...	...	37·55	3·32	0·11	1·09	42·07	37·06	37
...	8	...	379	...	...	33·03	0·36	0·72	...	34·11	45·04	38
1	6	4	464	0·06	...	29·58	0·46	0·40	0·26	30·77	26·00	39
...	14	169	2,065	0·01	...	25·15	5·71	0·23	2·77	33·88	33·17	40
...	...	...	529	...	...	40·04	...	...	...	40·04	34·91	41
2	5	...	632	...	...	46·87	0·22	0·37	...	47·47	21·59	42
...	1	34	251	...	...	17·00	0·91	0·08	2·82	20·81	24·86	43
...	1	...	1,346	...	...	49·47	...	0·03	...	49·50	45·07	44
...	2	5	1,061	0·12	...	46·60	17·23	0·13	0·30	64·38	54·93	45
...	...	...	1,000	...	...	63·46	1·43	...	...	64·89	34·96	46
...	2	...	444	...	...	41·28	...	0·18	...	41·46	33·78	47
...	8	...	411	...	...	38·76	0·29	0·77	...	39·83	36·93	48
1	35	621	3,143	0·01	0·01	32·36	7·43	0·56	9·94	50·33	53·24	49
2	10	...	589	0·03	...	15·91	0·63	0·29	...	16·86	36·00	50
...	2	46	693	...	...	42·19	2·35	0·14	3·17	47·85	34·01	51
...	1	5	408	...	...	33·03	...	0·08	0·41	33·52	36·20	52
...	3	40	687	...	...	38·64	0·30	0·18	2·42	41·54	41·64	53
...	3	26	532	...	...	39·31	0·16	0·23	2·04	41·74	37·25	54
2	9	134	549	0·13	...	25·88	...	0·57	8·58	35·17	43·17	55
3	17	477	2,008	0·07	0·04	22·61	5·29	0·32	8·85	37·18	55·75	56
...	22	273	1,287	...	0·04	39·27	6·89	1·02	12·71	59·95	56·45	57
...	3	73	408	...	...	27·69	1·87	0·26	6·50	36·32	32·56	58
...	2	3	158	...	...	14·52	0·49	0·19	0·29	15·49	...	59

3.—*Statement of Deaths registered from different causes in the Districts and Towns*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
								Inju		
								Suicide.		
Number.	District.	Town.	Population according to census of 1881.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel-complaints.	Male.	Female.	Wounding or accidents.
		B.—Towns.								
60	Farukhabad...	Farukhabad and Fatehpur.	74,872	207	4	2,409	70	...	9	21
61		Kanauj ...	16,646	...	...	321	...	1	1	5
62		Kaimganj ...	10,443	...	...	553	...	...	...	3
63	Mainpuri ...	Mainpuri ...	22,736	...	...	839	1	2	1	6
64		Shekohabad ...	11,826	...	...	438	...	...	1	4
65	Agra ...	Agra ...	138,094	1	5	2,984	210	3	3	43
66		Firozabad ...	16,023	...	...	320	4	...	1	8
67	Etawah ...	Etáwah ...	34,721	14	...	936	47	2	3	12
68	Lucknow ...	Lucknow ...	239,773	280	6	7,104	687	13	7	78
69	Bara Banki ...	Nawábganj ...	15,133	6	1	332	39	...	2	9
70		Rudauli ...	11,394	...	1	178	56	1	...	4
71	Unao ...	*Nil* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
72	Cawnpore ...	Cawnpore ...	117,030	189	1	3,998	177	3	5	38
73	Fatehpur ...	Fatehpur ...	21,328	...	2	500	23	1	...	3
74	Jaunpur ...	Jaunpur ...	42,845	145	7	1,491	3	...	...	12
75	Hamirpur ...	Ráth ...	14,479	...	2	269	44	...	1	8
76	Banda ...	Bánda ...	27,696	...	...	348	141	1	2	6
77	Allahabad ...	Allahabad ...	150,338	2	...	2,707	98	5	4	39
78	Rae Bareli ...	Rae Bareli ...	16,269	...	2	368	4	1	...	8
79		Jais ...	11,044	1	1	263	5	...	...	5
80	Sultanpur ...	*Nil* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
81	Partabgarh...	*Nil* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
82	Bahraich ...	Bahraich ...	21,998	1	53	513	5	...	...	6
83	Gonda ...	Gonda ...	13,743	1	25	314	15	...	...	5
84		Balrampur ...	12,811	...	31	345	12	...	...	5
85	Fyzabad ...	Fyzabad and Ajudhia.	66,306	38	6	1,788	315	3	1	19
86		Tánda ...	19,954	40	15	626	129	...	...	4
87	Gorakhpur ...	Barhaj ...	11,715	...	11	190	43	...	...	1
88		Gorakhpur ...	57,923	22	3	1,153	5	...	...	13
89	Basti ...	Mindhawal ...	11,592	5	2	275	3	...	...	2
90	Azamgarh ...	Mubarikpur ...	13,157	...	...	391	30	...	1	6
91		Azamgarh ...	18,528	1	11	553	28	...	...	...
92		Mau ...	14,945	...	...	477	5	...	...	2
93	Ghazipur ...	Gházipur ...	43,232	94	7	1,016	341	1	2	11
94	Ballia ...	Ballia ...	15,320	26	2	325	2	1	...	5
95		Sahtawar ...	11,024	13	...	512	3	1	1	9
96		Rasra ...	11,224	...	...	212	2	...	1	6
97		Badagaon or Firozpur,	10,847	...	...	249	...	...	...	4
98	Benares ...	Benares ...	208,083	240	21	3,768	424	...	1	59
99		Ramnagar ...	11,859	1	2	286	4	...	...	1
100	Mirzapur ...	Mirzapur ...	85,362	13	10	1,748	57	...	...	26
101		Chunár ...	12,524	16	31	305	13	1	...	1
102	Jalaun ...	Kúlpi ...	14,306	...	...	241	120	...	4	9
103		Kunch ...	13,739	...	...	264	63	...	2	1
104		Jalaun ...	10,057	...	...	188	32	...	1	5
105	Jhansi ...	Mau and Ránipur ...	22,827	...	10	438	91	1	4	8
106	Lalitpur ...	Lalitpur ...	10,614	...	20	156	85	...	...	4
		Total of Towns ...	3,043,334	2,591	386	82,766	9,052	58	87	868
		Total for the Provinces ...	44,107,869	34,565	10,486	1,216,618	59,065	643	2,035	14,875

OF LIFE.

DEATHS.

of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1886—(concluded).

		10	11	12								13
RIES.				RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.								
Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel-complaints.	Injuries.	All other causes.	*From all causes.* For the year.	*From all causes.* Mean ratio of previous five years.	Number.
4	34	252	2,976	2·77	0·05	32·17	·93	0·46	3·36	39·74	33·17	60
1	8	11	340	...	...	19·28	...	0·48	0·66	20·42	25·81	61
1	4	12	569	...	...	52·95	...	0·38	1·15	54·48	38·70	62
1	10	22	872	...	...	36·90	0·04	0·44	0·97	38·35	45·26	63
...	5	...	443	...	...	37·03	...	0·42	...	37·45	40·38	64
...	49	702	3,951	...	0·04	21·61	1·52	0·35	5,08	28·61	40·07	65
1	10	66	400	...	...	19·97	0·25	0·62	4·12	24·96	27·98	66
4	21	267	1,285	0·40	...	26·96	1·35	0·60	7·69	37·01	43·90	67
7	105	2,592	10,774	1·17	0·02	29·63	2·86	0·44	10·81	44·93	45·76	68
1	12	94	484	0·39	0·06	21·94	2·58	0·79	6·21	31·98	37·85	69
1	6	198	439	...	0·09	15·62	4·92	0·52	17·38	38·53	39·33	70
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71
5	51	1,376	5,792	1·61	0·01	34·16	1·51	0·43	11·76	49·49	53·29	72
2	6	177	708	...	0·09	28·44	1·08	0·28	8·30	38·19	35·39	73
11	23	88	1,757	3·38	0·16	34·80	0 07	0·53	2·05	41·00	28·82	74
1	10	240	565	...	0·14	18·58	3·04	0·69	16·57	39·02	37·86	75
3	12	317	818	...	...	12·56	5·09	0·43	11·45	29 53	33·18	76
4	52	595	3,454	0·01	...	18·01	0·65	0·34	3·96	22·97	32·35	77
1	10	63	447	...	0·12	22·62	0·24	0·61	3·87	27·47	35·79	78
...	5	78	353	0·09	0·09	23·81	0·45	0·45	7·06	31·96	33·80	79
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81
3	9	103	684	0·04	2·41	23·32	0·23	0·41	4·68	31·09	32·76	82
1	6	63	424	0·07	1·82	22·85	1·09	0·43	4·58	30·85	32·53	83
2	7	65	460	...	2·42	26·93	0·93	0·54	5·07	35·90	33·81	84
18	41	892	3,080	0·57	0·09	26·96	4·75	0·62	13·45	46·46	60·39	85
5	9	147	966	2·00	0·75	31·37	6·46	0·45	7·37	48·41	53·80	86
3	4	71	319	...	0·94	16·21	3·67	0·34	6·06	27·23	37·49	87
4	17	203	1,403	0·38	0·05	19·91	0·09	0·29	3·50	24·22	30·91	88
...	2	54	341	0·43	0·17	23·72	0·26	0·17	4·66	29·41	30·07	89
1	8	47	476	...	...	29·72	2·28	0·61	3·57	38·18	26·95	90
1	1	43	637	0·05	0·59	29·85	1·51	0·05	2·32	34·38	24·04	91
6	8	55	545	...	...	31·92	0·33	0·53	3·68	36·46	31·67	92
...	14	192	1,664	2·17	0·16	23·50	7·88	0·32	4·44	38·49	37·69	93
...	6	15	376	1·69	0·13	21·21	0·13	0·39	0·98	24·55	25·65	94
4	15	5	548	1·18	...	46·44	0·27	1·36	0·45	49·71	45·24	95
2	9	25	248	...	...	18·89	0·18	0·80	2·22	22·09	29·40	96
1	5	22	276	...	...	22·96	...	0·46	2·02	25·04	22·37	97
8	68	584	5,105	1·15	0·10	18·11	2·04	0·32	2·81	24·53	40·28	98
1	2	38	333	0·08	0·17	24·12	0·34	0·17	3·20	28·08	30·25	99
7	33	405	2,266	0·15	0·12	20·48	0·67	0·38	4·74	26·54	39·86	100
2	4	50	419	1·28	2·47	24·35	1·04	0·32	3·99	33·45	...	101
4	15	150	526	...	...	16·84	8·39	1·05	10·48	36·76	24·90	102
	7	167	501	...	...	19·20	4·58	0·51	12·15	36·46	40·52	103
2	8	39	267	...	...	18·69	3·18	0·79	3·88	26·54	33·80	104
2	15	278	832	...	0·44	19·19	3·98	0·66	12·18	36·44	42·33	105
...	4	199	464	...	1·88	14·70	8·01	0·38	18·75	43·71	31·71	106
201	1,214	15,805	111,814	0·85	0·12	27·19	2·97	0·40	5·19	36·74	39·51	
6,838	24,391	122,488	1,467,613	0·78	0·24	27·58	1·34	0·55	2·77	33·27	32·05	

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

B.—Hospitals.

1.—*Statement showing the number of Dispensaries in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1886.

1	2		3	4	5
Dispensaries.	Number open on 31st December, 1885.		Number opened during the year.	Number closed during the year.	Number open on the last day of the year.
1st class—State	North-Western Provinces	2	...	...	2
	Oudh	...	...	...	...
	Total	2	...	...	2
2nd class—Local Funds	North-Western Provinces	152	4	...	156
	Oudh	56	...	...	56
	Total	208	4	...	212
3rd class—Private aided	North-Western Provinces	13	...	...	13
	Oudh	10	1	...	11
	Total	23	1	...	24
3rd class—State aided, Branch	North-Western Provinces	9	1	...	10
	Oudh	2	...	...	2
	Total	11	1	...	12
Total	North-Western Provinces	176	5	...	181
	Oudh	68	1	...	69
	Total	244	6	...	250

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

B.—HOSPITALS.

2.—*Abstract return of principal Diseases in the Dispensaries of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1886.

IN-DOOR AND OUT-DOOR PATIENTS.

	Name of disease.	Total number of persons treated, in-door and out-door.	Number of patients. In-door. Total treated.	Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.	Out-door. Total treated.	Surgical operations. Major.	Minor.	Cured or relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.
General Diseases. *Order A*	1. Fever	382,853												
	2. Cholera	2,926												
	3. Other diseases of order A	8,897												
Order B	4. Rheumatism	92,683												
	5. Syphilitic affections	30,747												
	6. Scrofula	4,802												
	7. Anæmia	5,246												
	8. Other diseases of order B	26,929												
Local Diseases	9. Ophthalmia	117,497												
	10. Inflammation of external ear	83,075												
	11. Goitre	43,209												
	12. Respiratory affections	134,346	48,299	28,130	8,706	6,848	2,808	2,061,179	15,237	98,330	13,115	1,202	259	661
	13. Heart-diseases	1,236												
	14. Dysentery	55,726												
	15. Diarrhœa	48,511												
	16. Other diseases of the digestive system	65,254												
	17. Gonorrhœa and its complications	19,949												
	18. Abscesses, boils, and whitlows	88,972												
	19. Skin diseases	120,450												
	20. Labour—premature, natural, and difficult	235												
	21. Other local diseases	394,289												
	22. Debility and old age	18,289												
	23. Poisons and poisoned wounds	5,155												
	24. Injuries	58,202												
	Total	2,109,478	48,299	28,130	8,706	6,848	2,808	2,061,179	15,237	98,330	13,115	1,202	259	661

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

B.—Hospitals.

3.—*Abstract Statement showing the Classes and Sexes of the In-door and Out-door Patients treated in Dispensaries of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1886.

Total treated during the year.				Class.					Daily attendance.							
									Average number.				*Ratio per cent. of*			
Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Europeans.	Eurasians.	Hindus.	Musalmáns.	Other classes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1,212,142	383,241	514,095	2,109,478	914	6,861	1,332,142	706,088	63,473	8,168·81	2,521·82	3,392·34	14,082·97	58·00	17·91	24·09	100

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

B.—HOSPITALS.

4.—*Statement showing the Financial Transactions of the Hospitals and Dispensaries in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year* 1886.

Items.	1885. Amount.	1885. Percentage.	1886. Amount.	1886. Percentage.	*Increase.* Amount.	*Increase.* Per cent.	*Decrease.* Amount.	*Decrease.* Per cent.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
Invested capital	*9,05,640 0 0	...	9,04,640 0 0	...	...	...	1,000 0 0	·11
Receipts, including cash balances of the previous year.	4,03,575 2 4	...	4,15,878 2 8	...	12,303 0 4	3·	...	...
Disbursement	3,87,152 4 1	...	4,05,039 6 11	...	17,887 2 10	4·6	...	...
Cost per head	0 3 2	...	0 3 8	...	0 0 6	...	...	...
RECEIPTS.								
From Government.								
As salaries	5,723 9 8	1·5	5,534 7 4	1·3	...	...	189 2 1	3·3
As registers and forms	1,270 1 6	·4	1,430 3 4	0·4	160 1 10	12·6	...	...
As European medicines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For diet of police cases	1,575 0 1	·4	1,437 1 6	0·4	...	...	137 14 7	8·7
Sale of medicines	127 11 7	...	188 13 11	...	61 2 4	47 9	...	...
Special allowance	2,325 14 6	0·6	2,069 1 3	0·5	...	...	256 13 3	11·0
Total ...	11,022 5 4	2·9	10,659 11 4	2·6	...	...	362 10 0	3·3
From District Board	2,19,725 2 2	57·2	2,29,925 5 10	57·6	10,200 3 8	4·7	...	...
Local Receipts.								
Municipal funds	39,083 1 1	10·1	43,328 11 7	10·9	4,245 10 6	10·8	...	...
Interest on investments	32,452 7 5	8·5	36,898 14 9	9·3	4,446 7 4	13·7	...	...
Sale of securities or withdrawal of deposits.	...	...	1,000 0 0	...	1,000 0 0	...	...	...
Subscriptions from Europeans ...	11,082 15 3	2·9	9,383 9 0	2·4	...	...	1,699 6 3	15·3
Subscriptions from Natives ...	44,005 2 11	11·5	45,530 15 2	11·4	1,525 12 3	3·5	...	...
Other local recepts	26,814 13 9	6·9	22,728 0 9	5·8	...	...	4,086 13 0	15·2
Total ...	1,53,438 8 5	39·9	1,58,870 3 3	39·8	5,431 10 10	3·5	...	...
Total income of the year ...	3,84,185 15 11	100·	3,99,455 4 5	100·	15,269 4 6	3·9	...	...
Balance of the last year	19,389 2 5	...	16,422 14 3	...	...	...	2,966 4 2	15·3
Grand Total Receipts of the year ...	4,03,575 2 4	...	4,15,878 2 8	...	12,303 0 4	3·0	...	...
EXPENDITURE.								
On establishment	2,52,236 0 8	65·2	2,61,760 14 11	64·6	9,524 14 3	3·6	...	...
On bazaar medicines	13,879 11 3	3·5	14,019 14 10	3·5	170 3 7	1·2	...	...
On European medicines	42,173 6 10	10·9	37,549 10 6	9·3	...	...	4,623 12 4	10·9
On diet	26,131 3 0	6·8	27,691 0 4	6·8	1,559 13 4	5·9	...	...
On miscellaneous	42,763 11 6	11·1	49,988 3 4	12·3	7,224 7 10	16·9	...	...
On buildings or repairs	7,673 4 3	1·9	13,895 12 9	3 5	6,222 8 6	81·0	...	...
Invested during the year	1,891 0 0	·5	...	...	...	...	1,891 0 0	...
Transferred to District Board's Funds,	403 14 7	·1	†103 14 3	...	...	...	300 0 4	74·3
Total Expenditure during the year ...	3,87,152 4 1	100·	4,05,039 6 11	100·	17,887 2 10	4·6	...	...
Cash balances in hand ...	16,422 14 3	...	10,838 11 9	...	...	...	5,584 2 6	34·0
Total ...	4,03,575 2 4	...	4,15,878 2 8	...	12,303 0 4	3·0	...	...

* Includes Rs. 500 invested in 1885 in the Meerut district, not accounted for in the statement of that year.

† This sum is included in item shown against "Miscellaneous charges" in column 4 (*c*) of Statement No. V, Part I.

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

C.—Vaccination.

1.—*Statement showing particulars of Vaccination in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1886-87.

Number.	Circles and districts.	Average number of vaccinators employed throughout the year.	Total number of persons vaccinated.	Primary Vaccination.		Re-vaccination.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Total cost of operations during the year.
				Total.	*Successful.* — Total of all ages.	Total number vaccinated.	Successful.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
									Rs. a. p.
1	Dehra Dún ...	4	5,267	5,267	5,029	...	...	34·90	9,309 1 0
2	Saháranpur ...	22	27,376	27,376	25,524	...	...	26·15	2,652 0 0
3	Muzaffarnagar ...	16	19,066	19,066	17,595	...	...	22·89	2,092 15 5
4	Meerut ...	29	35,442	35,442	31,967	...	...	24·34	4,282 0 0
5	Bulandshahr ...	17	18,986	18,986	17,099	...	...	25·54	2,172 0 0
6	Aligarh ...	23	25,807	25,807	23,629	...	...	23·12	3,228 0 0
7	Native State (Tehri-Garhwál).	4	6,074	6,074	5,798	...	...	No data.	660 0 0
8	Muttra ...	15	21,588	21,588	20,648	...	...	30·88	2,028 0 0
9	Agra ...	18	20,775	20,775	19,287	...	...	19·78	3,734 0 0
10	Farukhabad ...	10	11,993	11,993	11,129	...	...	12·26	1,476 0 0
11	Mainpuri ...	7	9,796	9,796	8,976	...	...	11·22	1,068 0 0
12	Etáwah ...	8	15,172	15,172	14,315	...	...	19·81	1,164 0 0
13	Etah ...	10	10,742	10,742	9,934	...	...	13·13	1,452 0 0
	Total of 1st Circle ...	183	228,084	228,084	210,930	...	...	21·14	35,318 0 5
14	Kumaun Hills ...	10	17,622	14,570	13,213	3,052	477	27·73	8,437 6 9
15	Tarái Parganas ...	8	7,154	6,473	5,302	681	143	26·30	1,120 0 0
16	Kumaun Bhábar ...	4	5,020	4,583	4,297	437	204	No data.	420 0 0
17	Bijnor ...	18	22,852	22,734	19,475	118	51	27·06	2,242 0 0
18	Moradabad ...	21	24,279	24,068	20,522	211	81	17·83	3,707 8 0
19	Budaun ...	16	16,601	16,567	13,391	34	13	14·89	1,960 0 0
20	Bareilly ...	19	20,415	20,104	17,236	311	200	16·91	2,176 9 3
21	Pilibhít ...	8	8,573	8,568	6,619	5	3	14·72	1,131 0 0
22	Sháhjahánpur ...	12	16,890	15,786	13,975	104	55	16·37	1,662 6 7
23	Lucknow ...	15	7,483	6,957	5,121	526	410	8·36	4,048 15 11
24	Unao ...	7	3,290	3,283	2,577	7	5	2·87	812 4 0
25	Bara Banki ...	11	7,211	7,119	4,986	92	63	4·91	1,320 8 0
26	Sitapur ...	6	2,557	2,519	2,037	38	24	2·15	846 0 0
27	Hardoi ...	9	6,289	6,230	5,653	59	30	5·14	1,084 0 0
28	Kheri ...	4	1,809	1,809	1,565	...	...	1·88	691 1 6
29	Fyzabad ...	10	3,461	3,265	2,567	196	104	2·46	1,259 0 0
30	Bahraich ...	8	3,807	3,793	2,899	14	9	3·31	948 0 0
31	Gonda ...	8	2,039	2,027	1,608	12	6	1·26	1,001 0 0
32	Rae Bareli ...	10	4,772	4,745	3,643	27	17	3·84	1,280 0 0
33	Sultanpur ...	10	4,864	4,829	3,617	35	22	3·79	715 0 0
34	Partabgarh ...	6	2,236	2,124	1,471	112	52	1·79	770 0 0
	Total of 2nd Circle ...	220	188,224	182,153	151,501	6,071	1,969	8·91	37,632 12 0
35	Cawnpore ...	22	23,611	22,857	19,556	754	360	16·85	2,683 0 0
36	Fatehpur ...	14	10,445	10,412	10,198	3	3	14·92	1,682 0 0
37	Bánda ...	17	15,882	15,863	13,885	19	8	19·88	2,131 8 0
38	Allahabad ...	26	21,961	21,826	19,094	135	78	13·01	16,342 6 10
39	Hamírpur ...	12	18,549	18,504	16,629	45	35	32·85	1,657 0 0
40	Jaunpur ...	11	11,518	11,435	10,196	83	41	8·46	1,690 8 0
41	Gorakhpur ...	30	42,955	42,840	37,013	115	59	14·17	3,502 9 5
42	Basti ...	18	14,395	14,343	12,238	52	26	7·52	2,113 0 0
43	Azamgarh ...	18	17,745	17,689	15,575	56	16	9·72	2,166 0 0
44	Mirzapur ...	16	18,293	18,066	16,499	227	198	14·69	1,839 13 6
45	Benares ...	14	16,298	16,045	14,794	253	142	16·73	3,555 1 6
46	Gházipur ...	12	14,823	14,755	13,958	68	31	13·79	1,651 15 11
47	Ballia ...	9	12,710	12,709	12,160	1	...	13·15	1,224 0 1
48	Jhánsi ...	9	8,803	8,782	7,644	21	16	22·99	2,068 2 3
49	Jalaun ...	13	12,251	12,206	11,457	45	34	27·48	1,616 8 0
50	Lalitpur ...	8	9,367	9,354	8,431	13	9	33·88	1,036 8 0
51	Garhwál ...	7¼	28,002	11,960	11,227	16,042	3,736	43·29	1,226 8 0
	Total of 3rd Circle ...	256¼	297,608	279,676	250,584	17,932	4,783	15·09	48,186 9 6
	GRAND TOTAL OF THE N.-W. P. AND OUDH.	659¼	713,916	689,913	613,018	24,003	6,752	14·05	1,21,137 5 11

SUPPLEMENT I.

Report on the Administration of the Rámpur State for the year ending 31*st March*, 1887.

His Highness Nawáb Kalb Ali, Khan Bahadur, G.C.S.I., C.I.E., died on the 23rd March, 1887, and was succeeded on the *gaddi* by his son, Nawáb Mushtaq Ali Khan.

Area.—Area of the State is the same as entered in last year's report. It is 940 square miles 507 acres and 2 roods, equivalent to 963,372 pucka bíghas. The following statement shows the population according to the latest census of 17th February, 1881:—

Musalmáns.			*Hindus.*			*Total population.*		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
122,427	116,498	238,925	159,932	143,057	302,982	282,359	259,555	541,914

Condition of the country.—Improvement in the condition of the country is evidenced by the prosperity of the people and the resultant increase of income from revenue.

Chief towns.—Towns with a population of 2,000 and upwards are named below:—

Name of town.	Population.
Rámpur	74,793
Saifni	2,199
Birma Sagarpur	3,034
Shahabad	8,194
Dhakia	2,725
Tánda Badri Dán	2,723
Kashipur	3,010
Nagalia Agil	2,388
Chamarua	2,493
Qasbe Bilaspur	3,743
Kameri	4,370
Sanging Khera	2,667
Khata	2,082
Madukar	2,094
Bhainsari	2,000

Trade.—The chief exports of the State are sugar, rice, hides, and khes. Hides are exported to the east; sugar and rice to the west; and khes to all parts of India. The imports are cloth, groceries, elephants, horses, and salt. This year the traffic in hides extended, and hides worth thousands of rupees were exported to Calcutta, Cawnpore, and elsewhere. Their price also increased in comparison with that of the past year.

Administration.—The principles of Hindu, Muhammadan, and English law are mainly followed in the administration of the State. Muhammadan suits for inheritance are decided according to the principles of Muhammadan law and those of the Hindus by the *Shastras;* but the provisions of English law are also observed as far as is practicable. The same law is administered throughout the whole State. The tahsíldárs execute civil courts' decrees without limit as to amount: the rules of procedure being the same in the mufassil as in the city of Rámpur; but all cases are tried at Rámpur itself. There are three classes of civil court appeals—

(1) Appeals against muftis and tahsíldárs' orders are preferred to Hakim Murafa (Civil and Sessions Judge);

(2) Appeals against the order of Hakim Murafa to Sudder Murafa (Chief Court);

(3) Appeals against the order of Sudder Murafa to the Nawáb, or to whomsoever he may transfer them for decision.

The criminal cases of the entire State are heard and decided in Rámpur. Police officers and thánadárs are not authorized to decide cases. In criminal cases the Deputy Magistrate has power to sentence to imprisonment up to three months. An appeal from him lies to the Mufti Faujdári. Appeals against the order of the Mufti Faujdári (whose powers extend to three years' imprisonment) lie to the officers above named as the appellate civil courts.

The following statements show the income and expenditure of the year as compared with 1885-86 :—

Income.

Year.	Land-revenue.	Customs and judicial fees.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1885-86	16,66,426 4 9	10,275 0 9	16,934 7 6	16,93,635 13 0
1886-87	16,71,188 15 9	12,592 13 3	17,063 2 6	17,00,844 15 6
Increase	4,762 11 0	2,317 12 6	128 11 0	7,209 2 6
Decrease	...	...	...	...

Expenditure.

Year.	Cost of Civil Administration.	Public Works.	Troops and Police.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1885-86 ...	5,21,104 1 0	1,25,412 5 6	3,00,780 1 9	6,76,166 0 9	16,23,462 9 0
1886-87 ...	7,32,199 5 3	73,938 14 6	(*a*)2,93,660 1 9	5,07,591 11 0	16,07,390 0 6
Increase ...	(*b*)2,11,095 4 3	...	...	...	...
Decrease ...	...	(*c*)51,473 7 0	7,120 0 0	(*d*)1,68,574 5 9	16,072 8 6

	Rs. a. p.
(*a*) Expenditure on account of troops and police	2,91,427 2 0
Uniform and magazine	2,232 15 9
Total ...	2,93,660 1 9

(*b*) The expenditure of the present year was increased by the contribution for repairs of the Jumma Masjid at Delhi and by purchase of bullocks, &c.

(*c*) The items of income and expenditure under this head were undergoing audit at the time of last year's report, but have been adjusted during this year.

(*d*) Last year sundry articles, such as sovereigns, &c., were purchased, and hence the apparently large expenditure in that year.

Justice.—The following statement shows the business instituted and disposed of in the civil courts as compared with 1885-86 :—

Name of Court.	Pending at close of last year.	*Instituted.*			Total for trial.	*Disposed of.*				Pending.
		Original suits.	Appeals.	Total.		Rejected.	Claim admitted, compromised, or determined by arbitration.	Disposed of after hearing parties.	Total.	
Tahsíldárs	137	810	...	810	947	223	410	183	816	131
Small Cause Court	22	1,288	...	1,288	1,310	271	792	226	1,289	21
Civil Court at Rámpur ...	62	702	...	702	764	162	436	92	690	74
Court of Murafa	31	130	222	352	383	118	232	...	350	33
Ditto Sudder Murafa ...	2	...	76	76	78	...	...	60	60	18
Ditto the Ruler	2	...	14	14	16	12	2	...	14	2
Total of 1886-87 ...	256	2,930	312	3,242	3,498	786	1,872	561	3,219	279
Ditto 1885-86 ...	278	2,714	198	2,912	3,190	707	1,721	506	2,934	256
Increase	...	216	114	330	308	79	151	55	285	23
Decrease	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Criminal justice.—The following statement shows the criminal work instituted and disposed of during the year as compared with 1885-86 :—

Name of Court.	Pending from last year.	*Instituted.*			Total for trial.	*Disposed of.*				Pending.
		Original suits.	Appeals.	Total.		Compromised.	Decided.	Rejected.	Total.	
Court of Deputy Magistrate ...	19	1,377	...	1,377	1,396	371	388	594	1,353	43
Ditto Faujdár, Rámpur ...	154	5,956	22	5,978	6,132	2,023	549	3,285	5,857	275
Murafa Court	17	...	220	220	237	...	211	...	211	26
Sudder Murafa	1	...	46	46	47	...	41	...	41	6
Court of the Ruler	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of 1886-87... ...	191	7,333	288	7,621	7,812	2,394	1,189	3,879	7,462	350
Ditto 1885-86... ...	300	6,883	273	7,156	7,456	2,288	1,341	3,636	7,265	191
Increase	...	450	15	465	356	106	...	243	197	159
Decrease	109	...	...	...	...	...	152	...	...	...

Police.—The provisions of Regulation XX of 1817 are in force. The police are paid from the State treasury. There are about 300 Kotwáli sepoys in the capital, who get their pay with the military force, and 53 chaukidárs who get Rs. 162-4-0 a month. The poorer classes are exempted from payment of chaukidári, municipal, and conservancy taxes ; but on the well-to-do inhabitants a tax is levied, varying from half an anna to one rupee a month according to the assessments made by the Mír Muhallas. The chaukidárs receive their pay from the State treasury without waiting for the realization of the tax. There are six police-stations in this territory, besides those in the city of Rámpur, in which there are employed 112 sepoys (who get Rs. 466-1-4 a month), exclusive of the thánadárs and muharrirs. There is one chaukidár in each village, who receives three pies per rupee on the revenue where cash rents are paid, and 30 seers of grain per plough where revenue is collected in kind. He has also a grant or jágír of land assigned him by the State, ranging from 10 to 25 bíghas in extent. The total number of chaukidárs of the iláka is 1,272. The statement given below details the expenditure on account of police :—

Designation of employés.	Number of employés.	Monthly pay.	Annual expenditure.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Kotwáli sepoy	282	1,215 14 8	14,591 0 0
Sepoys of pargana police	112	466 1 4	5,593 0 0
City chaukidárs	53	162 4 0	1,947 0 0
Total of 1886-87	447	1,844 4 0	22,131 0 0
Ditto 1885-86	430	1,739 5 4	20,872 0 0
Increase	17	104 14 8	1,259 0 0
Decrease	...	...	...

Conservancy.—A staff of sweepers, bhistis, and beldárs is employed for the conservancy of the city shown in the statement below, and this establishment is under the superintendence of the General. There are 16 circles in the city, and in

each circle one mate and one sepoy are employed for watch and ward. The conservancy of slaughter-houses, manufactories, lanes, bye-paths, and cess-pools is under proper supervision and management, and ample means are provided for the removal of filth. The entire cost of this establishment is borne by the State. The following statement exhibits the strength and cost of conservancy establishment :—

Designation of employés.	Number of employés.	Monthly pay.			Annual expenditure.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Officers, including muharrirs	3	80	0	0	960	0	0
Beldárs	20	61	8	0	738	0	0
Sweepers	71	284	15	4	3,419	8	0
Bhistis	6	15	0	0	180	0	0
Sepoys	16	80	0	0	960	0	0
Total ...	116	521	7	4	6,257	8	0
Overseer	1	5	0	0	60	0	0
Masálchis (torch-bearers)	4	10	4	0	123	0	0
Bhistis	2	4	14	11	59	3	0
Kerosine-oil, &c.	...	21	6	6½	256	14	6
Total ...	7	41	9	5½	499	1	6
Grand total of 1886-87 ...	123	563	0	9½	6,756	9	6
Ditto 1885-86 ...	121	598	0	3¼	7,176	3	3
Increase ...	2	...			...		
Decrease ...	...	34	15	5¾	419	9	9

Jail.—The prisoners are employed in the manufacture of carpets, daris, niwár and cane-weaving, coloured canvass and mundhas, chicks and paper. The daily allowance of food to each prisoner is—

Flour	8½	chittacks in Government weight,	
Dál	1½	ditto	ditto,
Parched gram	2	ditto,	

together with the necessary spices. There is a small piece of land attached to the jail as a vegetable garden, &c., for the use of the prisoners. In the way of clothing one blanket for each male and two suits of clothes for each female are supplied by the State. The following statement shows the number and detail of prisoners in the Rámpur Jail:—

Life-prisoners.				Imprisoned above seven years.				Imprisoned above two years.				Imprisoned above six months.				Imprisoned under six months.				Accused persons in custody.				Total.			
14				35				115				143				29				48				381			
Hindus.		Muhammadans.		Hindus.		Muhammadans.		Hindus.		Muhammadans.		Hindus.		Muhammadans.		Hindus.		Muhammadans.		Hindus.		Muhammadans.		Hindus.		Muhammadans.	
4		10		5		30		23		92		62		81		11		18		23		25		128		256	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
4	..	10	..	5	...	28	2	21	2	86	6	61	1	81	..	11	..	17	1	22	1	20	5	124	4	242	14

The following statement shows the average value of prisoners' labour and the expenditure incurred on their account :—

Income.				Expenditure.																	
Manufactories.		*Buildings and roads.*		*Total.*		*Diet.*		*Clothing.*		*Medicine.*		*Repair of jail or accommodation.*		*Jail establishment.*		*Value of commodities.*		*Conservancy establishment.*		*Military guard.*		*Total.*	
Per prisoner.	Total prisoners.	Per prisoner.	Total prisoners.	Per prisoner.	Total prisoners.	Per prisoner.	Total prisoners.	Per prisoner.	Total prisoners.	Per prisoner.	Total prisoners.	Per prisoner.	Total prisoners.	Per prisoner.	Total prisoners.	Per prisoner.	Total prisoners.	Per prisoner.	Total prisoners.	Per prisoner.	Total prisoners.	Per prisoner.	Total prisoners.
Rs. a. p. 15 0 3	Rs. a. p. 6,727 11 9	Rs. a. p. 13 0 0	Rs. a. p. 5,523 9 0	Rs. a. p. 28 0 3	Rs. a. p. 12,351 4 9	Rs. a. p. 23 7 11½	Rs. a. p. 10,503 4 9	Rs. a. p. 1 7 6	Rs. a. p. 657 11 6	Rs. a. p. 0 5 7	Rs. a. p. 156 6 6	Rs. a. p. 0 9 3	Rs. a. p. 58 11 3	Rs. a. p. 1 3 11	Rs. a. p. 558 0 0	Rs. a. p. 4 10 7	Rs. a. p. 2,088 13 0	Rs. a. p. 2 2 9	Rs. a. p. 972 0 0	Rs. a. p. 29 7 10	Rs. a. p. 13,212 0 0	Rs. a. p. 28,406 15 0	

Public works were completed at a total expenditure of Rs. 40,083, as detailed below:—

Year.	Roads.	Bridges.	Buildings.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1885-86	8,728 13 6	470 15 3	81,280 0 0	90,474 12 9
1886-87	15,097 12 3	...	24,985 4 6	40,083 0 9
Increase	6,373 14 9	...	...	...
Decrease	...	470 15 3	56,294 11 6	50,391 12 0

The following statement shows public works under construction:—

Year.	Roads.	Bridges.	Buildings.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1885-86...	411 9 0	...	12,527 8 6	12,939 1 6
1886-87...	227 6 0	...	19,194 13 6	19,422 3 3
Increase	...	...	6,667 4 9	6,483 1 9
Decrease	184 3 0	...	...	...

The statement noted below shows the military and police force of Rámpur:—

Year.	*Ordnance.*		Cavalry.	Infantry.	Foot police.	Expenditure of year.
	Cannon.	Artillery-men.				
						Rs. a. p.
1885-86	28	313	603	955	1,199	2,93,673 0 0
1886-87	28	315	602	924	1,186	2,91,427 2 0
Increase	...	2	...	...	...	...
Decrease	...	...	1	31	13	2,245 14 0

Education.—Eleven schools in Rámpur and in the mufassil are supported by the State as in the previous year; and there are 189 private institutions. In the female schools 13 girls receive religious instruction as reported last year, and in the Ghausia school the boys learn the Qurán by-heart. The expenditure on State schools alone is Rs. 11,300-7-6 per annum. The statistics in respect of State and private institutions are given below :—

Number of schools.	Name of locality.	Number of schools.							Teachers and assistants.							Students studying Arabic.	Students studying Ghausia.	Number of female attendants.	Students studying Persian.	Students studying English.	Students studying Nagri.	Total.	Students receiving scholarships.	Students, non-scholarship-holders.
		Arabic.	Persian.	Ghausia.	Female.	English.	Nagri.	Total.	Arabic.	Ghausia.	Female.	Persian.	English.	Nagri.	Total.									
1 to 7	Rámpur Khás	1	1	1	1	1	2	7	12	6	1	5	1	2	27	92	91	13	42	8	28	274	108	166
8	Shahabad	..	1	...	...	..	...	1	.	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	15	...	.	15		15
9	Biláspur	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	..	1	96	..	...	91	...	...	187	...	187
10	Tahsíl Miluk	...	1	...	...	...	. .	1	...	.	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	8	...	. .	8	...	8
11	Tánda Badri Dán	...	1	. .	. .	...	...	1	..	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	. .	...	130	...	...	130	...	130
	Total of State Schools ...	1	5	1	1	1	2	11	12	6	1	9	1	2	31	188	91	13	286	8	28	614	108	506
189	Private institutions	49	133	..	...	...	7	189	49	..	. .	133	....	7	189	421	...	...	1,018	.	61	1,503	...	1,503
200	Grand Total ...	50	138	1	1	1	9	200	61	6	1	142	1	9	220	609	91	13	1,304	8	92	2,117	108	2,009

Dispensary.—The in-door patients are treated and fed at the expense of the State, and all others receive medicines gratuitously. The hakíms and native doctors both in the city and mufassil are employed by the State. The outlying dispensaries receive their supplies of medicine from the sudder dispensary. The number of patients treated and the outlay are shown in the following statement :—

Dispensary.

Name of dispensary.	Number of patients who received medicine.	Number of in-door patients who received medicine and food.	Patients who were not supplied with medicines.	Total number of patients who attended dispensaries.	Number of patients wholly cured.	Expenditure during the year.
						Rs. a. p.
Rámpur Khás	89,470	141	2,029	91,640	74,892	...
Shahabad	8,509	...	...	8,509	8,309	...
Biláspur	3,361	...	...	3,361	3,303	...
Tánda Badri Dán	1,312	...	...	1,212	859	...
Tahsíl Miluk	521	...	...	521	418	...
Total of 1886-87... ...	103,073	141	2,029	105,243	87,781	12,015 0 0
Total of 1885-86... ...	102,407	124	1,809	104,340	88,284	15,184 0 3
Increase	666	17	220	903	...	...
Decrease	...	...	...	...	503	3,169 0 3

Vaccination.—Vaccination is encouraged and is in full force. Ten vaccinators are employed by the State. The following statement shows the vaccine operations:—

Name of pargana.	1885-86.					1886-87.				
	Successful.	Doubtful.	Result not known.	Unsuccessful.	Total.	Successful.	Doubtful.	Result not known.	Unsuccessful.	Total.
Rámpur Khás	718	70	103	114	1,005	780	36	132	112	1,060
Hazur Tahsíl	481	...	93	96	670	538	17	52	91	698
Khás Tahsíl	369	14	58	123	564	427	...	62	122	611
Tahsíl Shahabad	335	3	53	69	460	437	41	88	101	667
Do. Miluk	403	7	32	63	505	346	23	36	80	485
Do. Biláspur	509	27	55	95	686	372	14	48	87	521
Do. Suar	569	21	15	166	771	502	61	60	101	724
Total ...	3,384	142	409	726	4,661	3,402	192	478	694	4,766
Increase ...	...	...	...	...	...	18	50	69	...	105
Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...

Canal.—The excavation of the new canal from the Kosi, designed for purposes of irrigation, has been going on for the last two years. This canal will be 21 miles in length and 42 feet in breadth, with varying depths. It has been opened during the year as far as the 13th mile, and, when completed, will irrigate numerous villages, which will doubtless be greatly benefited thereby. The construction of the bridges over the canal is also being pushed on to completion.

SUPPLEMENT II.

Administration Report of the Tehri State for the year 1886-87.

His Highness Rája Partab Shah died on the 6th February, 1887, and was succeeded by his son, Kirti Shah, who was installed on the 31st March, 1887.

The population of the Tehri State numbers 199,836 souls, as per detail given below :—

Hindus.		*Muhammadans.*		*Other castes.*		*Total.*		Grand total.	Total number of villages.	Total number of houses.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
101,794	96,944	541	548	5	4	102,340	97,496	199,836	2,249	22,728

Receipts.

Year.	Found in old treasury.	Balance of previous year.	Land-revenue.	Direct contract of forest.	Rent of Landaur canton-ment.	Interest of Government promissory notes.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1885-86	...	22,098 15 3	85,163 8 0	12,000	808 11 5	11,641 8 0
1886-87	4,13,070 13 4	15,122 3 6	25,965 4 0	12,000	808 11 5	11,641 8 0
Increase ...	4,13,070 13 4	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease ...	...	6,976 11 9	59,198 4 0	...	...	...

Year.	Abkári and customs.	Judicial fees and fines.	Contract of potatoes, water-mill, rent of Hardwár kothi, and bhot on Nayabadi, &c., &c.	Miscel-laneous.	Income from State forest.	Grand total.	Balance.
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1885-86 ...	1,625	4,488 8 6	...	200	4,164 3 0	1,42,190 6 2	15,122 3 6
1886-87 ...	3,040	9,116 3 0	47,710 4 7	200	3,572 8 3	5,42,247 8 1	3,54,695 6 1
Increase ...	1,415	4,627 10 6	47,710 4 7	...	591 10 9	4,00,057 1 11	3,39,573 2 7
Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

There is an increase of Rs. 4,13,070 under item old treasury: this amount was found by the Commissioner at the time of examining the treasury after the death of Rája Partab Shah. There is a decrease of Rs. 59,198 under item land-revenue: the cause of the decrease in collection of revenue is that arrears accumulated during the illness of the late Rája. Steps are now being taken for the recovery of the balances. There is an increase of Rs. 1,415 under item ábkári and customs this year. There is an increase of Rs. 4,627 under item judicial fees and fines: there was no sickness of any kind during the year, and consequently people filed more suits. There is an increase of Rs. 47,710 under item contract of potatoes, water-mill, &c., &c. The item is a new one: it is not known under what head the receipts were shown previously.

EXPENDITURE.

Year.	Salaries of sepoys and jamadars, &c.	Personal expenses of the Ruler and his family and establishments, &c.	Charitable allowances.	Dispensaries and vaccination.	Public Works Department.	Expenditure for forest establishments, &c.	Expenditure for installation of heir-apparent.	Grand total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1885-86 ...	16,165 0 0	72,785 0 0	8,890 0 0	2,602	22,572 0 0	4,054 2 8	..	1,27,068 2 8
1886-87 ...	8,082 8 0	1,45,052 2 9	4,601 3 3	2,602	10,776 0 3	7,196 1 3	9,242 2 6	1,87,552 2 0
Increase ...	...	72,267 2 9	...	...	...	3,141 14 7	9,242 2 6	60,483 15 4
Decrease ...	8,082 8 0	...	4,288 12 9	...	11,795 15 9	...	...	..

There is a decrease of Rs. 8,082-8-0 under item salaries of sepoys and jamadars, &c., on account of last six months' salaries not having yet been distributed to the sepoys and jamadars, &c. There is an increase of Rs. 72,267-2-9 under item personal expenses of the Ruler, &c., on account of funeral ceremony of the late Rája Partab Shah performed in the month of March, 1887. There is an increase of Rs. 9,242-2-6 under item installation ceremony celebrated on the 31st March, 1887. Rupees 4,451-1-3 were given as an advance to the Forest Department fom the State treasury.

Administraton.—The principal Hindu laws are generally followed in the administration of justice: fees in civil suits are levied by stamp duty at Rs. 6-4-0 per cent. *ad valorem.* There are three Civil Courts, one Criminal Court, and one Chief Court. The latter is presided over by the Rája himself, and all criminal work was done by him.

The following table exhibits the business of the Civil Court during the year. The total value of suits disposed of during the year was Rs. 34,363, and the income from stamps was Rs. 2,147: out of these the value of suits disposed of by the Chief Court during the year was Rs. 8,335, and the income from stamps was Rs. 520.

The following tables exhibit the civil, criminal, and revenue work done during the year :—

CIVIL CASES.

Year.	Cases pending from last year.	Instituted during the year.	Appeal.	Total for disposal.	Cases transferred to the subordinate Court.	Remaining in Chief Court for disposal.	Total disposed of in Chief Court.	Pending.	Amount of court-fees realized in Chief Court.
									Rs. a. p.
1885-86 ...	22	919	57	998	586	412	899	13	476 1 6
1886-87 ...	13	914	51	978	602	376	310	66	520 15 0
Increase ...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	53	44 13 6
Decrease ...	9	5	6	20	...	36	89	...	...

Out of 978 civil cases, 602 cases were transferred to the subordinate Court, and 310 cases were tried in the Chief Court by the Rája himself.

CRIMINAL CASES.

Year.	Cases pending from last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total cases for disposal.	Cases disposed of.	Pending.	Amount of fines inflicted.	Amount of fines realized.	Amount of fines not realized.
						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1885-86 ...	29	494	523	498	25	2,242 15 0	2,071 3 0	171 12 0
1886-87 ...	25	544	569	473	96	6,267 2 0	5,395 13 0	871 5 0
Increase ...	...	50	46	...	71	4,024 3 0	3,324 10 0	699 9 0
Decrease ...	4	...	...	25	...	...	...	...

Four hundred and seventy-three cases were disposed of by the Rája himself. There were 1,250 persons arrested in 473 cases: of these 562 were fined and 11 sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, ranging from six months to two years, and 677 were acquitted.

Revenue cases.

Year.	Cases pending from last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total cases for disposal.	Cases disposed of.	Pending.	Fees realized.
						Rs. a. p.
1885-86	12	234	246	234	12	341 8 0
1886-87	12	302	314	255	59	701 6 0
Increase	...	68	68	21	47	359 14 0
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...

Two hundred and fifty-five cases were disposed of by the Rája himself in this Court.

The following table exhibits the business of the Small Cause Court during the year :—

Year.	Cases pending from last year	Instituted during the year.	Total cases for disposal.	Total cases disposed of.	Pending.	Amount of court-fees realized.
						Rs. a. p.
1885-86	442	586	1,028	636	392	1,428 0 0
1886-87	392	602	994	432	562	1,626 12 0
Increase ...	...	16	...	...	170	198 12 0
Decrease ...	50	...	34	204	...	...

The value of suits disposed of during the year was Rs. 26,028, and the income from stamps at Rs. 6-4-0 per cent. was Rs. 1,626.

The number of jamadárs, peons, &c., employed in the several Courts and for out-door duty and for guards is given below :—

Year.	*Peons and sepoys.*		Jamadárs.	Názirs.	Total expenditure.
	Natives of Garhwál.	Foreigners.			
					Rs. a. p.
1885-86	290	60	10	2	16,165 0 0
1886-87	290	60	10	2	8,082 8 0

The police conservancy establishment consists of one kotwál, two muharrirs, two jamadárs, 21 sepoys, and eight sweepers : the pay of the sweepers is paid partly by the State and partly by the residents, and the charges of this establishment is shown under personal expenses of the Ruler.

Jail.

	1885-86.	1886-87.
Life-prisoners	5	5
Over seven years	2	2
Over two years	1	10
Over six months	6	13
Under six months	17	11
Prisoners undergoing imprisonment in default of payment of fines,	...	...
Total ...	31	41

Prisoners are clothed and fed at the expense of the State. The prisoners sentenced to hard work receive two annas six pies per diem, and those undergoing sim-

ple imprisonment receive two annas per diem only. Two cooks and four servants have been added to the jail staff.

Out of 41 prisoners, 19 were released after their terms of imprisonment were over, and the remainder, 22 prisoners, have been released on account of the heir-apparent's installation ceremony celebrated on the 31st of March, 1887. At present there is no one in jail.

Vaccination.

In this important work Rs. 660 is paid annually to the Superintendent of Vaccination, Agra and Meerut Division, who kindly superintends the work.

Charitable dispensary.

There were 2,581 out-door and two in-door patients during the year. The dispensary is becoming more popular. The total cost of medicines, patients' diet, and the salary of the establishment attached to the dispensary amounted to Rs. 1,942, compared with Rs. 2,080 of the previous year. The dispensary staff consists of one doctor, two compounders, two servants, and one cook.

Education.

Year.	English students.	Persian students.	Hindi students.
1885-86	35	38	78
1886-87	30	60	36

There are three schools—one English, one Persian, and one Hindi school; the school staff consists of five masters—two for English, one for Persian, and two for Hindi school. Four chaprásis and two servants have been added to the school staff. The charges for this establishment are shown under the personal expenses of the Ruler.

Post-office.

Since June, 1884, the postal service of the Pauri line was handed over to the Postal Department of the British Government. The line *viâ* Pauri is not, however, satisfactory to the public, as the delay in receiving letters is considerable. It would be preferable if the Mussoorie line was opened.

General.

There was no sickness of any kind during the year; but the rabi crop was below the average on account of the scanty fall of rain: the kharíf crop was an average one. The revenue of the State is collected in four instalments.

Forest Department.

Expenditure.

Year.	Salaries of Forest officials and servants, except Conservator and Deputy Conservator.	Expenses of sawing timber for the use of Rájí Darbár.	Expenses of sawing timber for sale.	Repairing charges for tools, dák bungalows, and jhulas.	Purchase of food-grain for godown.	Stationery for office use.	Expenses of floating timber.	Miscellaneous expenditure.	Total expenditure.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1885-86 ...	2,056 7 6	728 9 9	677 10 9	34 0 2	400 0 0	101 5 6	10 15 0	45 2 0	4,054 2 8
1886-87 ...	3,512 10 6	518 1 3	1,586 8 0	602 15 9	541 2 6	89 8 0	335 7 3	9 12 0	7,196 1 3
Increase ...	1,456 3 0	...	908 13 3	568 15 7	141 2 6	...	324 8 3	...	3,141 14 7
Decrease ...	...	210 8 6	...	...	...	11 13 6	...	35 6 0	...